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LIST OF PERIODICALS REPRESENTED

AMERICAN PERIODICALS

Advance, Chicago.
Advance, San Francisco.
Advertiser, Boston.
Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Age, New York.
Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.
American, Baltimore.
American, Manila.
American, New York.
Ainslee's Magazine, New York.
American, Waterbury.
American Exporter, New York.
American Friend, Philadelphia.
American and Journal, New York.
American Grocer, New York.
American Hebrew, New York.
American Industries, New York.
American Inventor, Washington.
American Journal of Psychology, New York.
American Journal of Sociology, New York.
American Lawyer, New York.
American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston.
American Machinist, New York.
American Medicine, Philadelphia.
Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kans.
Arena, New York.
Argonaut, San Franscisco.
Argus, Carlsbad, N. M.
Army and Navy Journal, New York.
Army and Navy Register, Washington.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston.
Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.
Automobile Magazine, New York.
Baptist, Augusta, Ga.
Bee, Washington.
Beet Sugar Gazette, Chicago.
Biblical World, Chicago.
Biblia, Meriden, Conn.
Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.
Blade, Toledo.
Booklovers' Magazine, Philadelphia.
Bookman, New York.
Bradstreet's, New York.
Budget, Boston.
Caledonian, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Call, Woonsocket, R. I.
Capital, Topeka.
Cassier's Magazine, New York.
Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.
Catholic Mirror, Baltimore.
Catholic News, New York.
Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia.
Catholic World, New York.
Century Magazine, New York.
Charities, New York.
Chieftain, Vinita, I. T.
Christendom, Chicago.
Christian Advocate, New York.
Christian Advocate, St. Louis.
Christian Evangelist, St. Louis.
Christian Herald, New York.
Christian Intelligencer, New York.
Christian Observer, Louisville.
Christian Register, Boston.
Christian World and Evangelist, New York.
Chronicle, Augusta, Ga.
Chronicle, Chicago.
Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburg.
Church Economist, New York.
Church Standard, Philadelphia.
Churchman, New York.
Citizen, Columbus, Ga.
Citizen, Little Rock.
Citizen, Tucson, Ari.
Collier's Weekly, New York.
Commercial, New York.
Commercial Advertiser, New York.
Commercial Appeal, Memphis.
Commoner, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Congregationalist, Boston.
Conservator, Chicago.
Conservator, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Atlanta.
Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York.
Consular Reports, Washington.
Courant, Hartford.
Courier-Journal, Louisville.
Criterion, New York.
Critic, New York.
Daily Patriot, Concord, N. H.
Democrat, Jefferson City.
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.
Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake City.
Dial, Chicago.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, New York.
Dispatch, Columbus.
Dispatch, Pittsburg.
Dispatch, Richmond.
Dispatch, St. Paul.
Dixie, Atlanta.
Dramatic Mirror, New York.
Dun's Review, New York.
Eagle, Brooklyn.
Eagle, Okeene, Okla.
Educational Review, New York.
Electrical Review, New York.
Electrical World and Engineer, New York.
Electricity, New York.

Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Engineering Magazine, New York.
Engineering News, New York.
Enterprise, Cincinnati.
Enterprise, Holden, Mo.
Enterprise, Silver City, N. M.
Era, Philadelphia.
Evangelical Messenger, Cleveland.
Evening Post, Chicago.
Evening Post, New York.
Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Evening News, Rutland, Vt.
Evening Telegram, New York.
Events, Enid, Okla.
Everybody's Magazine, New York.
Express, Buffalo.
Express and Standard, Newport, Vt.
Financial News, New York.
Financier, New York.
Family Doctor, Battle Creek.
Forum, New York.
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, New York.
Free Homes, Augusta, Okla.
Free Press, Burlington, Vt.
Free Press, Detroit.
Freeman, Houston, Tex.
Freeman's Journal, New York.
Gazette, Cleveland.
Gazette, Colorado Springs, Ind.
Gazette, Pittsburg.
Globe, Boston.
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Good Health, Battle Creek.
Gunton's Magazine, New York.
Harper's Bazar, New York.
Harper's Monthly, New York.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
Harvard Lampoon, Cambridge.
Harvard Monthly, Cambridge.
Headlight, Carmen, Okla.
Herald, Baltimore.
Herald, Boston.
Herald, New York.
Herald, Rutland, Vt.
Herald, Salt Lake City.
Herald and News, Randolph, Vt.
Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati.
Horseless Age, New York.
Independent, New York.
Inquirer, Philadelphia.
Interior, Chicago.
Inter Ocean, Chicago,
International Journal of Ethics, Chicago.
International Journal of Ethics, Philadelphia.
Irish World, New York.
Iron Age, New York.
Jewish American, Detroit.
Jewish Daily News, New York.
Jewish Exponent, Philadelphia.
Journal, Detroit.
Journal, Ithaca.
Journal, Kansas City.
Journal, Minneapolis.
Journal, Montgomery, Ala.
Journal, Providence.
Journal and American, New York.
Journal of Commerce, New York.
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.
Lamp, Garrison-on-Hudson.
Leader, Cleveland.
Leaves of Healing, Chicago.
Ledger, Philadelphia.
Ledger, Tacoma.
Leslie's Monthly, New York.
Leslie's Weekly, New York.
Life, New York.
Literary World, Boston.
Living Church, Milwaukee.
Lutheran, Philadelphia.
Mail and Express, New York.
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.
Marine Engineering, New York.
Marine Review, Cleveland.
Maxwell's Talisman, New York.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
Medical Examiner, New York.
Medical News, New York.
Medical Record, New York.
Medical Times, New York.
Messenger, New York.
Messenger, St. Albans, Vt.
Monitor, San Francisco.
Munsey's Magazine, New York.
Nation, New York.
National Druggist, St. Louis.
National Geographic Magazine, Washington.
National Labor Tribune, Pittsburg.
New Metropolitan, New York.
New Voice, Chicago.
New World, Chicago.
News, Billings, Okla.
News, Baltimore.
News, Buffalo.
News, Chicago.
News, Denver.
News, Detroit.
News, Northfield, Vt.
News, Omaha.
News, Richmond, Va.
News, Savannah.
News, South McAlester, I. T.
News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
News-Tribune, Detroit.
North American, Philadelphia.
North American Review, New York.
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
Observer, Charlotte, N. C.
Observer, New York.
Odd Fellows' Journal, Philadelphia.
Ohio State Journal, Columbus.
Open Court, Chicago,
Oracle, Salt Lake City.
Outlook, New York.
Pedagogical Seminary, Worcester.
Phœnix, Muskogee, I. T.
Picayune, New Orleans.
Pilgrim, Battle Creek.
Pilot, Boston.
Pioneer Press, St. Paul.
Plain Dealer, Cleveland.
Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
Popular Mechanics, Chicago.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
Post, Charleston.
Post, Chicago.
Post, Hartford.
Post, Louisville.
Post, Pittsburg.
Post, Washington.
Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.
Post-Express, Rochester.
Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.
Presbyterian, Brooklyn.
Presbyterian, Philadelphia.
Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg.
Press, New York.
Press, Philadelphia.
Progress, Las Cruces, N. M.
Public, Chicago.
Publishers' Weekly, New York.
Puck, New York.
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago.
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, Chicago.
Railway World, Philadelphia.
Ram's Horn, Chicago.
Reader, New York.
Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, New York.
Record, Philadelphia.
Record-Herald, Chicago.
Recorder, Columbia, S. C.
Reform Advocate, Chicago.
Register and Leader, Des Moines.
Republic, St. Louis.
Republican, Denver.
Republican, Springfield.
Republican, St. Johnsbury.
Republican, Waterbury, Conn.
Republican News Journal, Newkirk, Okla.
Review of Reviews, New York.
Rose Technic, Terre Haute.
St. Nicholas, New York.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
Science, New York.
Scientific American, New York.
Scientific American Supplement, New York.
Scribner's Magazine, New York.
Sentinel, Pensacola.
Sewanee Review, Sewanee, S. C.
Smart Set, New York.
Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee.
Standard, Chicago.
Standard, Columbus, Ga.
Standard, Enosburg, Vt.
Standard, Wickford, R. I.
Standard Union, Brooklyn.
Star, Kansas City.
Star, Washington.
Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C.
State, Columbia, S. C.
States, New Orleans.
Street Railway Journal, New York.
Success, New York.
Sugar Planters' Journal, New Orleans.
Sun, Baltimore.
Sun, New York.
Sunday-School Times, Philadelphia.
Telegram, New York.
Telegraph, Nashua, N. H.
Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Theatre, New York.
Things and Thoughts, Winchester, Va.
Times, Brooklyn.
Times, Denver.
Times, Hartford, Conn.
Times, Kansas City.
Times, Manila.
Times, Minneapolis.
Times, New York.
Times, Pittsburg.
Times, Richmond.
Times Saturday Review, New York.
Times, Washington.
Times-Democrat, New Orleans.
Times-Dispatch, Richmond.
Times-Union and Citizen, Jacksonville.
To-day, Detroit.
Tradesman, Chattanooga.
Transcript, Boston.
Tribune, Chicago.
Tribune, Detroit.
Tribune, New York.
Tribune, Salt Lake City.
Tribune, Scranton.
Tribune Literary Supplement, Chicago.
True Reformer, Littleton, N. C.
Truth, Scranton.
Union, Brandon, Vt.
United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis.
United States Investor, Boston.
Unity, Chicago.
Universalist Leader, Boston.
University of North Carolina, Magazine.
Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk.
Wall Street Journal, New York.
Watchman, Boston.
Western Electrician, Chicago.
Western Recorder, Louisville.
Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, O.
World, New York.
World's Work, New York.
Youth's Companion, Boston.
Zion's Herald, Boston.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

In the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Academy and Literature, London.
Athenæum, London.
Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.
British Medical Journal, London.
British Weekly, London.
Broad Arrow, London.
Catholic Times, London.
Caxton Magazine, London.
Christian Commonwealth, London.
Christian World, London.
Chronicle, London.
Church Quarterly Review, London.
Church Times, London.
Contemporary Review, London.
Cornhill Magazine, London.
Daily Independent, Sheffield.
Daily Post, Birmingham.
East Anglian Daily Times.
Economist, London.
Edinburgh Review, Edinburgh.
Electrical Age, London.
Empire Review, London.
Engineering, London.
Finland Bulletin, London.

Fortnightly Review, London.
Free Russia, London.
Freeman's Journal, Dublin.
Geographical Journal, London
Globe, London.
Guardian, London.
Guardian, Manchester.
Health, London.
Hibbert Journal, London.
Hospital, London.
Independent, Dublin.
Jewish Chronicle, London.
Judy, London.
Knowledge, London.
Labor Leader, London.
Lancet, London.
Mail, London.
Mechanical Engineer, London.
Methodist Recorder, London.
Monthly Review, London.
Morning Advertiser, London.
Monthly Review, London.
Morning Post, London.
Musical Times, London.
National Magazine, London.
National Review, London.
Nature, London.
New Liberal Review, London.
News, London.
Nineteenth Century and After, London.
Outlook, London.
Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Philosophical Magazine, London.
Pilot, London.
Post, Liverpool.
Punch, London.
Quarterly Review, London.
Rock, London.
Saturday Review, London.
Scots Law Times, Edinburgh.
Scotsman, Edinburgh.
South American Journal, London.
Speaker, London.
Spectator, London.
Sphere, London.
Standard, London.
Statist, London.
St. James's Gazette, London.
Tablet, London.
Tatler, London.
Telegraph, Dublin.
Telegraph, London.
Temple Bar, London.
Times, Isle of Man.
Times, London.
Tit-Bits, London.
T. P.'s Weekly, London.
United Irishmen, Dublin.
Westminster Gazette, London.
Windsor Magazine, London.

English Periodicals in the British Colonies.

Argus, Melbourne.
Advertiser, London, Ont.
Bulletin, Sydney.
Canadian Druggist, Toronto.
Canadian Magazine, Toronto.
Courier, Brisbane.
Daily Witness, Montreal.
Evening Telegram, Toronto.
Gazette, Montreal.
Globe, Toronto.
Liquor Journal, Toronto.
Mail and Empire, Toronto.
Morning Herald, Sydney.
News, Toronto.
Review of Reviews for Australasia, Melbourne.
Telegram, Toronto.
Telegram, Winnipeg.
Telegraph, Sydney.
Venezuelan Herald, Caracas.
West Australian, Perth.
World, Toronto.

English Periodicals in Various Countries.

Chronicle, Kobe.
Weekly Mail, Yokohama.
Celestial Empire, Hongkong.
Celestial Empire, Shanghai.
East of Asia, Shanghai.
Herald, Kobe.
Japan Weekly Advertiser, Yokohama.
Mercury, Shanghai.
Overland China Mail, Hongkong.
Review of Religions, Gurdaspur, India.
South Australian Register, Adelaide.

FRENCH PERIODICALS.

In the French Republic.

Action, Paris.
Aurore, Paris.
Autorité, Paris.
Ciel et Terre, Paris.
Correspondant, Paris.
Cosmos, Paris.
Débats, Paris.
Dépêche Coloniale, Paris.
Echo des Mines, Paris.
Eclair, Paris.
Eclair Electrique, Paris,
Economiste Française, Paris.
Figaro, Paris.
Gaulois, Paris.
Génie Civil, Paris.
Gazette des Beaux Arts, Paris.
Grande France, Paris.
Grande Revue, Paris.
Illustration, Paris.
Intransigéant, Paris.
Journal, Paris.
Journal des Débats, Paris.
Journal des Economistes, Paris.
Journal d'Outre Mer, Paris.
Journal des Sciences Militaires, Paris.
Lanterne, Paris.
Libre Parole, Paris.
Magasin Pittoresque, Paris.
Mercure de France, Paris.
Monde Moderne, Paris.
Musée Commercial, Rouen.
Nature, Paris.
Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
Patrie, Paris.
Petite République, Paris.
Petit Journal, Paris.
Petit Temps, Paris.
Petite Gironde, Paris.
Quinzaine, Paris.
Radical, Paris.
Raison, Paris.
Rappel, Paris.
République Française, Paris.
Revue, Paris.
Revue Algerienne, Algiers.
Revue Bleu, Paris.
Revue Coloniale, Paris.
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Revue Générale des Sciences, Paris.
Revue Hebdomadaire, Paris.
Revue Industrielle, Paris.
Revue de Paris, Paris.
Revue Internationale, Paris.
Revue Scientifique, Paris.
Rire, Paris.
Science Illustrée, Paris.
Semaine Littéraire, Geneva.
Semaine Médicale, Paris.
Siècle, Paris.
Temps, Paris.
Univers, Paris.

French Periodicals in Various Countries.

Indépendance Belge, Brussels.
Patrie, Montreal.

GERMAN PERIODICALS.

In the German Empire.

Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift, Berlin.
Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich.
Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, Berlin.
Berliner Tageblatt, Berlin.
Beweis des Glaubens, Gütersloh.
Christliche Welt, Leipsic.
Chronik, Leipsic.
Daheim, Leipsic.
Deutsche Agrar-Correspondenz, Berlin.
Deutsche Monatsschrift, Berlin.
Deutsche Revue, Berlin.
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfort.
Gartenlaube, Berlin.
Germania, Berlin.
Glaube und Wissen, Stuttgart.
Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.
Hannoverische Courier, Hanover.
Illustrirte Zeitung, Berlin.
Jugend, Munich.
Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Kladderadätsch, Berlin.
Kölnische Volkszeitung, Cologne.
Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne.
Königsberger Hartungsche Zeitung, Königsberg.
Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin.
Litterarische Echo, Berlin.
Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin.
Lutherische Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Nation, Berlin.
National Zeitung, Berlin.
Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift, Leipsic.
Neue Zeit, Stuttgart.
Neueste Nachrichten, Munich.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin.
Petermann's Mittheilungen, Berlin.
Post, Berlin.
Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin.
Reich Christi, Berlin.
Sächsische Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dresden.
Schlesische Zeitung, Berlin.
Simplicissimus, Munich.
Strasburger Post, Strasburg.
Tag, Berlin.
Tägliche Rundschau, Berlin.
Ulk, Berlin.
Umshau, Gratz.
Volkszeitung, Leipsic.
Vorwärts, Berlin.
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.
Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.
Wartburg, Berlin.
Weser Zeitung, Bremen.
Woche, Berlin.
Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins, Leipsic.
Zukunft, Berlin.

German Periodicals in Austria.

Allgemeine Correspondenz, Vienna.
Fremdenblatt, Vienna.
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna.
Neues Wiener Tageblatt, Vienna.
Pester-Lloyd, Budapest.
Politische Correspondenz, Vienna.
Reichswehr, Vienna.
Zeit, Vienna.

German Periodicals in Various Countries.

Abend Presse, Chicago.
Deutsche Correspondent, Baltimore.
Freie Presse, Chicago.
Freie Zeitung, Newark.
Germania, Milwaukee.
New-Yorker Volks-Zeitung, New York.
Tägliches Cincinnatier Volksblatt, Cincinnati.
Volksblatt und Freiheits-Freund, Pittsburg
Volks-Zeitung, New York.
Staats-Zeitung, New York.
St. Petersburg Zeitung, St. Peterburg.
Tageblatt, New York.
Wächter und Anzeiger, Cleveland.
Westliche Post, St. Louis.

ITALIAN PERIODICALS.

Civilta Cattolica, Rome.
Fanfulla, Turin.
Fischietto, Turin.
Giornale d'Italia, Rome.
Nuova Antologia, Rome.
Osservatore Romano, Rome.

Patria, Rome.
Rassegna Internazionale, Florence.
Tribuna, Rome.
Vessilio Israelitico, Rome.

RUSSIAN PERIODICALS.

Finlandskaia Gaseta, St. Petersburg.
Bessarabyetz, Kishineff.
Boudoustvort, St. Petersburg.
Grashdanin, St. Petersburg.
Journal Dlia Veisch, St. Petersburg.
Kierlianin, Kieff.
Listok, Odessa.
Novosti, St. Petersburg.
Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.
Rousskaya Bogatstvo, St. Petersburg.
Serpske Novine, Belgrade.
Slovo, Moscow.
Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.
Voskhod, St. Petersburg.
Yoryny Kray, Kharkoff.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PERIODICALS.

Aurora, Rio Janeiro.
Avisador Comercial, Havana.
Bien, Montevideo.
Caricatura, Havana.
Civico, Asuncion.
Comercio, Havana.
Comercio, La Paz.
Comercio, Lima.
Correo, Madrid.
Correo Nacional, Bogota.
Correspondencia Militar, Madrid.
Dia, Madrid.
Dia, Montevideo.
Diario, Havana.
Diario de la Marina, Havana.
Diario Universal, Madrid.
Discusion, Havana.
Epoca, Madrid.
Evangelista, Madrid.
Ferrocarril, Santiago, Chile.
Globo, Madrid.
Heraldo, Madrid.
Imparcial, Madrid.
Jornal do Comercio, Rio Janeiro.
Lectura, Madrid.
Lei, Santiago, Chile.
Liberal, Madrid.
Lucha, Havana.
Mercurio, Valparaiso.
Nuestro Tiempo, Madrid.
Opinion, La Paz.
Paris, Madrid.
Paiz, Rio Janeiro.
Prensa, Buenos Ayres.
Puebla, Valencia.
Protesta, Mexico.
Razon, Montevideo.
Republica, Caracas.
Siglo, Montevideo.
Tiempo, Montevideo.
Tribuna, Buenos Ayres.

OTHER PERIODICALS.

Chinese.

Sin Pao, Peking.
Sin Wan Pao, Shanghai.
Tung Wan Hu Pao, Shanghai.

Danish.

Danebrog, Copenhagen.
Dansk Tidsskrift, Copenhagen.
Kjobenhavn, Copenhagen.

Dutch.

Amsterdammer, Amsterdam.
Elzevirs, Amsterdam.
Gids, Amsterdam.

Hungarian and Polish.

Gazeta Pittsburgska, Pittsburg.
Narodny Listy, Prague.
Obranca Polaski, Chicago.
Polak w Ameryce, Buffalo.
Sviet, Odessa.
Szemle, Budapest.
Zastava Neutss, Hungary.
Zgoda, Chicago.

Japanese.

Asahi, Osaka.
Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Chuo Koron, Tokyo.
Jiji Shimpo, Tokyo.
Kokumin Shimbun, Tokyo.
Mainichi, Tokyo.
Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Shakai Zasshi, Tokyo.

Roumanian and Servian

Male Novice, Belgrade.
Mir, Sofia.
Nov Vek, Sofia.
Sloga, Belgrade.
Vecherna Poshta, Sofia.
Vechernik, Sophia.

Swedish.

Aftonbladet, Stockholm.

Turkish.

Zezia, Tunis.

The Literary Digest

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

The index of Vol. XXV. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 31, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE NON-UNION MINERS.

IF the miners' union approved the violence in the strike region last summer, it is not a fit organization to make contracts with; and if it disapproved the violence, but could not control its members, then it is, by its weakness, equally unfit—such is the dilemma upon whose horns the operators' lawyers are trying to impale the United Mine Workers, in the argument before the strike commission. For four days, from December 17 to 20, a procession of non-unionists, their wives and children, passed in review before the commission and told of violence, boycotting, abuse, and intimidation. No newspaper defends the perpetrators of these acts, and none charges now that the violence existed only in the imagination of "yellow journal" reporters.

The following paragraphs from the report of the proceedings for December 18 is a fair sample of the non-unionist testimony:

"The first witness to-day said that a member of the miners' union threatened to kill him if he did not stop working, and finally did shoot him. The offender was sent to prison.

"The next three witnesses were John Hoffman and his son, and the son's wife. The men were working at the Upper Lehigh Colliery assisting in putting in a new boiler. They said a crowd of strikers visited their home at midnight to harm the son. He fled five miles to another town, and the crowd smashed the furniture and attempted to burn the house.

"The next witness said he and his wife were hung in effigy in the streets of Nanticoke, the effigy of the wife being of a most offensive character.

"Mrs. Kate McNamara, of Parsons, the mother of four small children, whose husband was in the mines and could not come home for fear of bodily harm, testified that their house was destroyed by fire at night and she and her children were rescued with difficulty.

"Counsel for the miners called the commission's attention to the fact that the fire had not been connected with the strikers. Judge Gray said that while the evidence did not directly connect the strikers with the fire, the inference was that the fire was most probably of incendiary origin.

"August Scheuch, of Hazleton, who worked for the Lehigh Valley Company, testified that he was attacked by a mob while he and his sons were going to work. He was severely injured by stones, was stabbed three times, and had five ribs broken. He was acting as a coal and iron policeman, but did not use his pistol because he was afraid of hitting his son. Many of the men in the crowd were strikers, among them being Squire McKelvey, of Hazleton. His son corroborated his testimony.

"Henry Vermillye, of Dorrancetown, said he was forced to join the union by the superintendent of the John C. Haddock Coal Company in order to keep peace at the colliery. He left the colliery because he thought the union was too arbitrary. He worked for another company during the strike. He was hung in effigy, stones were thrown at him while going to and from his work, and storekeepers were compelled to refrain from selling his relatives the necessaries of life.

"John Doran, manager of the Wilkesbarre Lace Mills, testified that because he would not discharge two girls who had relatives working in the mines the 1,100 employees went on strike and stayed out eight weeks."

Such testimony as this "calls for undivided public indignation," declares the New York *Sun*, "with the resolve that hereafter lawlessness must be punished and put down without mercy or compromise, and organized labor be required to pursue its ends by other means." Mr. Mitchell's assertion that the violence was instigated by the coal and iron police is not warranted by this testimony, notes the Philadelphia *Record*, but, "on the contrary, it shows that assaults by the strikers upon peaceable non-union workers were by no means infrequent." Many papers that sympathize with the miners' side of the controversy condemn the lawless acts that marked the strike.

The Philadelphia *North American*, however, holds that all this testimony is irrelevant to the question at issue, and, therefore, should not have been admitted. To quote:

"The arbitration commission was not created to ascertain whether or not there were disorder and violence in the anthracite coal district during the strike. If the scope of its inquiry does not cover the notorious defiance of the organic law of Pennsylvania by railroad corporations in the coal trust, it is limited to the simple question of wages and hours of labor, and can not be extended consistently to acts of lawlessness incidental to the strike.

"Acts of lawless violence were committed by strikers and their friends. It is as unnecessary for the operators to prove that fact as it is idle in the miners to deny it and foolish for any one to attempt to justify it. Unless the commission proposes to make a thorough investigation of the history of the anthracite mining business, dig deep into the causes of industrial conflicts, fix responsibility for the existence of poverty and ignorance in a nation rolling in wealth, and constitute itself the judge between the House of Have and the House of Want, its proper course is to affirm judicial knowledge of the fact that strikers are not invariably peaceable, and direct the operators to confine themselves to the questions at issue.

"It is the business of the commission to ascertain what wages the operators should pay to the miners. Evidence that a crowd of foreigners stoned a fellow laborer or fired his house does not assist the commission in reaching a conclusion as to the cost of producing a ton of coal. The operators are plainly eager to make strike violence the main issue and divert attention from the exposure of their attempts to deceive the commission with carefully falsified figures relating to wages paid to their em-

ployees. They should be denied the privilege of putting in evidence on any other point or making any statement whatever until they have produced a true record of wages and proved its accuracy beyond possibility of doubt.

"The commission knows there was disorder around the mines, and it knows also that there would have been no violence, no rioting, no boycotting had the coal trust shown the slightest consideration for public interests. Acceptance of the miners' proposal to arbitrate would have preserved the peace and averted all the evils accompanying and following the strike. When the operators invited a strike they knew it would lead to lawlessness, and they confidently expected the foreign laborers, whom they had imported to reduce wages and disorganize the unions by supplying two men for every job, to make trouble so serious as to call for military suppression and to turn public opinion against the cause of the strikers."

CROWDED CONDITION OF NEW YORK CITY.

THE Venezuela blockade may be "peaceful," some of the New York papers remark, but the blockades on the elevated and surface lines in the metropolis are decidedly belligerent. Belligerent, also, is the attitude of the New York newspapers and associations that are trying to relieve the crush by prodding the street-railroad officials with demands for more cars. Mayor Low, Controller Grout, Borough President Cantor, the State railroad commissioners, the Merchants' Association, the Women's Health Protective Association, the Passengers' Rights Association, and the Central Federated Union are agitating for better accommodations, and if the Board of Aldermen fails to enact remedial legislation, there is a prospect that the matter will be carried into the legislature.

The Sun and *The Evening Post* seem to think that the railroad companies have been swamped by a tremendous increase in population within the last year. It is reckoned, roughly, that the elevated and surface lines on Manhattan island carry about 500,000 people southward in the morning and back at night, and the officials aver that it is a physical impossibility to run more cars than they are now running. The underground road is to be ready in a year, but it is common remark that that road, too, will soon be swamped by the city's rapid growth. *The Sun* sums up the situation thus:

"The clamor in the public prints over the shortcomings of our system of local transportation is full of interest. Our elevated railroad system and our electric and other surface lines are plainly inadequate. Inadequate also are our streets. There is not room enough for the traffic of New York and the congestion is gravely prejudicial to business, to comfort, and to health.

"But that which we have to endure now is trivial when compared with what the near future has in store for us; and it is apparent to all competent observers that even the accession to our resources of the underground system will afford a merely momentary and wholly insufficient relief.

"We are confronted with a problem the like of which was never before presented to any great community. Nothing at all approaching it has ever existed anywhere else. New York is ten times as long as it is wide. However rapid and great be its growth, it must ever be confined to that singularly shaped area. It expansion is now, and always will be, vertical; and that expansion has only been made possible by that simple but most revolutionary invention, the vertical railway, or elevator. Every foot of ground in lower New York is foredoomed to the skyscraper, and each succeeding skyscraper is betraying an inevitable tendency to go yet higher than its predecessors.

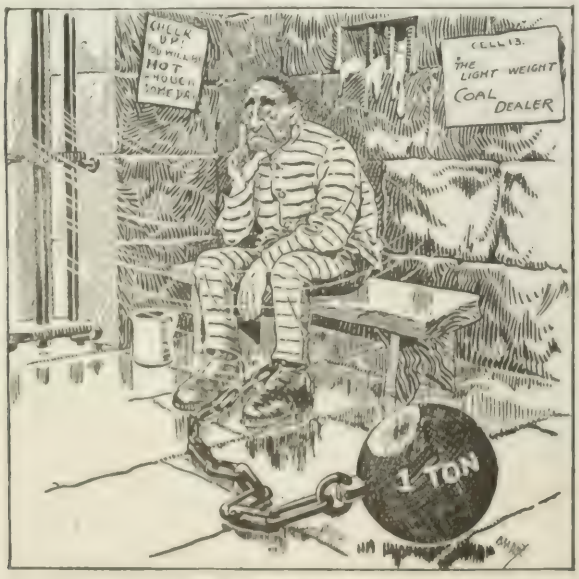
"In the very near future all of lower New York will be built up into the air, and where shall we then find ourselves in the matter of all transportation—elevated, surface, tunnel, horse, automobile, and foot? The prospect is overwhelming! To meet the absolute necessities of the public circulation we shall need not less than a dozen tubular railroads, like those of London, from sixty to seventy feet below the surface. Nothing less will satisfy. So acute is this condition even now becoming that the underground road which is approaching completion will not have been opened to the public before a deeper system of tubular transit will have been projected. It will have been projected, but it will not have reached completion before the public patience shall have been fairly exhausted.

"And what of the streets themselves? The congestion of cars and vehicles of all descriptions at every great intersection of traffic is already a very serious matter. It is visibly growing worse, and it presents a condition that is quite incredible to any one who has not seen it and suffered from it.

"Of a certainty the problem which we have to work out is an extraordinary one. We can not change our topography, but we can not go on piling our tremendous population interminably up and up into the air without making provision for its transportation back and forth, the like of which no other community in the world was ever called on to devise."

The jam in New York has proved too much even for ex-Chief Devery, and he has moved his real-estate office from a downtown skyscraper to a place nearer home. He explains in a newspaper interview that it made him so dizzy every time he looked out of the window of his skyscraper office that he couldn't read his morning mail. And furthermore:

"That riot you stack up against goin' down in the morning



GIVE HIM FULL WEIGHT.
—*The Chicago News.*

HAVE *you* BEEN THE ROUNDS?
—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*

CARTOONS OF A COLD WINTER.

and back again at dinner-bell time is on the football order—too strong to suit me. No hangin' to a strap an' doin' the loop-the-loop stunt for mine if I don't have to. Why, I got tangled up in the middle of Broadway the other day among a lot of trucks and a policeman had to come and lead me out like a child. Then them shoot-the-chute elevators put my breakfast on the bum. Fer mine a big chair on the sidewalk level where I can walk from the house without gettin' tied in knots."

MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

"WHETHER Italy succeeds in collecting its bill from Venezuela or not, it has made the whole world its debtor," says the New York *Mail and Express*, commenting upon the success of the young Italian inventor, Marconi, in establishing wireless communication across the Atlantic. The inventor, who has kept very quiet about his work, announced December 21 that he had sent inauguratory messages to the King of Great Britain and the King of Italy, from his station at Cape Breton, Canada, to Poldhu, Cornwall, England. The messages contained from twenty to thirty words each. About a year ago Marconi announced that the letter "S" had been signaled from his Cornwall station to the Newfoundland coast. "Marconi has done the deed," says the New York *Sun*, "and it is one of the greatest ever done." The Baltimore *News* declares that the work "is a great triumph, so wonderful in its results as to give ground for looking to future wonders of invention as startling as any of those of the past." The Providence *Journal* says:

"The mind refuses to grasp the significance of this achievement in Cape Breton. When the first Atlantic cable was laid, the world greeted it as one of the most marvelous facts of the nineteenth century, and indeed it was. It required faith and courage to lay a telegraph line under the ocean from continent to continent, and success was attained only after repeated discouragements. But is it not a greater achievement to manipulate the mere atmosphere and cause it to carry, without wires or any other exterior medium, the winged words of men? From this initial success greater successes will grow. There is at present some difficulty in transmitting despatches in bright sunlight, tho why the rays of the sun should interfere is not clearly understood. It is safe to say that other hindrances will be encountered before the two continents are put into absolutely reliable wireless communication with one another. But Marconi's feat of Sunday points the way to complete success. If within one year so great an advance can be made as is represented in the difference between the transmission of the one letter 'S' and the sending of a message of over thirty words, what may we not hope for in the immediate future? Meanwhile, the congratulations of all the nations are due to Marconi for bringing to pass what would have been considered impossible and absurd not long ago."

But some papers believe that it will be a long time before the wireless system can become a commercial factor. They declare that there are many defects to be perfected. "That it will for a long time be anything more than an auxiliary to the cable may well be doubted," says the New York *Evening Post*; and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* thinks that "the entire system is too uncertain; too indefinite as to actual results at all times, to accept it as an actual addition to the world's working forces." Sir William Henry Preece, formerly president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and a well-known electrician of London, declares that wireless telegraphy will never become a serious competitor of the submarine cable. He thinks that there is a lack of reliability, no privacy, and that the wireless system is slower than the cables. Colonel Reber, of the United States army, Signal Service branch, expresses about the same opinion. In a paper read before the National Geographical Society, he states that the advantages are and will remain in favor of the wire service wherever it can be established, and the practical use of the wireless system will be limited to the communication of ship with ship and of ships with the shore. In the wireless system secrecy is impossible. Anybody understanding the system may read a wireless message, and one system may be made to interfere with another. Says the Philadelphia *Record*:

"It is likely, however, the existing vested interests in long-distance communication will hear of M. Marconi's successful experiment without much added or undue perturbation. They have enjoyed possession of their own peculiar field for more than a generation, and will not readily surrender it. As the existing surface telegraph system rose to the occasion when the telephone was introduced, and made effectual provision against its threatened rivalry, so the commercial cable lines should be enabled to clip the buoyant wings of the various devices of wireless telegraphy. To be already in possession of the field is in itself a

WILLIAM MARCONI.

distinct advantage, worth many points of presumed superiority imputed to a rival system. A perfectly organized cable service, responsive quickly at all points to the demands of commerce, need fear no wireless assailants 'horsed on the sightless couriers of the air.' The new system, if rendered commercially effective, would be far more likely to create for itself a new sphere of usefulness than to trench upon ground already occupied in the public service.

"The extraordinary feat of wireless transmission which M. Marconi claims to have performed is by no means under-estimated by the public, notwithstanding open or covert derogation in expert quarters. But the popular mind does not exactly understand the matter as yet, and prefers not to sail on a sea of speculation. If telegraphy without wires should be at length realized, there would be laurel wreaths and rewards galore for all concerned; if not, the great world's pulses would beat on quite undisturbed."

Another phase in the discussion regarding the wireless system is its use in war. Rear-Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is so impressed with the possibilities of wireless messages that he wants the United States Government to control all stations along the coast to protect the operations of the United States navy in times of war against interference with wireless telegraph signals between ships and the shore. This is a "matter for serious attention," says the New York *Sun*. France has taken the station at Cherbourg, because it was believed to be a menace to national defense. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, too,

sees international complications in the use of wireless telegraphy. It says:

"The action of France is important, because it seems likely that that Government will either forbid the use of the system or else absolutely control it. In time of war, of course, a code would be used which one would suppose would be a sufficient guaranty, but the facts which have been revealed in the last few years indicate that every nation has at every European capital a band of spies who procure codes and secret plans and the like with unfailing regularity. The Esterhazy crime for which Dreyfus was persecuted is a case in point. With every war-vessel equipped with the system the next naval war is sure to be very interesting and will involve tactics and situations which would have made Lord Nelson shiver.

"Practically wireless systems have proved a success, and it remains to be seen to what extent they will be used in commerce and national intercourse. They are certain to make changes which will give great opportunites to the future historian."

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON SECESSION.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Boston, descendant of the Puritans and of the only Presidents that Massachusetts has given to the nation, a brevet brigadier-general for services in the Civil War, formerly president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and now a writer of history, is attracting almost as much attention at seventy as he ever did in his earlier years. The press are now discussing an address which he delivered on December 22 at a banquet of the New England Society in Charleston, S. C., in which he considered the ethics of secession. His conclusion is, in brief, that both sides were right. Most of the newspapers seem glad to accept this comforting compromise, altho some are willing to go with him only half-way, and admit that their own side was right. Two of the latter class are the Springfield *Republican*, on the Northern side, and the Charleston *News and Courier*, on the Southern. The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* agrees with Mr. Adams so heartily that it suggests him for the Presidency.

Mr. Adams's method of vindicating both sides may be seen in the following paragraphs from his address:

"So far as I can ascertain, every State of the federation became a member of the Union with mental reservations, often unexpressed, growing out of local traditions and interests, in the full and correct understanding of which the action of each must be studied. Dissatisfied with the past and doubtful of the future, jealous of liberties, to the last degree provincial and suspicious of all external rule, intensely common sensed, but illogical and alive with local prejudice, the one thing our ancestry united in most apprehending was a centralized Government.

"What did the framers of the Constitution propose? Taking refuge in metaphysics, they proposed a contradiction in terms—a divided sovereignty. Sovereignty, it was argued, was in the people. But who are the people? The people of the United States, it was replied, are the aggregate of those inhabiting the particular States. Then they began to apportion sovereignty, oblivious of the fact that sovereignty does not admit of apportionment. Pursuing some vague analogy of the solar system, and conceiving of States as planets in their orbits, the people of the particular States assigned to the nation a modicum of sovereignty, conferred another modicum on the state governments, and reserved whatever remained to themselves. Now, it is written, 'No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to one and despise the other.' The everlasting truth of this precept in the fulness of time held good in our case. From the moment the fathers sought to divide the indivisible, the result was written on the wall. It was a mere question of years and of might.

"Thus, intentionally by some of the most farseeing, unintentionally by others anxious to effect only a more perfect union, a pious fraud was in 1788 perpetrated on the average American, and his feet were directed into a path which inevitably led him to the goal he least designed for his journey's end.

"When the federal Constitution was framed and adopted—'an indestructible Union of imperishable States'—what was the law of treason—to what or to whom, in case of final issue, did the average citizen owe allegiance? Was it to the Union, or to his State? As a practical question, seeing things as they then were—sweeping aside all incontrovertible legal arguments and metaphysical disquisitions—I do not think the answer admits of doubt. If put in 1788, or, indeed, at any time anterior to 1825, the immediate reply of nine men out of ten in the Northern States, and of ninety-nine out of a hundred in the Southern States, would have been that, as between the Union and the State, ultimate allegiance was due to the State. In studying the history of that period, we are confronted by a condition, and not a theory; but, as I read the record and understand the real facts of that now forgotten social and political existence, in case of direct and insoluble issue between sovereign State and sovereign nation between 1788 and 1861, every man was not only free to decide, but had to decide for himself; and, whichever way he decided, he was right. . . . . .

"I assert in its fundamentals there was no right or wrong about it; it was an inevitable, irrepressible conflict—the question

THE $1,000,000 CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. —*The Baltimore Herald.*

THE KEROSENE CONSUMER: "See here, if I furnish the cash, why don't I get my name in the papers, too?" —*The Chicago News.*

SOME OIL SKETCHES.

of sovereignty was to be decided, and either side could offer good ground, historical and legal, for any attitude taken in regard to it. That shield did actually have a silver as well as a golden side."

If the attempt to secede had been made earlier, it would have succeeded, Mr. Adams thinks. He says:

"I hold that, here again, it was merely a question of time, and that such a withdrawal as then took place would never have failed of success at any anterior period in our national history. It was steam and electricity which then settled the issue of sovereignty; not argument, not military skill, not wealth, courage, or endurance; not even men in arms. Before 1861 steam and electricity, neither on land nor water, had been rendered so subservient to man as to make him equal to the prodigious, and unprecedented, task then undertaken and finally accomplished. In that case, might in the end made right; but the end was in no degree a foregone conclusion."

If the latter statement is true, remarks the Charleston *News and Courier*, dryly, "we do not care particularly what view he and the people of the section from which he comes may take of the achievements of Might over Right. We are perfectly willing to let the case rest there for all time." "The doctrine of secession was written in the Constitution and it required the sword to reverse it," declares the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*. The Charleston *Post* supplements Mr. Adams's finding by the conclusion that not only was the war inevitable, but that the resulting Union was inevitable. It says, in a discerning editorial:

"The question which could not be determined in the beginning had to be settled before the end, and it was bound to be settled at last in favor of a union, not because that was abstractly the right settlement, but because it was practically the most expedient and in a large consideration the best. Whether the Union should be enforced by the North or the South remained for material conditions to determine. It is reasonable to conclude that the weaker of the opposing forces only would have withdrawn from the compact, and it happened that the South was the weaker. Had the South felt its control of the national impulse sure, it would have remained and forced the North to make the issue, and had the issue been so made the North would have been brought back into the Union as the South was.

"It is a very excellent thing to hear such words from an Adams of Massachusetts as were heard last night from this worthy representative of a most distinguished line, and it is interesting and very appropriate that a representative of Massachusetts should pronounce what he well termed the 'final word' on secession in the very place where that idea was put into practical effect."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, thinks the case was not so much a matter of theory as would appear from Mr. Adams's address. It says:

"Back of the argument for State allegiance was an evil interest dictating and justifying it all; and without the existence of that peculiar material interest there would never have been resistance to the forces making for nationality, carried to the point it was. In this aspect of the case the civil war can not be described as inevitable. It was the work of human greed and selfishness carried to the point of being ready to fight to maintain themselves in peculiar privilege and power; and we might as well say that men are absolutely helpless against such impulses as to say that the war was inevitable. Failing to find any support for the one assertion, we must deny the truth of the other."

Still another theory of the war is set forth in a circular that is being sent out as "The Georgia Confederate Bulletin No. 2." It says, in part:

"The Northern States rebelled against the Constitution of the Revolutionary fathers of the republic and overthrew it and set up an imperial government; made war upon the South, invaded and subjugated her. Abraham Lincoln headed the greatest rebellion since history has been written—3,300,000 of the best-armed, best-drilled, and best-equipped soldiers money and power could command. President Jefferson Davis led the most patriotic army since history commenced—600,000 men, all told—without arms or ordnance, without commissary or quartermaster. Blockaded by sea and walled in by land, by the Yankee rebels, negroes, and foreigners, the Confederate army killed and wounded more than three Yankees to every one of their enlisted men, as shown by their rolls. But with the world to back them they, after four long years, overpowered the Confederate army, and the flag of truth and liberty that had waved over the bravest and most patriotic people that ever lived was furled over the grave of Democracy, and the virtue of the ballot took its flight at Appomattox."

NEW YORK'S NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER.

MAYOR LOW'S selection of Maj.-Gen. Francis V. Greene to succeed Col. John N. Partridge as police commissioner is regarded by most of the New York papers as a wise choice. "It is creditable to the judgment and good faith of the mayor,"

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS V. GREENE,
The new head of the New York city police department.

remarks *The Times;* and *The Tribune* says that "it justifies a hope that the most important department of the municipal government, and the one which thus far has done Mayor Low's administration least credit, will steadily, if perhaps slowly, be imbued with the right spirit and ultimately raised to a satisfactory standard of discipline and efficiency." If General Greene's intrinsic qualities, it adds, "do not fit him for the place in which so many predecessors have been found wanting, there is a widespread misunderstanding as to the kind of man he is or as to the kind of man a police commissioner should be."

General Greene was graduated from West Point in 1870 and was afterward an instructor in the academy. He was military attaché of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg from 1877 to 1879. He served in the war with Spain, in Cuba, and the Philippines, and soon after the war was made major-general. He is the author of a number of works on military subjects. General Greene was president of the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company, and, up to the time of his appointment as police commissioner, was president of the Eastern Trust Company. He is a Republican and was presi-

dent of the Republican county committee in 1900. "No man of his caliber and training has ever before been called to this position," says *The World*, and if he reorganizes and directs the police on "entirely non-partizan lines," then "Mayor Low's administration may yet see the inauguration of that only effective and permanent police reform—one that shall 'take politics out of the police and the police out of politics.'" So, too, think *The Times*, *The Evening Post*, and *The Mail and Express*.

The Brooklyn *Times* and *Standard Union* both believe that it would have been better had the mayor chosen some man who had served on the police force; but *The Times* says that "so far as can be known, the mayor could hardly have made a better choice, outside of the ranks of the force." *The Standard Union* says:

"Perhaps General Greene will make as good a police commissioner as Captain Goddard, but he is, nevertheless, in the nature of an experiment. Yet he can hardly prove a failure, for he has only to carry out the work so admirably planned by his predecessor, who was hounded out of office by a lot of impracticable and perhaps insincere reformers, to place the department in an excellent position both as to discipline and work accomplished. What an energetic man of fine executive ability may do in addition toward elevating the standard of service rendered by the police will no doubt be done during the next year by General Greene."

ONE of the big flywheels in the machinery hall of the St. Louis exposition is to attain a speed of [illegible] revolutions per minute. South American visitors will be provided with reserved seats.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

ENDING OF THE WAR ON VENEZUELA.

THE American papers show a loss of interest in the Venezuelan imbroglio at the very time when they are declaring triumphantly that American diplomacy has scored another success. The success is the President's persuasion of all concerned to "tell their troubles" to The Hague court of arbitration, and the loss of interest appears to be due to the fact that a war is more interesting than a lawsuit. It seems to be the general opinion that the President has done good turns to President Castro, who can hardly gain less from arbitration than from war; to the Powers, whose blockade was not yielding anything in the way of debt payments: to The Hague court, which has been practically "boycotted" by the Powers, as a French deputy remarks, since it was organized, three and a half years ago; and to the United States, which is relieved at the same time of the danger of a war uncomfortably near and full of possible complications, and of the responsibility of acting as arbiter. The desire of the Powers that Mr. Roosevelt arbitrate their claims was opposed by nearly every prominent newspaper in the United States, and his success in inducing the disputants to resort to The Hague court aroused a corresponding amount of gratification. The President and the Monroe Doctrine, in fact, seem to emerge from the imbroglio with increased prestige. Mr. Roosevelt's "success in bringing all the nations involved to his original plan of arbitration is a proof of his own personal strength

ALWAYS SASSY— UNTIL TROUBLE COMES.
—*The Des Moines Register and Leader.*

VENEZUELAN ARMY: "Horrors! It is going to be settled by arbitration!"
—*The Baltimore Herald.*

U. S.: "Who owns your paper mail, hey, Castro?"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

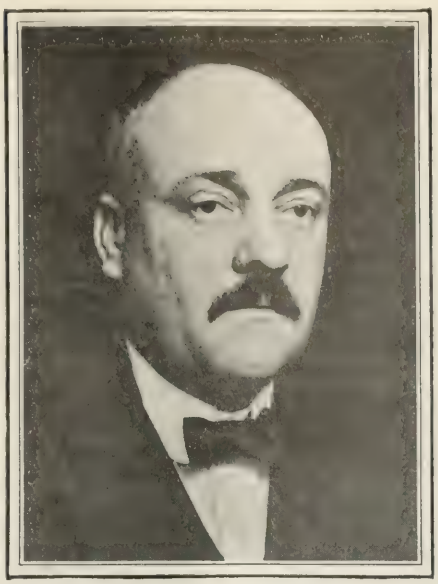
"FOREBEAR, I FEAR, SENORES; SANTA CLAUS, HE LIVES FARTHER NORTH!"
—*The Baltimore News.*

CASTRO AND THE CARTOONISTS.

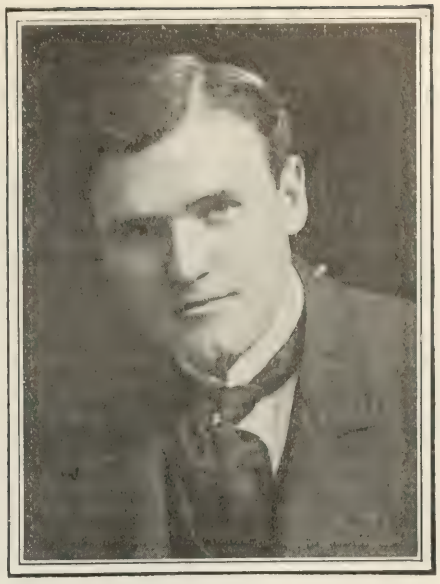
and an evidence of the commanding position of the United States," thinks the Philadelphia *Press*. And the New York *Evening Telegram* says:

"In the record of President Roosevelt's Administration for 1902 nothing will be more memorable or serviceable than the two signal victories achieved for arbitration —one bringing an end to the lamentable coal strike and the other clearing the way to the peaceful settlement of the menacing Venezuelan trouble. In both cases the action of the President was non-official. He simply used his good offices to settle a dispute which, tho deplorable and harmful to the public, was no affair of the Government at Washington. Yet he rendered in one case a most timely national and in the other international service."

The Monroe Doctrine is protected in the treaty by which The Hague court was formed, so that the present arbitration will not call it into question. Indeed, the New York *Mail and Express* believes that the doctrine has not only been upheld, but that its scope has been broadened, for "the principle is established that the claims of Europe against the weakest American state must be proved before they can be collected." The daily newspapers seem to be under the impression that the Venezuelan case will be the second one to be referred to The Hague court; but, as noticed in our issue for November 29 (page 715), nearly twenty cases have been referred to it, some of them cases of considerable importance. There is a weak point in the reference of the case to that court, thinks the Pittsburg *Gazette*, in the fact "that the tribunal has no power to enforce its judgments, so it is conceivable that the whole process of coercion would have to be begun over again."



R. K. MUNKITTRICK,
Judge.



H. L. WILSON,
Puck.

EDITORS OF AMERICAN HUMOROUS WEEKLIES.

The attitude of our newspapers during the imbroglio arouses the admiration of the New York *Times*, which says:

"We own that we are proud of the American press in its course in the controversy concerning Venezuela, of which the most critical stage appears to have passed. And when we say the American press we necessarily mean the American people, whose casual mood the American press have never failed to reflect with accuracy. What we particularly mean is the sobriety, the moderation, the circumspection with which the American press, so much of it as counts at all, has handled this very delicate business. It has formed and expressed its opinions upon the passing phases of the controversy under an evident sense of responsibility for its utterances, of responsibility for the impression it made upon its own immediate constituency, of the necessity that it should not excite or inflame its readers, and also, in the cases of all important papers, of responsibility for the effect which its utterances might have if transmitted or translated abroad. There has been nothing of the swashbuckler in its attitude, no talk of 'backing down' or of 'taking water,' no 'fifty-four-forty or fight.' On the contrary, there has been manifest a desire to avoid wounding or even irritating expressions against any of the nations concerned.

"Perhaps this 'correct' attitude might not have been so sedulously maintained if Germany alone had been in question. If the moderation of the American press indicates merely that the American people in general have come to place a higher value than they ever placed before on the mutual good-will and the cooperation in common causes of the two great branches of the English-speaking race, the great empire and the great republic, it is already most valuable. But we believe that it indicates even more than that. We think it denotes that since our entry into 'world politics,' as a consequence of the war with Spain, we have become generally conscious of our international responsibilities, and that we in general perceive the impossibility of maintaining our old exclusive and at the same time defiant attitude when, feeling ourselves impregnable at home, we said and felt 'What have we to do with abroad?' That time has passed. Anything that quickens our sense of international responsibility necessarily tends to quicken our sense of national and civic responsibility. In this view the most earnest of anti-imperialists may find some consolation for our recent acquisitions."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WILL Castro write a book or will he lecture?—*The Chicago News.*

PERHAPS a tax on imported shells would help Venezuela out of her difficulties.—*The Detroit News.*

MATTERS have not gone so far as to warrant the return of Prince Henry's scarf-pins.—*The Chicago News.*

A LOT of Russian Doukhobors are to settle in Turkey. Seems to us this serves the Sultan right.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MONROE rimes with go. It may yet be necessary for Uncle Sam to call the attention of certain European parties to this fact. — *The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. CASTRO prudently concluded to come down from his perch before Mr. Rudyard Kipling made up his mind a fire a poem at him.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IT is a pity Mme. Humbert did not escape to Venezuela. She would have made just the kind of a Minister of Finance that Castro has been looking for.—*The Buffalo Express.*

SENATOR MORGAN, to make sure of success for his negro colonization scheme in the Philippine Islands, should look well to the culture of the Filipino chicken.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SOME of Mr. Quay's tactics in favor of the Statehood bill are positively disreputable. The man has even called attention to the platform pledges of his party.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

TO sink those Venezuelan gunboats when they might have been chopped up into firewood and sold in this market was worse than a breach of international law.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE says, "If we had not sacrified wisdom for sentiment we would own Cuba to-day." And by doing exactly the same thing, we do own the Philippines to-day.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF we get into real trouble over that South American business Mark Hanna can go west and organize a rough rider regiment, and then we shall see who will be the popular hero before the next convention.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Sultan gave a medal to an author recently, and at the same time stopped the sale of the man's book. The Sultan's method of literary encouragement might be tried to great public advantage in this country.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE latest report about J. Pierpont Morgan is that he is going to take a house in Washington. It must be on account of the gentle climate. Nothing that is going to be done at the capital this winter need frighten a trust man.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A BILL has been introduced in Congress to make October 21 a national holiday in celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus. There are enough holidays already for the average American, but nobody will object to Congress making as many holidays for itself as the calendar will permit.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

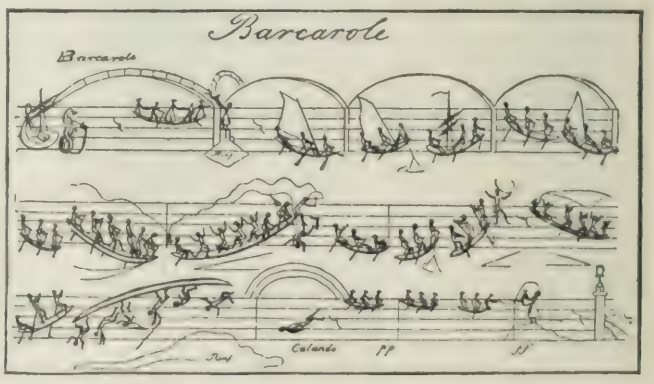
A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICA'S "LITERARY INFERIORITY."

IT is sometimes argued that the literature of the United States lacks great qualities because American life until now has been too strenuous and active to admit of the atmosphere of intellectual repose necessary to the production and appreciation of art. A French scholar resident in this country, M. Albert Schinz, of Bryn Mawr College, takes an opposite view. American literature, he thinks, is distinctly inferior to that of other nations for the reason that it is born of conditions too prosperous and comfortable. He elaborates this argument as follows (in an article in *La Semaine Littéraire* (Geneva):

"What is it that inspires a poet or a writer? Struggles in noble causes, for liberty, country, religion, principles. And these conditions are only met with in the formative periods of peoples, not at the time when they have 'arrived.' The United States have 'arrived' too soon and too easily. Unlike the peoples of Europe, Americans have, so to speak, begun their evolution in the middle; and the periods that they have not jumped, they have crossed with prodigious rapidity. Thanks to their tardy entrance into the history of the world, they have, in a few years, passed over ground that the oldest nations have spent centuries in getting over. They have not had to conquer their country; they have not undergone long conflicts with neighboring peoples, accompanied by a long succession of heroic deeds, inspiring bards and minstrels. The rivalries of the Spanish, English, and French are prior to and remotely connected with the history of the United States. The dramatic features in the lives of the Puritans, Quakers, and other colonists are upon the whole quickly enumerated. Longfellow has extolled them in song of wholly modern sentimentality and sweetness; and, moreover, one of his two great poems, 'Hiawatha,' is an Indian epic, and the other, 'Evangeline,' retraces an episode of the war between the French and English in Canada. There has been nothing like the Crusades, nothing like the wars of religion. The emigrants departed for the New World simply because they were seeking a country where there should be no fratricidal wars in the name of God. Finally, there has been no great social revolution for the suppression of the privileged castes, like that whose echo filled the whole of the nineteenth century in Europe. There was no equality to win; it existed from the beginning. Two important events alone constitute the entire history of the United States: the acquisition of political liberty by the revolution against England—which has been and is still greatly exploited by writers—and the Civil War, which was at the same time the struggle for the enfranchisement of the negroes, and which has produced what is incontestably America's greatest literary masterpiece, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Free from all the shackles of deeply rooted and resisting traditions, the citizens of the New World knew well how to profit by the experiences of others, and find themselves to-day, economically and socially, the most prosperous nation on the globe. Never was it so thoroughly proved that a happy people has no history—but it is necessary to accept the consequences: neither will it have any literature. Let conditions in Russia be compared with those in the United States. Why is it that at the present time the literature of Russia is above all other European literatures truly interesting, truly living? It is because Russia has still her history before her; because politics, social organization, religion, still belong to the medieval period; because Tolstoy and Gorky, as well as Gogol and Dostoyevski, have still a great future with which to dazzle the eyes of their readers. . . . . .

"There is still another reason. Had America a great literature, yet would it have no readers. . . . There is still on the old continent a small literary public, the last representatives of a great tradition. Beyond the sea there is no tradition and no literary public, only the public. . . . The only kind of literature that is recognized is the novel—perhaps the dramatized novel should also be included—and the short story. Doubtless the classics are in all the libraries, but they are read in reality by only two classes of people: students (for whom the reading is obligatory) and the naïve, and neither the one class nor the other derive any pleasure from them. Even periodical literature is yielding more and more to the pressure of the novel. One of the best-known American reviews makes a specialty of publishing a complete novel in each monthly issue, and in the case of a holiday number a string of short stories is added to this novel to the exclusion of any other sort of article. A whole series of magazines publish nothing but short stories. . . . Whether you discuss the question of the immortality of the soul, or the Philippines, a rule of the game of Ping-Pong, or crab-fishing, never think of sending an article of more than 5,000 words—3,000 would be better—to an editor. He will return it unread, requesting you to be so kind as to submit it to the operation of Procrustes or to refrain from offering it again. As was wittily remarked one day by some one who was discussing this astonishing fact, had St. Paul sent his Epistle to the Corinthians to an editor of Boston, New York, or Chicago, he would have seen his divine prose come back to him by return mail, accompanied by a request to shorten it. . . . The fact is that the reader must not be asked for more than he can give. The men in America work exceedingly hard; it is impossible for them, if they read at all, to read what we call a serious book; they must have light literature or none at all. The women have, doubtless, more leisure; and they really constitute the reading public. . . . It may be added incidentally that as they possess to a high degree that delicacy of touch and that chic that is so often lacking in men, except perhaps Frenchmen, they have also more and more invaded literature as authors. It is so already in both America and England; it will be the same upon the European continent before long."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN EXAMPLE OF PICTORIAL MUSIC.

THE subjoined tone-picture is an ingenious example of music combining qualities both of melody and of pictorial illustration. It is one of a series of pen-and-ink sketches printed at Leipsic in 1842, under the title "Nouveauté Musicale," and is reproduced by the London *Musical Times* from a booklet owned at one time by Friedrich Carl Meyer, librarian to the Prince Consort. "The name of the artist who drew these exceedingly clever sketches," says *The Musical Times*, "is unknown, but in

an explanatory note we are told that he wished by means of figures to express the life inherent in notes, and that he tried 'faithfully to observe the double unity of dramatic action and of melody.'" The following description is given of the Barcarolle:

'Fishermen are bidding farewell to their wives and sisters; one old woman entrusts her child to her husband. The weather is fine; the boats glide smoothly under lofty arches (signs for tying notes). But the weather changes: the sky becomes covered with clouds; the sea becomes stormy; the boats rise and fall with the waves; one breaks over the ship, and two men fall into the water. The fishermen in despair raise their hands to heaven. The tempest increases in fury; a boat founders; six fishermen are engulfed; one inanimate body is seen floating. Sea-gulls (rests) skim over the surface of the water. Some of the boats, with the lighthouse as a guide, hasten to return to the port. The mother in tears, waiting on the shore, receives back her child into her arms."

BJÖRNSON'S SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

ON December 8 the Norwegian people celebrated with fitting honors the seventieth birthday of Björnstjerne Björnson. "Björnson's fame," observes *Harper's Weekly*, "is complex: he is one of the greatest writers of his day—unquestionably the greatest in Scandinavia, as he is the most read; he is a playwright of the highest rank, his plays being performed almost all over the world; he is his country's most powerful politician; he is an admirable journalist, pithy, brilliant, convincing, of which not only the Norwegian press but several of the most influential papers of England, Germany, and France bear frequent witness."

Björnson's distinction, declares Mr. Hrolf Wisby (in the New York *Evening Post*, December 6), must be attributed to the fact that he is the founder of the national literature of modern Norway. As far back as 1857 he published the Norse pastoral, "Synnöve Solbakken," which first brought him fame. Says Mr. Wisby:

"Like Byron, Björnson woke up one morning to find himself famous. His eloquence had led many of his friends to suppose in him a future notable orator, and his success in journalism pointed with almost equal significance to a more than ordinary newspaper career.

"And then he fooled them all. A little, modest-looking volume, 'Synnöve Solbakken' . . . quietly made its appearance in the booksellers' windows in Copenhagen, producing a most profound impression. As the work was signed 'B. B.,' the leading critics presumed the book to be the work of Ibsen, who on several occasions had used the nom-de-guerre of Brynjolf Bjarme, and who at the time was as well known as Björnson was obscure. When Ibsen disclaimed the honor of the authorship, a more serious scrutiny was given the little volume, resulting in the most unanimous appreciation, turning even the sharpest of critical pens into vehicles of avowed and spontaneous praise. The enthusiasm of both critics and readers was not misspent. The little book contained the cornerstone for Norway's literature. Everything that had been written by Norwegians up to that time, from Wergeland and Welhaven to Ibsen, had a decided Danish flavor. Björnson was the first to produce a Norse work that was all Norse and supreme in its very Norseness. As surely as Homer founded ancient Greek literature with his songs, did Björnson found the national literature of modern Norway with the 'Synnöve' pastoral. He occupies the proud position of being the only living founder of a national literature in the world, or, for that matter, the only one in modern times. That means as much to Norwegian readers as Chaucer means to English."

NORWAY'S "GRAND OLD MAN," ON THE TERRACE OF HIS HOME AT ANLESTAD.
He is "the only living founder of a national literature in the world."
Courtesy of *Harper's Weekly*.

Mr. Wisby discerns two periods in Björnson's literary career, the first in which he was dominated wholly by the Norse motive, the second in which he came partially under the spell of Ibsen and the modern Danish school. We quote again:

"When in 1863 Björnson entered his thirty-first year, he had written his best pastorals, his early dramas, and his most soaring lyrics. His work was already then regarded as the consummate effort of his genius. In entering upon his second period, in 1871, Björnson was influenced by Ibsen and the modern Danish school, in a similar degree that Ibsen was drawn toward national ideals by Björnson's first work. When Björnson at a maturer age tacitly agreed with Ibsen that the time had come for books with stronger and more aggressive contents than could be united with mere historical representation, and accordingly began to interpret the momentous questions of modern life, his fame as a dramatist began again to vie in ascendency with that of Ibsen, and in that line of endeavor they have been on practically equal terms ever since. Ibsen is the greater artist; Björnson the more richly endowed poet.

"Björnson's latest work, 'Paa Storhove'—a social drama in three acts—is just out. In several respects it is a sequel to his 'Laboremus,' working out certain points of psychological moment suggested by the latter work. 'Paa Storhove' shows, with masterly dramatic effect, the magnificent struggle of a great woman, Margrete Ura, against the evil forces which threaten her and her family with ruin, and this struggle is all the more interesting as the evil is embodied by another woman infatuated by Satanic ideals. A superb spiritual combat between two gifted women—the one good, endowed with vast resources for noble ends, the other bad, and doubly dangerous, being equipped with a demoniac capacity for evil."

Everything Björnson has written, declares Mr. Wisby, is traceable to some national fiber or root, while the action of almost all of Ibsen's dramas might be altered to suit a foreign locality without in any way detracting from the flavor of the contents. We quote, in conclusion:

"Björnson is the present-day skald of Norway. He is chanting and speaking from the lofty heights while Ibsen broods and delves in the bowels of the abyss. He is the inspired seer of his people. His endeavors are deeds of the day. His genius unfolds itself before us in a wealth of sunshine like that of the

great men of old who spoke from the heights. Björnson is the man of the soil, as Robert Burns, as Victor Hugo were men of the soil. Besides being the greatest of Norwegian poets in generic source and creative imagination, he is also one of the most pronounced character types among Norsemen. When we wish to know what is fundamentally and essentially Norse in literature, in spirit as in substance, we read Björnson first of all, [illegible]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NUDE IN ART.

THE national superintendent of the Department of Purity in Literature and Art of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has revived a ten-year-old controversy by her protest against the President's action in removing the famous Watts painting, "Love and Life," from the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington to the White House. In a public statement issued [illegible]

"It may be that the President has ordered the picture hung in the White House without inquiring into its history, and without knowing that its presence in the home of the Chief Executive of the nation is extremely objectionable to the women of the country. It can not be that he has resurrected the work from its ten years' obscurity in an art gallery to flaunt any talk of 'art for art's sake' in our faces. It will be very disillusionizing for the women who have admired him to learn that he has given a place on the walls of the White House to this vulgar nude painting of Watts. The President must have been led astray by the great name of the artist, and, like others, concluded that a celebrity could not produce anything that would be demoralizing."

The Providence *Journal* gives the following account of the essential facts in the present controversy:

"The painting in question is the work of perhaps the most eminent English painter now living, Mr. George F. Watts. It was presented by him to the nation, and the White House was the destination approved, it is said, by him. When it first reached this country the objections made to it were so furious that it was lodged in the Corcoran Gallery. This was neither very grateful nor very courteous; and the President, or possibly Mrs. Roosevelt, has had the canvas removed to its proper destination. It is a work of art which any collector in the land would be glad to own, and its monetary value—by which some persons judge works of art—is great. Yet there are 'nice' persons who find it shocking.

"The subject is certainly not immoral. 'Love and Life' the artist has called his composition. He shows two ideal figures—Life, a frail woman, conducted along a sheer and rocky path by the sturdy form of Love. The allegory is obvious, and even a member of the W. C. T. U. should find no evil in it; the use of alcoholic liquors is not remotely implied. But Mr. Watts has been guilty of one awful lapse from the purity of the prurient prude. He has left his figures nude. Now this is shameful. Morality consists wholly in clothes. The 'unco guid' can not see the undraped form even on canvas without horrible suggestions. When man was born into the world naked God made a mistake. To the normal mind the nude human figure may be simply beautiful. Whether in marble or on canvas it is a delight to the 'inward eye' no less than to the outer. Of course men and women in civilized society no longer go about nude; but this is the more reason why the nude figure of the artist is purely conventional and therefore inoffensive. As a matter of fact, drapery may be made to convey immoral ideas much more easily than lack of it; but this is something which the raw critic of art never seems to realize.

"The President is a man of cultivation and a man of sense, and it is not likely that he will pay much attention to 'the barbaric yawp' of those who wish to see Mr. Watts's fine painting banished to obscurity."

"If the women take the matter up in earnest," observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "we are obliged to say the picture will have to go." It continues:

"There are times when a man is glad to give up his convictions for the sake of peace, and this is especially true where the women are concerned. It may be excellent to have a President's power, but it is sometimes politic not to use it like a President. Let us have social peace even if the picture goes from the oblivion of the White House back where an admiring public can see it every day."

A lady correspondent of the New York *Times* declares:

"Those who have sat before 'Love and Life' and felt the infusion of its hope, courage, and joy pouring into a weary soul, must forever entertain a peculiar grievance against Mr. Roosevelt for his act of selfish deprivation to the American public. The picture was given to us, and we love it, and desire it where we may know it is possible to make a pilgrimage to it and feel the uplift of its glory.

"For my part, and, indeed, many others join with me, I hope the nice little minds that secured the banishment (?) of 'Love and Life' to the Corcoran Gallery in the first place will succeed in raising such a storm around the head of the thoughtless President that he will be forced to follow the excellent example of his predecessor, Grover Cleveland, and give back to us to whom it belongs the great pre-Raffaelite's dream of the archangel of love inspiring the fainting human soul."

MULATTOES AS WRITERS.

A LIST of books in the Library of Congress written by colored persons has been compiled by Daniel Murray, assistant librarian of that institution. His list includes about 2,200 titles; but, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, its value is weakened by the fact that he has included writers with only the smallest trace of African blood in their veins. *The Transcript* says:

"Stripped of its superfluities, the fact remains that a surprisingly large amount of literary work has been done by mulattoes. The straight blacks appear to have done almost nothing. The subject was recently brought up by the publication of a work on chemistry by a young colored man connected with the Howard University in Washington, named Herbert C. Scurlock. The head of that department, Prof. William H. Seaman, testifies to the care and intelligence with which this chemical text-book has been prepared. The question was raised whether it might not be the first book on a scientific subject written by a colored man. It was soon found, however, that Benjamin Banneker had become eminent as an astronomer a century ago. He sent his almanac to Jefferson, who was so interested in it that, according to tradition, he invited Banneker to dine with him at the White House. Banneker lived at Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore, and for years made his living by compiling the astronomical data for the almanacs of that day. He was very nearly white; his grandmother was entirely so.

"Another somewhat noted text-book written by a mixed blood was Professor Scarborough's Greek Grammar. He was a Wilberforce man. Probably the most noted case of literary talent was that of Phyllis Wheatley. Her first book was published in 1773. She was the slave bought by a Mrs. Wheatley, in Boston, who took pity on her, when as an eight-year-old child, wrapped up in a piece of carpet, she was offered for sale. Mrs. Wheatley soon discovered that the forlorn girl had native talents, and so began to educate her. In less than eighteen months she could read the Bible with ease, and in less than two years she began to write verses. She married a man named Peters, and died of tuberculosis when about thirty-three years old. She wrote a poem dedicated to General Washington, with which he was so well pleased that he wrote her an interesting letter. For years this poem was lost, but it was finally recovered in 1851, when certain Washington papers were transferred to the Boston Atheneum. This girl also wrote a rather meritorious poem dedicated to Whitefield, the great evangelist.

"Among the other colored writers are Dr. Edward W. Blyden, who was for a long time Liberian minister at London. His most noted book is 'Liberia's Offering to Christianity, Islam, and to the Negro Race.' Martin R. Delany, who was a major in the United States army during the Civil War, wrote two books, the better one of which treats of the condition of his own race. There have been a number of novels by colored people as well as many books on [illegible] question."

EDWIN MARKHAM'S ESTIMATE OF KIPLING.

MR. KIPLING'S new poem, "The Rowers," which we reprint in this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, is not regarded as a very appropriate contribution to Christmas literature. To the New York *Evening Post* these "oracular and bitter verses" against the Anglo-German *entente* suggest Mr. Kipling's "infallible instinct for promoting international quarrels." "He is, or affects to be," it says, "a sort of fighting Berserker, and this necessarily puts him out of touch with his age—except when it appears, in mad moments, to be lurching back toward the cave-man." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, however, thinks that it were futile to deny "the poem's power or the remarkable promptitude of the poet in telling in the most forcible verse not only just what the English nation ought to hear, but exactly what it wanted to hear. . . . Kipling expresses the very thought of the great middle class of England. He has displaced the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the leader of the House of Commons in interpreting the thought of the sound and sensible part of the English people, and as the people's poet occupies a more enviable position than the poet laureate."

An interesting critique on "Kipling as a Poet" is contributed by Mr. Edwin Markham in the form of an introduction to the Kipling volume of Collier's "Library of Poetical Literature." "Kipling's greatest limitation," says Mr. Markham, is his "lack of spiritual vision, his failure to apprehend the empire of the Unseen." His greatest strength is his ability to catch the spirit of the "flying hour," to voice the Here and Now. We quote as follows from Mr. Markham's estimate:

A LATE PORTRAIT OF KIPLING.

"Kipling is still a young man, and he is already the laureate of Greater Britain. He has done more than English arms to annex India to England. He has localized and focalized for the Anglo-Saxon race the provinces and peoples of India.

"He is the voice of British imperialism, and he is a dynamic force in the public affairs of the empire. His words have passed with a great power over England, fanning the drooping flame of her patriotism, quickening her faith in her soaring destiny.

"He is the poet of energy, the laureate of action. In his verse all things are alive as with the old Homeric stir; all things are quick with a sense of the untirable endeavor, the imperishable passion of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"No other literary man ever pressed so close to the heated center of the flying hour. He rejoices in the hot arena where men love and lust, where they fight and die. This earth-life, and this trembling hour of it, is the thing that takes his heart. He is the poet of the Here and Now.

"He writes not of men in high places, not of men in sheltered ease, but rather of the millions who are digging the ditches, building the bridges, laying the roads, steering the ships, fighting the battles, in the daring path of empire.

"Kipling's vision is essentially objective and concrete. His mind is unique in its quickness to take impressions, to make assimilations. He absorbs the technicalities of professions, the secrets of experts, the wisdom of adepts, the cant of hypocrites, the instincts of animals. Through his ringing lines we hear the jingle of coins on the dicer's table, the rhythmic minuet of the pistons, the hiss and innuendo of the bullets, the awful hoof-beat of the flying squadron, the march and menace of the ships of England.

"The *motifs* of his ditties and ballads are often slight, trivial, vulgar; but his wonderful power as a story-teller—his irresistible attack, his instant spring, his dramatic grip; the lilt and swing of the rhythm, the touch-and-go of the telling—all these carry the reader as the shallop is carried by wind and billow."

Wordsworth, like Kipling, tried to express the poetry that is in common man; but, in Mr. Markham's opinion, he failed where Kipling has succeeded, and "gives us only bloodless effigies and shapes of clay." We quote further:

"Kipling seizes upon the elemental, the primitive, the significant, and gives us men with marrow in their bones. He has Browning's art of looking at men and things from the individual angle. Vague generalities, cloudy abstractions, he rejects them with a shrug of the shoulder. He has, also, a measure of the Shakespearian instinct that sends out delicate spiritual tentacles in all directions, feeling into life in all its levels and layers, all its heights and hollows.

"Kipling's style is crisp with nervous energy, keen as a swung blade. He has what every literary artist must have—a fine feeling for the unique word, the telling phrase. If he can not find the word he wants, he coins one; and it is usually a word so needful that it jumps into common speech, and will end in the repute of the lexicon. 'Straight-flung words and few' are in his arsenal. Wrong, sham, cant, custom—he spears them all with equal zest. His chief literary fault is the overlaying of local color, the tedious use of technical terms and coarse dialect."

Mr. Markham finds in some of Kipling's later poems a religious feeling, a moral aspiration, that his earlier poetry does not reveal. He says in conclusion:

"The 'Recessional' is a high-keyed poem which touches the Puritan nerve of the descendants of Cromwell. 'Gunga Din,' rude and coarse as it is, extends the frontiers of human sympathy; and so tender is the humanity of this ballad that it stands a near neighbor to the Beatitudes. In 'Tomlinson' and 'The Last Chantey,' Kipling disturbs our crude traditional conceptions of heaven. 'The Last Chantey' is a superb poem, built up and breathed into by the creative imagination.

"We hear in all of Kipling's poems the shrill note of individuality; and there is a marked increase of power in his poetry as the years go by. The ditties of his earlier period are the mere strummings on the banjo; the ballads of his middle period are the melodious chords of the street harp, mixed with the noises of the crowd; while the poems of his third period rise into the splendid reaches of orchestral brass and silver."

NOTES.

A NEW wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was opened on December 22 by the mayor of New York. Its design was the final work of the late Richard Morris Hunt.

THE "wireless piano" has arrived. "The Marconi of the piano-field," declares the New York *Concert-Goer*, "is one Ira F. Gilmore, of Bloomington, Ill. He has completed a piano with steel comb-reeds instead of strings, and it is said to produce a beautiful tone. Patents have been granted and there is talk of starting a factory to make the wireless piano."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE FAST STEAMERS WASTEFUL?

A COMPARISON between the two largest vessels now building, the *Cedric* and the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, is made in the course of a paper on the economy of large ships, read before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers by A. W. Robinson. The *Cedric*, according to Mr. Robinson, represents a type of vessel having large capacity combined with moderate speed, while the *Kaiser William II.* is of a type in which everything is sacrificed to speed. This is shown in the following tabular statement:

	Displacement.	I. H. P.	Speed Knots.	Dead Weight	Pass. Accom.	Tons Coal Per Day.
Cedric	37,800	14,000	15	18,000	3,000	260
Kaiser William II.	[illegible]	40,000	24	none.	1,800	750

Says Mr. Robinson:

"It is apparent from the foregoing figures that the extra seven knots speed [in the *Kaiser William II.*] is obtained at the cost of an additional coal consumption of nearly 500 tons of coal per day, and that the passenger accommodation is much less and the cargo capacity entirely lost. This will give some idea of the enormous cost of high speed."

It will be seen that Mr. Robinson believes in large vessels, but not in an attempt to drive them too fast through the water. Of

THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP AFLOAT.

The New North German Lloyd liner *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, launched at the Vulkan Works, at Stettin, Germany, on August 12, 1902. Length, 706 feet; breadth, 72 feet; displacement, 26,000 tons; I. H. P., 40,000.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine* (New York).

the advantages of great size, provided moderation in speed be regarded as sufficient, he says (we quote, in part, an abstract made for *The Engineering Magazine*, December):

"It has been found that the propelling power required for a vessel for a given speed increases in a slower ratio than the increase of its displacement, and in this fact is found the main secret of the superior economy of large vessels. A good deal has been done during the past ten years in the improvement of engines and boilers of ships, and in the reduction of weight and space occupied by them; but this improvement is small compared with the increased economy produced by increasing the size alone. During the past ten years the paying load carried by a representative ocean cargo steamer has about doubled, while the average increase in fuel economy has been reduced from 1.52 pounds coal per horse-power per hour to 1.48 pounds, a comparatively small saving.

"Constructively, the limitations as to size in shipbuilding have by no means been attained. The *Celtic* is about 700 feet long, 75 feet beam, and 33 feet draft; with a displacement of 33,500 tons, and a gross tonnage of 20,800 tons, and this is about the present limit, not of shipyards and marine engineering, but of harbor draft and port facilities. This fact is realized, partially at least, and harbors all over the world are being dredged and docks and channels extensively improved to enable larger vessels to enter.

"It is an unnecessary truism to say that large ships will not be economical unless they can be filled, but this aspect of the question merits more than passing notice. The difficulty of providing cargo for these large vessels is very great, and their advantages will not be realized unless there is a corresponding growth all along the line in facilities for receiving, warehousing, and rapid handling of the different kinds of freight in large quantities.

"In the keenness of competition of the present day it is the large economic cargo carrier which will aid the most in the development of ocean trade, and ships of very great speed are only required for the purpose of carrying mails, and for carrying the comparatively small number of passengers who are willing to pay the extra price for the saving of time.

"The subject of fast ships is always an interesting one to engineers, as it calls for the highest skill in design and construction and the problem is no easy one. . . . . .

"The fact may as well be realized now as later that those ports which expect to retain their commerce must provide safe channels of ample depth and proper harbor handling and warehouse facilities for the large steamers. Vessels of 1,000 feet in length and 40 feet or more draft will have to be reckoned with before very long, and only those seaports which have prepared themselves for such visitors will be able to reap the advantages of the commerce which such ships will bring."

THE FIRST MAP BEARING THE NAME OF AMERICA.

THE discovery of two maps, each thought to have been the first to contain the name of America, has led to a discussion, the result of which will command the attention of all interested in cartography. The map supposed to belong to the "Cosmographiæ Introductio" [Introduction of Cosmography], published in 1507 at St. Dié, by Martin Waldseemüller—wherein is to be found the earliest proposal to give the name of America to the newly discovered world—has, after many years of vain search, only recently come to light in Germany. *Petermann's Mittheilungen* contains an account by Prof. R. von Wieser, of how Waldseemüller's map of 1507 was found by Prof. P. J. Fischer, in the library of the Prince of Waldburg, in Würtemberg. After enumerating the arguments that conclusively established its identity, Dr. von Wieser goes on to say:

"The map of 1507 is of special interest because it shows the new transatlantic discoveries. It should be remarked that we have now before us the first map showing these discoveries, the first map upon which the name of America is for the first time applied to the New World. And it is Waldseemüller, as he proposed in the 'Cosmographiæ Introductio,' who gave this name to the southern continent of the New World. Exactly across the tropic of Capricorn may be read, for the first time, the name: America—that name destined later to acquire such great importance."

The first map to contain the name of America having thus been discovered to the satisfaction of everybody, *The Geographical Journal* (London) publishes an article informing the world that the name of America may be found on still another map bearing date anterior to 1507. This map had been found by Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, inserted in a copy of the Ptolemy of Strasburg of 1513; tho it differed entirely from that of the supplement of that work. Mr. Stevens, by reason of great experience and long and minute research, believed himself able to affirm that the map found by him was the work of Waldseemüller, and had been published before the first edition of the 'Cosmographiæ Introductio.' He was thus justified in considering it the oldest map discovered, up to that time, containing the description of the New World, and bearing the name of America. He made a detailed report of it, and offered it for sale to a rich American library. Shortly after effecting the sale

he heard of the important discovery of Dr. Fischer. *La Revue* (Paris) recently, devoting an article to a review of the history of these two curious discoveries, concludes with the following comment:

"After long deploring the disappearance of the first map containing the name of America, we suddenly find ourselves in possession of two maps of Waldseemüller. . . . Which one will be shown to be right? No opinion can be formed before the publication of the facsimile of the Wolfegg map, numerous copies of which Dr. Fischer has been authorized by the Prince of Waldburg to make. M. Gabriel Marcel, conservator of the geographical section, at the Bibliothèque Nationale, who has followed with interest the researches of Mr. Stevens, of London, is impatiently awaiting this publication, to the end that he may make a comparative study of the maps, the results of which will certainly be interesting to the science of cartography. But is it not strange, apropos of America, to see arise a learned discussion to establish the priority of Waldseemüller's maps, containing for the first time the name of America, after so many dissertations have been published for the purpose of determining the question as to who exactly discovered America?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOOD FOR A TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE.

THE value of the graphic method of impressing large figures on the mind is strikingly illustrated in a picture published in *The Scientific American* to show the huge quantities of food necessary to provision an ocean liner for a single voyage. Says that paper:

"The Book of Genesis does not record the tonnage of the huge vessel which finally stranded on Mount Ararat, after finishing the most wonderful voyage ever described in the annals of mankind. But it is quite safe to assume that the dimensions of the Ark, that old-time floating storehouse, are exceeded in size by the largest of steamships now crossing the Atlantic.

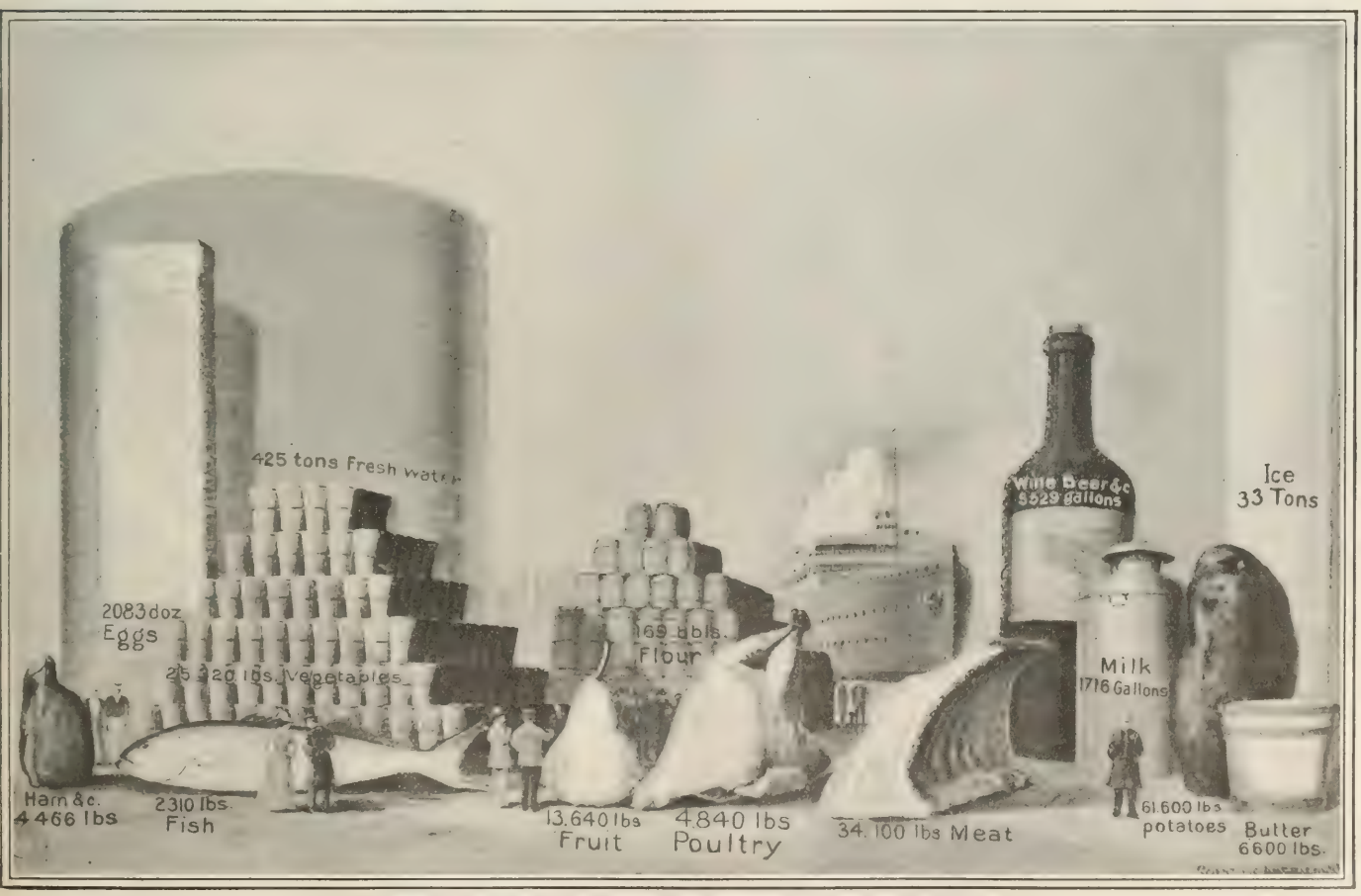
"Not the least striking evidence of the size of these modern monsters of the deep is afforded by the vast quantities of food which must be taken aboard for a single six-day trip across the Atlantic. For the 1,500 passengers and the several hundred men constituting the crew, carloads of food and whole tanks of liquids are necessary. To enumerate in cold type the exact quantities of bread, meat, and vegetables consumed in a weekly trip would give but an inadequate idea of the storing capacity of a modern liner. We have, therefore, prepared a picture which graphically shows by comparison with the average man the equivalent of the meat, poultry, and breadstuffs, as well as the liquors used. Each kind of food has been concentrated into a giant unit, compared with which the figure of the average man seems puny. . . .

"Compared with these vast quantities of food, the live stock of Noah's Ark must pale into insignificance. It must not be forgotten, however, that in provisioning a liner an allowance is made for accidents, which may prolong a voyage over many days. For that reason not all, but only the major portion, of the food taken aboard is consumed."

THIRD-RAIL ELECTRIC CARS IN ICY WEATHER.

THE New York papers have been making a great ado over the recent stoppage of the newly installed electric trains on the elevated roads caused by ice on the third or conducting rail. The icy covering acted as a perfect insulator so that the current could not get to the motors; and the devices provided for cleaning the rail did not do their work thoroughly. This trouble, according to the technical papers, is by no means confined to New York, and no perfectly reliable device for keeping the rail free of ice seems yet to have been discovered. Says *Electricity*:

"Twice now during the past two weeks the elevated railway lines in Greater New York that operate with the third-rail system have been tied up, inconveniencing thousands of people. The trouble is due to the fact that snow or rain lodges on the rail and



A GRAPHICAL COMPARISON OF THE PROVISIONS OF A TRANSATLANTIC LINER.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

becomes ice, thus forming a coating which prevents the shoes on the cars from picking up the current. During the sleet storm last Thursday night traffic on the Second Avenue line in Manhattan was abandoned, while trains ran at very infrequent intervals on the Third and Sixth Avenue lines. The third-rail system in Brooklyn was no more fortunate than those in Manhattan, and the system was practically tied up.

"An attempt was made in this borough to saturate the third rail with so-called 'zero oil,' which is supposed not to congeal; but this supposedly non-freezing oil proved a delusion and snare and only made matters worse.

"That something will have to be done, and that speedily, by the elevated railroad officials goes without saying. A little ice on the third rail means no insignificant financial loss to the company and any amount of inconvenience and financial loss to business men.

"A remedy for ice on the third rail will prove a difficult thing to find. Possibly a judicious use of fine salt aided by steel scrapers on the cars, but insulated from the latter, will solve the problem. In the case of the elevated roads, however, it might have been wise to have suspended the third rail and arranged the shoes to bear up against it rather than laying it on the structure. This arrangement would undoubtedly have entailed a considerable extra expense, but, on the other hand, if properly constructed it would have obviated the trouble from ice and snow and at the same time lessened the chances of persons being electrocuted. The elevated roads may be obliged to make some such change yet."

SUNLIGHT AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

WIRELESS messages will travel further by night than by day. This is the interpretation put by Marconi on the results of some of his long-distance experiments. Altho all his scientific brethren do not agree with him, the facts on which his conclusions are based are certainly interesting. A paper by Marconi on the subject was read by Professor Fleming to the London Royal Society recently, and the following comments upon it are translated from an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, November 29) by Emile Guarini. Says this writer:

"In the course of some of his long-distance experiments in wireless telegraphy, made between Poldhu, Cornwall, and the steamship *Philadelphia*, on her way from Southampton to New York, Mr. Marconi noticed for the first time that there was considerable difference between the distance at which it was possible to detect the electric waves during the day and during the night. . . . According to Marconi the cause of this difference is the fact that sunlight produced 'diselectrization' of the transmitting antenna. The electric oscillations of this antenna ought therefore to be protected from the action of light in order that they may be as effective as in darkness.

"The discharge of a negatively charged metallic body by means of daylight has already been remarked by several observers, and since each oscillation must charge the antenna negatively for a half-period, the diselectrifying effect of the light may be sufficient to produce diminution in the amplitude of the oscillations.

"Marconi found it of no advantage to remove the oscillator from the light; it would be interesting to see whether daytime effects would be increased by covering the transmitting antennæ with substances opaque to light. We have reason to think that the experiment would be successful.

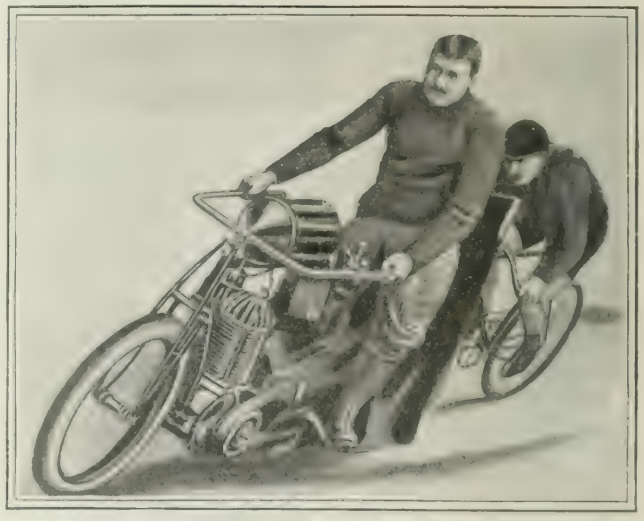
"For short distances the effect of diselectrization either does not exist or is not appreciable. This effect is noticeable only at great distances, when use is made of very powerful apparatus and of high potentials.

"It should be added that all physicists do not agree with Marconi. Thus, for example, M. J. Joly has observed that the effect noticed by the young Italian electrician might be attributed to the fact that the electric waves coming from England were moving during the day in a direction opposed to that of the earth-current and during the night in the same direction, so that the conditions were similar to those of sound transmission in a strong gale.

"Prof. Oliver Lodge does not accept this explanation. According to him, the effect observed by Marconi is due to the conductivity and consequent partial opacity of the air under the influence of the ultra-violet solar radiations. But at present theory is of little importance. It is the facts that are important for us to know."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"PACING" IN MODERN CYCLE RACES.

THE modern high-speed cycle record is made behind a pacing-machine which is driven by a motor. The struggling cyclist behind it is not drawn along with it by an actual connecting band, but the conditions are not very different, for he is practically riding in a wind blowing with him at the same speed as that of the machine in front. A writer in *La Nature*, M. W. Drancourt, protests against this kind of speeding, which, he says with plausibility, is not real sport at all. M. Drancourt gives as the present record for one hour that made by a French-



CYCLIST PACED BY MOTOR-CYCLE WITH WINDSHIELD.

man, Contenet, on October 30, 1902, namely, 77,897 meters [50 miles]. He does not mention the American record of 60 miles an hour behind a railroad train, but probably he does not regard this as official. Says M. Drancourt, after noting the rapid increase of record speeds on cycles:

"What are the causes of this increase of speed? They are numerous, but the principal ones are the larger number of racing bicycles and especially the superiority of recent methods of pacing. When the first bicycle races were organized, in order to force the rider to go more swiftly the riders were preceded by another cyclist whose object was to lead the others on and cut the air for them; this cyclist was relieved by another every two or three laps. When it was necessary to get higher speeds, multiple machines were invented—tandems, triplets, and quadruplets—and the records were raised sensibly. . . . . .

"Then made its appearance the petroleum motor, which has brought about a veritable revolution in cycling training. Placed behind tandems propelled by more and more powerful motors, the racers, literally dragged along by their pacers, succeeded in covering greater and greater distances. . . . . .

"The year 1902 saw another advance in mechanical pacing. The naphtha tandem, carrying two men, was a heavy machine, and it seemed difficult to increase its speed by enlarging the motor. It was replaced early in the present year by the naphtha bicycle, which now seems to be the cycle of the future. It is evident that the ordinary touring motor-cycle can not be used for this purpose; and there have been built powerful cycles with motors of 8, 10, or even 12 horsepower, capable of attaining railroad speed. This was not all, the rear of the cycle was furnished with a windbreak, a kind of huge shield of papier-maché, or leather, behind which the cyclist was absolutely sheltered and had no longer to struggle against the resistance of the air, which is the principal factor when great speeds are concerned. The current of air created by a pacing-machine having a wind-

shield actually draws the cyclist along, and he has only to move his legs quickly enough to follow the motorcycle.

"Under these conditions the record for one hour has been broken ten times in a year. . . . . .

"And now, how about the future? Where will this foolishness stop? There will evidently come a time when, even by increasing the development of the cycle and the shelter offered by bicycles with a wind-shield, we can get no further. What will the limit be? Mathematically we can not get at it, but we should not be astonished to see next year a wheelman cover in a single hour 80 or perhaps even 100 kilometers [50 to 62 miles]. It would seem, however, that the real limit may be fixed by the danger that such an attempt would offer. At these fearful speeds, the least accident—an injury to the motor, a breakage of the chain, or a punctured tire, would bring about a terrible tumble. Already the greater number of the so-called 'stayers' have been the victims of dangerous falls. . . . To follow, wheel to wheel, on a frail bicycle weighing at most 9 kilograms [20 pounds], behind an automobile that is moving at railroad speed is no sport; it is madness! Would it not be preferable to return to real sport, where the man with the best muscles and the greatest endurance wins the victory, and not the one who can command the best pacing-machine?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS WATER A FOOD?

THIS question is answered in the affirmative by Dr. John Uri Lloyd in a paper read before the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and now published in *The Canadian Druggist*. Most people, says Dr. Lloyd, believe that water is taken into the body only as a solvent or a cleanser. It is rather to be regarded, he believes, as an integral constituent of organic bodies, just as it is of crystals, and hence its function in the organism is that of a real nutrient. He says, among other things:

"The cabbage, the apple, the fruits of our orchards, the vegetables of our gardens, contain in all cases an enormous amount of water, if we consider the fluid part of the mysterious liquids present in vital juice and organic structure as simply water. Here we are confronted with conditions in which relationships between the large amount of water and the small amount of solid are such as to tolerate the view that this water of combination may be a something very different from pure water, or water obtained by tissue destruction. With such complex examples in mind, we are led consistently to inquire whether such dishes as soups and other aqueous liquids, and water-bearing or water-assimilating foods, can, as tissue-feeders, be in themselves anything beyond simple solutions of solid matters in water.

"We call water driven off in the drying of fruit or food of any kind, water of separation. May it not be rather the result of structural molecular decomposition? In the cooking of dry foods we not only change their structures as regards relationships of solid constituents, but add thereto the qualities that combined water gives under conditions as yet obscure. The same is true of vegetables and fruits. Should we not look on such water, necessary as it is to life, digestion, and tissue replacement, as an integral part of food, instead of simply a carrier of food? It is indeed probable that the student of dietetics must soon broaden his field and consider foods in their structural entirety, rather than from their analytical created ultimates. The method of the analyst now is to first kill the animal or vegetable, then destroy the tissue, then disrupt the molecules. The final result gives him inorganic elements and a few characteristic chemical structures, on which he bases his tables concerning food valuations. Is this just, in the light of what we know concerning the province of vitalized structures as a whole; is it rational, in the light of what we know concerning the worthlessness of chemical elements in foods? Is it not more rational to accept that the exceptional value of albumen and other nutrients, as typical foods, rests on the water compounds so nearly in accord with tissues craving just such vitalized water-bearing structures? . . . . . .

"Possibly the makers of food products of the future will give less attention to analytical values concerning dead elements and more to vitalized and vitalizing structures in which available water is conspicuous. Possibly it behooves us even now to ask if a closer inquiry into the water molecule, the vitalized or easily vitalized water molecule, and its many shadings may not open up a field for the construction of more rational food products."

Radiation from Fresh Rain-Water.—That recently fallen rain possesses the property of radio-activity for several hours after collection; that is, that it is capable during that period of giving off the so-called Becquerel rays, which are very similar to the Roentgen rays, is shown by experiments described in a note presented to the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, England, by Mr. T. R. Wilson. These experiments prove that the rain communicates its properties to the receptacle in which it is collected, after evaporation. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, in a note on the subject:

"The amplitude of the effect obtained from a given quantity of rain was nearly the same whether the rain had fallen in large or fine drops, had been collected by day or by night, at the beginning of a shower or after a continued period of violent rainfall. Only once, during a storm, an abnormal effect was observed. The radio-activity shows itself equally well whether the water was boiled away in a platinum or in a porcelain vessel; with these latter the radiation resembles in certain particulars the induced radiation obtained on negatively charged wires. From 190 cubic centimeters [about ½ pint] of rain, there was a precipitate sufficiently radio-active to increase the action of the recipient one hundred times beyond its normal value. . . . The intensity of the radio-activity falls to about a quarter of its initial value in one hour. Similar precipitates obtained from rain-water preserved twenty-four hours are quite inactive."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ALTHO the use of spices for the purpose of heightening the flavor of food is almost universal, it is generally recognized that their influence on digestion is detrimental," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "Some experiments recently carried out by a Polish physician, Dr. Korczynski, tend to prove that while spices stimulate the motor function of the stomach, they progressively impair the secretory functions, and, in the long run, inhibit the production of hydrochloric acid. On the whole, therefore, the ingestion of spices hinders, rather than accelerates, digestion, tho an exception may be made in respect of persons in whom slowness of digestion is due to a deficiency of muscular activity on the part of the stomach, and also possibly of the victims of hyperacidity."

SPEAKING of the remarkable migration of the Doukhobors, or Russian Quakers, in the Canadian Northwest Territory, *The Medical Record* (November 15) calls it a "recrudescence of medievalism," and classifies it as an instance of "epidemic infatuation." It says: "This state of affairs would, indeed, be strange were it to break out suddenly among a happy and contented people. But no more in human affairs than in the natural sciences does something come from nothing. From the day when Moses led his downtrodden host forth from the land of Egypt, such movements have usually marked the stress of hard conditions upon peculiar mental temperaments. In other words, they are the outcome of reaction against calamities, such as epidemics, famines, and persecutions, and seem to be born of the idea that, as the condition of this world is too bad, it is to another that man's gaze must be turned. Such conditions always bring fanatics to the front and secure for them a hearing; and from amid the innumerable mental variations present at any given moment in the human species by a process of accretion, like becomes assimilated to like, and an aggregate is formed such as the one now in question."

"ARE there cold and hot zones below the surface of the earth just as there are on the surface?" asks *Popular Mechanics*. "Recent developments would tend to prove that such is the case and that the long accepted theory that heat uniformly increases with descent into the interior of the earth is wrong. It has recently been shown that heat generated by oxidization is often a deterring or determining factor in deep mining. In sundry localities it has been noted that the increase in temperature with depth is not regular, being subject to the amount of pyrites in the ground, or to the time that the holes in the ground is opened up. At Sandhurst, Victoria, N. S. W., a fall of 5° F. in temperature was noted after the ground had been opened up for one year, and after four years had elapsed there was a further fall and then an unchanged temperature. *The Mining and Scientific Press*, in relating an instance at Comstock, Nev., says: 'At a depth of 1,700 feet boiling hot water was found, and the statement was then made that a little farther down all matter was molten; yet on passing the 2,000-foot level the temperature decreased, the Union shaft at a depth of 3,500 feet having a more comfortable temperature than could be found halfway to the surface.' In the Lake Superior region these irregular conditions are conspicuous. Here there appears to be a local cold zone, as is demonstrated in the Calumet & Hecla shaft, where at 4,700 feet the temperature was 79° F., or only 20° warmer than at a depth of 100 feet."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ULTRAMONTANISM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

SOME months ago the brilliant Papal Nuncio in Paris, Mgr. Lorenzelli, addressed a class of Roman Catholic theological students on the subject of the Pope's "temporal power." Given, according to the Vatican diplomatist, the existence of Catholicism, or the universality of the Roman Church, given the partition of the civilized world into various states, and given the relations (of right or of fact) which the church can not but have with these states, it follows of necessity that the supreme pontiff of the church not only should not be dependent, but should not even seem to be dependent upon a single one of these states. Were it otherwise, the peril that schisms and divisions might arise through political pretexts would be serious. Hence, in order to maintain the body of Roman Catholicism strictly within its unity, it is demanded that its head be emancipated from any subjection whatever to another power—that is, be free and really, not nominally, sovereign. But this is not possible without a principality, which in fact pertains to the office.

This argument, observes that authoritative and official organ of the Vatican, the *Civilta Cattolica* (Rome)—to which we are indebted for the above summary of the Nuncio's address—"is incontestable not only in itself but also in its consequences, and the vigorous logic with which the orator proves it leaves no place for a reply." The Nuncio manifests "such clearness of argument as must convince all who do not wish to withstand truth either through sectarian hatred or through various motives of interest or through that crass ignorance which incapacitates the mind for reasoning." And yet it would seem that there is another important Roman Catholic point of view from which this matter is looked at. Writing in *The Guardian* (Anglican, London) on "The Conditions Created by Modern Ultramontanism," a writer for whom that paper vouches as "a Roman Catholic correspondent," says:

"The Americans were the first to realize (as they were the last to imagine) the state of things undoubtedly presented by the *Curia* and the Roman congregations; the existence, that is, of a huge worldly apparatus working for ends in which religious considerations are the least evident. These ends are governmental and administrative, political, diplomatic; and it is fair to the Vatican to remind ourselves that in its view this is as it should be. The Holy See does not regard itself as the organ of the church's spiritual life, but as the organ of its government. The various branches of this universal government are carried on by departments at headquarters, and these departments are the Roman congregations. 'We give the law, and you keep it' is the accepted formula in Rome. We are neither prophets nor preachers—our *charisma* is for government, and for authoritative teaching; the sources of the Christian life are to be looked for in the sacraments and the other means of grace flowing without stint in the church. This is a point of view which should be kept in mind in any estimate of the work of the Roman Congregations, and it can be kept in mind even if we see the fatally weak spots in the argument. . . . Not only in this way has Rome as a political engine damaged its position as a great religious factor. The effect of Ultramontanism has been to make Catholicism itself a political engine in every country. Ultramontanism is a less spiritual, a more secular form of Christianity, and it is indissolubly bound up at present with the Pope's temporal prerogatives. The bishops everywhere are the emissaries of this Ultramontanism."

To this state of things the writer attributes the losses in membership sustained by the Roman Catholic Church in the United States and in England.

"It must be recognized that spiritual despotism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is fraught with new danger. In the Middle Ages church fulminations on the credulous mighty or the simple peasant—the former, as a large predominating class, has ceased to exist—there is a constant appeal from the credulous mighty to the incredulous mighty, from the simple peasant to the educated artisan with a considerable moral equipment, which besets the trade of the spiritual despot with pitfalls.

"But there are worthier motives for defection than the alleged arrogance' which is largely the grown-up childishness of the seminary. No one who wishes to withdraw himself from such interference need for a moment be the subject of it, and herein is some justification for the 'arrogant' priest. It is sterner stuff than this which has acted powerfully on the man of robuster conscience and intellect, and has caused, and is causing, disunion, in spite of the ill-timed assertion made by Cardinal Vaughan last year, that Catholics were never so united. . . . England and America should, however, have been free from the 'leakage' which is due in other countries to the abuse of religion as a political machine. This is not the case."

The most eminent Roman Catholic student of Ultramontanism is Dr. Albert Ehrhard, whose book on "Catholicism in the Twentieth Century" (noticed in our issue of December 13) has become famous. In this book, published with the official permission of the Roman Catholic bishop of Rottenburg—who says it is "characterized by warm love for holy church"—the author notes "the growing estrangement of the educated classes from the Catholic Church even in Catholic states and nations." He observes: "Certainly, if all those who inwardly no longer belong to the Catholic Church, were stricken from the list of her members, the proud number of millions of Catholics would appreciably shrink." The author further refers to a developing "Catholic paganism," and declares: "These forecasts are not rose-colored, and yet I only fear that the coming days will be even darker than the blackness of the shadow they cast before." The trouble has its root, we are informed, in "an unjustifiable Ultramontanism" which seeks "the restoration of a specifically medieval papal power as a thing demanded by Catholic dogma."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

"THE archbishop's chair in Canterbury, which has up to this date been held by some of the most distinguished men in the history of England, was never occupied by a man of more gifted scholarship, more simple piety, more earnest faith, and more magnificent manhood than when it was occupied by Frederick Temple." This statement is made by an English writer in the New York *Sun*, and is echoed in much of the press comment evoked by Dr. Temple's death last week at the age of eighty-one years. The same writer gives the following account of the late archbishop's life and work:

"In the death of Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, the world loses one of its great personalities. This only those can understand who, like myself, knew Temple at Rugby, saw him condemned on all sides as a heretic when he wrote the first article in the notorious 'Essays and Reviews,' witnessed his sudden elevation to the episcopate when he was made Bishop of Exeter, watched his increasing popularity as Bishop of London, and then in these last few years reverenced him as the dignified archbishop who cast such a halo of grandeur around the throne of Canterbury, and who formed such a pathetic figure in the recent coronation of the King.

"Dr. Temple was one of the most eminent scholars in the church. At Oxford he took a 'double first'—that is, a first-class in classics and a first-class in mathematics. He succeeded Tait at Rugby and won the respect of every boy. 'Temple's a brute,' the boys used to say; 'but he is a just brute.' . . . . . .

"He was always classed among the Evangelicals or Low Churchmen. But as archbishop he gave many decisions favorable to the sacerdotal party, to the surprise of many. He owed his preferment, it is said, entirely to the influence of Queen Victoria. This seems probable because neither Mr. Gladstone nor Lord Salisbury would have selected any one but a High Churchman for the post of archbishop. His appointment to

Canterbury took the ecclesiastical world by surprise. But Dr. Temple completely overshadowed his High-Church predecessor, Dr. Benson. He frequently spoke from his seat in the House of Lords, when his utterances commanded the profoundest respect of every peer, from the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack to the

MOST REV. FREDERICK TEMPLE,
The Late Primate of all England.

youngest baron. And why not? Temple, as master of Rugby, had been a presence feared by many of the members of the House of Lords. Besides this, there was not a university man present who did not know that he had taken the highest degree possible at Oxford.

"As a very strong advocate of total abstinence Dr. Temple gained much popularity outside the limits of his own church. He was no 'temperance man' who drank wine with his dinner and discouraged the saloons. He was a water-drinker by conviction, and his magnificent physique and his great mental power were the finest advertisement the total abstainers ever had. . . .

"It may be truly said that at the recent coronation Archbishop Temple stood as the central figure when he faced that great assembly, standing at the high altar as King Edward and his Queen knelt to receive the benediction of the church. As the venerable and gifted successor of Augustine, Stigand, and Lanfranc knelt to do obeisance to the King there was scarcely a dry eye in the whole Abbey when King Edward gently lifted the aged archbishop from his knees. It is an incident in the coronation of Edward VII. which will probably supply the poet and the artist as well as the historian with a theme of touching beauty in one of the greatest spectacular assemblies of the beginning of the century.

"But if Dr. Temple was a church dignitary of sober mien and dignified bearing, he was, nevertheless, a man of intense humor. After dinner at the deanery in Exeter a lady came up to the bishop and exclaimed somewhat hysterically: 'Oh, my lord, was not that a dreadful railway accident which occurred this morning on the Great Western? Do you know my aunt might have been in the train, but she missed it. Now was it not providential, my lord?' 'Well, madam,' replied the bishop with dry humor; 'I can't say, I have never seen your aunt.' On another occasion a lady, wishing to commend a young clergyman to the notice of the bishop, described his preaching, and then said, 'Oh, what a saint in the pulpit!' 'Ah,' replied the bishop, 'and what a martyr in the pew!'"

There have been seven Archbishops of Canterbury since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the writer in *The Sun* describes their personalities as follows:

"The first of them was Sutton, who occupied the archiepiscopal chair during the close of the Evangelical revival, and of whom it is related that he once complained to the Prince Regent that the Methodists were doing much harm, and he wanted to know what could be done to stop their preaching. 'Why, make 'em bishops,' replied the worldly prince.

"The next archbishop was Howley, who crowned William IV. and Queen Victoria. He was a man of scholarship and piety, and won the respect of the church people of his day. Next came Sumner . . . a churchman of the lowest type, who ought never to have occupied the position, simply because he lacked Episcopal instinct. Then came Longly, translated from York. He was a man of simple piety, who only occupied the chair a short period. He was followed by Tait, a Broad Churchman of much learning and character; the personal friend of Dean Stanley. He was followed by Benson, an advanced churchman, said to have been translated from Truro at the earnest request of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward. Benson dropped dead in the pew as he was worshiping in Mr. Gladstone's church. And then, to the surprise of almost every one, Dr. Temple, then Bishop of London, was made Archbishop of Canterbury."

In regard to the question of Dr. Temple's successor, the writer says:

"Dr. Maclagan, the Archbishop of York, was passed over when Dr. Temple was selected, and Dr. Davidson, the Bishop of Winchester, it is understood, declined the appointment on the death of Dr. Benson. Consequently two names stand out with prominence as candidates in popular favor for this coveted appointment, Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London, and Dr. Moule. These two bishops very decidedly represent the two extreme parties in the church. Dr. Ingram is a High Churchman, Dr.

From copyrighted (1902) stereoscopic photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK, WITH THEIR SONS

Moule is a pronounced Evangelical. Both are good preachers, but while Dr. Ingram has no reputation for scholarship Dr. Moule was for many years a distinguished professor at Cambridge. It is said that the sovereign of England always names the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Prime Minister, and not as in the case of other prelates, when the nomination is presented to the King by the Prime Minister. Taken altogether, the Bishop of Durham seems the more likely of the two."

MR. MALLOCK ON THE CREDIBILITY OF RELIGION.

IN his new book, "Religion as a Credible Doctrine," Mr. W. H. Mallock endeavors to deal with the question of "how far that theory of life which is associated with the name of religion is a theory to which, under existing conditions of knowledge, a reasonable man can any longer assent." He begins with the following definition of religion:

"An assent to the proposition that a living God exists who is worthy of our religious emotion, and is able to take account of it, is as necessary a part of religion as is the emotion itself. And with this proposition are connected two others equally necessary, and necessary in the same way. These are the propositions that the will of man is free, and that his life does not cease with the dissolution of his physical organism. If our actions were all of them predetermined, there would be in them nothing on which a God could justly adjudicate; and if with the death of the body we utterly ceased to be, it would matter to us very little whether He adjudicated on them or no. . . . In these propositions, says Professor Haeckel, we have 'the three buttresses of superstition,' which science sets itself to destroy."

MR. W. H. MALLOCK.

His new argument on behalf of religion is at once iconoclastic and conservative.

Mr. Mallock's arguments on both sides of the central questions discussed are of a rather bewildering character. On the one hand, he admits that the methods "generally employed by the religious apologists of to-day" are "worthless and hopeless, and do far more harm than good." On the other, he compares Professor Huxley's polemic efforts to "the antics of a barking dog in front of a locomotive-engine," and accuses Herbert Spencer of gross inconsistency. He arrives at the conclusion:

"If we consider the universe apart from the organic life contained in it, it is, according to the admission of thinkers of every school, a system of absolute monism, so far as observation reveals it to us. In spite of every argument by which religious and metaphysical apologists endeavor to escape from the conclusion, organic life is a system of absolute monism likewise, and if in the cosmic process there has been any interference at any time, it was, to quote an expression of Professor Ward's, an interference that 'took place before the process began, not during it.' Consequently, the entire intellectual scheme of religion—the doctrines of immortality, of freedom, and a God who is, in his relation to ourselves, separable from this process—is not only a system which is unsupported by any single scientific fact, but is also a system for which amongst the facts of science it is utterly impossible for the intellect to find a place. In other words, that entire conception of existence which alone for the mass of mankind has invested life with value is in absolute opposition to that general system of the universe the accuracy of which is every day reattested by every fresh addition made to our positive knowledge."

It must not be assumed from this argument that Mr. Mallock denies the truth of the three fundamental religious propositions which he mentions. On the contrary, he aims to show that there is "a very simple method—different from that of the religious apologist or the idle metaphysical dreamer—by which, without any surrender of science or common sense" the truth of these propositions may be established. This method involves the recognition of a "practical synthesis of contradictories." "In asserting the truth of religion," he declares, "we must assert a doctrine absolutely opposed to the doctrines of science, which we are compelled to accept." He continues:

"Nobody doubts the reality of time, as dealt with by Bradshaw, because his intellect refuses to grasp the idea of eternity. No one denies the practical reality of space, tho nothing intervenes between the space, without which he could not live, and the boundless depths of infinity, in the presence of which he can not think. Nobody, again, disbelieves in the reality of the universe, tho the existence of it implies a cause, and every cause we can imagine is unthinkable as soon as we analyze it.

"If, then, every synthesis which we make in picturing the world as real involves, when submitted to analysis, contradictions which can not be reconciled, and if nevertheless our belief in the reality of the world continues, it is perfectly obvious that there can be no *a priori* reason why we should not believe in the reality of the religious synthesis, tho the principle of freedom which it obliges us to assert appears to our intellect incompatible with the determinism which we are unable to deny."

We are compelled to give assent to religion, concludes Mr. Mallock, for precisely the same reasons that we accept the phenomena and so-called laws of science. "In this broad fact," he asserts, "lies the reasonable basis for religion." We quote further:

"Just as faith or instinct having given us the cosmic world as a reality, science discovers the principles which underlie its phenomena, so, faith or instinct having given us the moral world as a reality, analytical reason and a study of the human character perform with regard to the moral world an office of the same kind. They discover the principles involved, by direct assent or implication in the judgments, activities, actions, and sentiments of which human life in its higher manifestations is composed; and amongst these principles they find that the most fundamental are the three elementary doctrines which constitute the religion of theism—the doctrines that men are free and are not mere cosmic automata; that they have some life which outlasts the dissolution of physical organism; and that between their lives and the supreme cause of the universe a personal relationship subsists in virtue of which human affairs are invested with a meaning and importance imperceptible to the eye of ordinary observation. It is true that these doctrines have not been held consciously by all of the higher races during the past history of the world; but these races have been animated at all events by unconscious or subconscious assumptions of which these three doctrines are the only logical expression; and with every advance which is made in positive knowledge, and with every enlargement of our conception of things which results from it, any substitute for these doctrines becomes more and more impossible."

The peculiar nature of Mr. Mallock's argument draws the following comment from the London *Academy and Literature*:

"Mr. Mallock is in the delightful position of agreeing with no one at all. Many of us would like to enjoy the sensation of being in a minority of one, but few can ever contrive it. However paradoxical the position you assume, some wretch is bound to spoil everything by hatefully agreeing with you. There is a company, it would seem, lying always in wait for unfriended opinions, and espousing them for no better reason than that they are friendless—espousing them like anything. Mr. Mallock's present ingenious effort leaves him in ecstatic isolation. His simple plan is to deny force to the arguments of one side while accepting its conclusions, and while denying the conclusions of the other to accept its premises."

The Rev. John White Chadwick, the well-known Brooklyn Unitarian minister, who reviews the book for the New York *Times Saturday Review*, finds it "entertaining," but unsatisfying. He says:

"Mr. Mallock's success is remarkable so long as he is only en-

deavoring to convict the scientific and philosophical apologists of foolishness. But what has he to give us where they fail? A practical synthesis of contradictories. . . . We are comforted with the assurance that there is a similar assertion of contradictories underlying our belief in everything. But to justify a belief in contradictories some practical grounds are requisite. There are such in religion. We must have religion in Mr. Mallock's sense of the word for the orderly and comfortable conduct of life. It is reasonable to acquiesce in the coexistence of two orders of being, which are not reconcilable in terms of science. To this complexion have we come at length, and its blush is much the same as that of Prof. William James's 'pragmatism' in his recent 'Varieties of Religious Belief.' A good many will no doubt rejoice in such a recommendation of religion, but some will repudiate it utterly, having perhaps in mind the warning of Carlyle: 'Go to perdition if thou must. But with a lie in thy mouth! By the Eternal Maker, No!'"

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

RELIGIOUS minds have been occupied with the question of the second advent of Christ ever since the day when the message came to the apostles: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." Great multitudes have always believed, and to-day believe, that Christ will come again in his visible person. Among those who have taken this view are some of the foremost Christian teachers of our generation—Charles H. Spurgeon, Newman Hall, A. J. Gordon, Dwight L. Moody, Theodore Monod, Arthur T. Pierson, F. B. Meyer, J. H. Brookes, and Charles Cuthbert Hall. The beginning of the new century gives some indications that a revival of this belief is at hand.

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, of New York, has been considering the question of the second advent in a brochure entitled "The Next Step in Evolution." He does not doubt that there is to be a second coming, but he interprets it in new terms. He believes that "Christ came the first time into men's vision by coming on the plane of their senses, he comes the second time into men's vision by lifting them up into his plane of spiritual comprehension." We quote further:

"This coming is in harmony with the laws of sequence and continuity.

"Each of the successive steps or kingdoms has had its type-life. The plant—that is, the physical basis of the plant-life—came from the inorganic matter; the animal—that is, the physical basis of the animal life—came from the plant and through the plant from the mineral kingdom; the natural man—that is the physical basis of the life of the natural man—came from the animal and the kingdoms below it; the spiritual man—that is, the physical basis of the life of the spiritual man—comes from the natural man and the kingdoms below him.

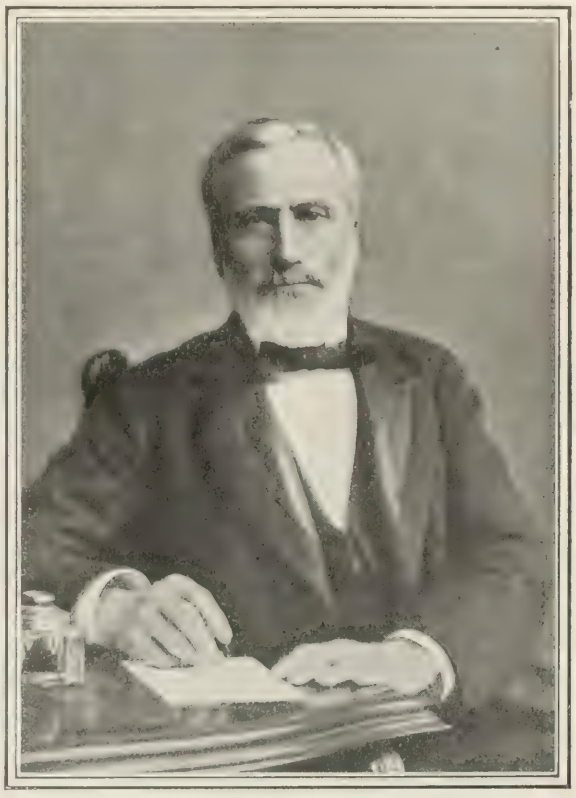
"The development from kingdom to kingdom was a natural unfolding; yet the new creature of the next higher order always came through a new birth—a double birth: (1) the birth of the new type-life of the next higher kingdom into the evolutionary order of nature, through the hereditary chain; and (2) the birth of each individual into this type-life."

The birth of Christ, according to Dr. Funk's view, represents the last great transition, and the only transition in historic times, from a lower to a higher kingdom. We quote again:

"The cradle at Bethlehem flashes a searchlight down the spiral stairway up which man has come from platform to platform, kingdom to kingdom. Here we see clearly that the type-life of the kingdom of the spiritual man is born from above into the hereditary chain of evolution. Many times, and in many ways, he declares, 'I am "from above."' He is born a natural man, and yet possesses the life of the kingdom next higher, and proceeds to lift the natural man by a new birth into the kingdom of the spiritual man. He is born the son of man and the son of God, bridging the chasm with his own being."

Thus Christ came into the world, "the type-life and potent king of the kingdom of the spiritual man." He is coming back into the world as "a present force, producing changes, quickening and directing energies":

"To see him this time we must have eyes and ears fitted to recognize the manifestations of the inner kingdom—the kingdom of all first causes and real forces. He is not coming with the noise of trumpets, nor with whirlwinds, nor with earthquakes;



THE REV. I. K. FUNK, LL.D.
He views the second advent as a spiritual manifestation.

but with the silence of the growth of the mustard-seed, of the leaven, of the grain of corn reaching up to the blade and full corn in the ear.

"There can be nothing more manifest to-day to the optic nerve of the spiritual man than is this coming. The lightning flashing from the east to the west is not nearly so manifest."

The signs of this second coming, we are assured, are to be discerned in the growing Christliness of our age. The kingdom of love is being established in the hearts of men. Dr. Funk says in conclusion:

"Judge these things as you would the motions of the hands of the clock. Look back a half-dozen centuries and make comparisons. War is recognized more and more as a barbarism, and its end is over yonder hill. The court of nations to settle wrongs is looming above the horizon—is already holding its sessions. The nation that loves its fellow nations is also born of God. The Golden Rule is finding its place in international diplomacy.

"The humanities are in order. Over one hundred and seven million dollars were contributed in the United States for educational and other charities within the last year. Nearly two million dollars were given to suffering Galveston; and Carnegie's immense benefactions are but one of the many indications of the full dawning of the day of living for others.

"A single individual the other day, a member of an unpopular race, is wronged in France, and all the world is aroused, and flashes thunderbolts of wrath under oceans and across continents until there is a beginning to right the wrong. Mankind is rapidly becoming

> . . . one in spirit, and an instinct bears along
> Around the earth's electric circle the swift flash of right and wrong.

"The marvelous sowing about the Sea of Galilee is reaching

it, ripening. The leaven is leavening the whole lump. The mustard-seed reappears in hundreds and hundreds of millions of souls. Cuba is helped to freedom for its own sake; the Russian Czar—he at least in Russia—in sincerity says: 'War should end.' In business it is ceasing to be a maxim that the benefit of the one is ever opposed to the benefit of the many. We are learning that the Golden Rule and the law of self-preservation run parallel. Applied to commercialism, the Golden Rule is so to make money as to give a benefit also to him from whom you make it; and that, too, is common sense. The children of the inner kingdom never crowd: the more, the more room.

"In all these things we see just the beginnings of the results of his coming: all men of one family, God the Father, and Christ the eldest Brother; the sacredness of truth, of the soul, of all life; the reality of the inner world."

THE LAYMAN'S INTEREST IN RELIGION.

THE question of the place and work of the laity in the church has come up for discussion in several of the religious journals, and it is generally agreed that the failure of laymen to cooperate more actively with the clergy in religious work is a discouraging sign of the times. Mr. Tobias Schanfarber, who considers the subject from the Jewish point of view, declares (in a signed editorial in *The Reform Advocate*, Chicago) that it must be confessed that there are very few active laymen in the household of Judaism. In the case of the majority, he adds, "their interest ceases with simply being members of a congregation, and the interest of a great many does not even go that far." Looking out over the broader religious field, however, he finds ground for some encouragement:

"The name of the Rockefellers appears quite frequently in print as taking interest in the Sabbath-school work of the church. The younger Rockefeller rises from the sick-couch, so the newspapers report, goes to the church, and talks to his young men on 'Success.' He leads the Bible class of his church, and in other ways shows that the church-interests are his interests. It is praiseworthy of the Rockefellers, situated as they are in life, to make the church their solicitude. When men count their money by the millions, they usually put themselves in the place of God, and think that they are to be worshiped instead of the Supreme Ruler of the universe. Mr. Multi-Millionaire, self-made—as he claims he is—puffed up with inordinate conceit, thinks that he has no duties toward his God, religion, or the church. He paraphrases the declaration of that French monarch who said 'L'état est moi,' by grandiloquently announcing that 'he is the universe,' that 'the earth is his, and the fulness thereof.'

"It is refreshing to note that there are exceptions to this rule. Mr. Wanamaker has always shown deep interest in Sabbath-school work, and there are numberless other men in the Christian church, rich in this world's goods, who are anxious to add to the spiritual treasures of mankind by giving of their time, their thought, and their money toward the upbuilding of church-interests.

"It is not our intention here to touch upon that other question as to the manner in which these men have accumulated their vast fortunes. It is true our sages declared that the stolen 'lulab' was not to be brought into the sanctuary, and it certainly minimizes the good done when it is known that the 'lulab' is stolen. But for all that there is something gratifying in the fact, when the rich man shows by his devotion to religion that its appeal is not wholly dead to him.

"But it is not only the rich man in Christendom who is devoted to the religious interests of the church. As a rule we find in many churches of the country laymen holding up the right hand of their ministers. We find them superintending the Sabbath-schools, heads of the church-gilds, leaders in the Epworth League clubs and Christian Endeavor societies, and public spokesmen in behalf of the church when the occasion calls for it. We all know with what devotion the late ex-President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, was attached to his particular church affiliation, and how, when the occasion called for it, he publicly spoke and worked in the interest of the church, and did all in his power for its growth and development."

The Rev. W. E. McLennan, of Evanston, Ill., recalls that "the two greatest leaders of Puritan England were John Milton and Oliver Cromwell, both laymen"; that the founders of American Methodism were three lay preachers, Philip Embury, Robert Strawbridge, and Captain Webb; and that "the two greatest preachers of our day, Charles H. Spurgeon and Dwight L. Moody, never consented to be ordained by human hands." He continues (in *The Methodist Review*, November-December):

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera, and destiny, which is only another name for God in history, is fighting against privilege in the church. Long ago the state renounced the doctrine of the divine right of kings; is it not time for the church to renounce the divine right of the clergy? God's men, like God's truth, should be accepted on their merits without labels of any kind.

"In emphasizing the 'priesthood of the people' there is no leveling down, but a leveling up. In showing the sandy foundation on which the medieval church so laboriously built up its elaborate system of a sacrificing priesthood far removed from the laity, which modern Romanism and its imitators under a Protestant name so passionately strive to maintain, there is no purpose to depreciate God's true ministers. They can not be depreciated, for their claim to respect and acceptance proceeds from no laying on of human hands, nor is it based on any presumed right to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven to men, but from a divine call as revealed in their tone of authority joined to their humility, love, and zeal. That such men should be recognized as possessed of a gift for ministering, and set apart by the church as worthy of confidence, is admitted at once; but the call of God and the fruits of service are the real tests after all. To such a ministry the whole body of God's people is called. Never was such a ministry needed more than now. Never were the opportunities for Christ-like service so numerous. In Christian lands there are millions growing up right around our church doors—many of them the sons and daughters of church-members—who never cross the threshold of a church from one end of the year to another. The rich, many of them, are growing up as purely pagan as were the Romans under the Cæsars. The working classes, as a rule, will have nothing to do with the church. Our cities, admitted to be the plague-spots of the earth, are working out their destinies without any particular concern for the church or for Christianity. What is the remedy? There is but one. It is the same means which organize the church and sent it forward on its glorious career; the same which made the Waldenses, the Franciscans, the Puritans, the early Methodists, such mighty forces in the world of their day. The laity must arise. Without waiting for star preachers or hesitating leaders among the stated ministry, the laity should magnify its call and privilege."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES E. QUIGLEY, D.D., the Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, has been named by the Pope to succeed to the see of Chicago, left vacant by the death of Archbishop Feehan.

AN income of $2,299,761 for foreign missionary work is reported in the annual summary of Protestant missions compiled by the Rev. J. F. Strong, of Boston, the editorial secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The totals of all continents show 29,081 stations and out-stations; 6,535 men, 7,335 women, 78,812 natives, in the field as missionaries; and 1,445,635 communicants, of whom 90,890 were added last year.

A PRIZE of $5,000 is offered by the Trustees of Lake Forest College, Illinois, for the best book written in defense of the Christian faith. The offer is "open to scientific men, Christian philosophers, and historians of all nations." The fund whose income furnishes the money was given by the late William Bross, of Chicago, as a memorial to his son. The donor's object, as expressed by him, was "to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and the ripest scholarship of the world, to illustrate from science or any department of knowledge, and to demonstrate the divine origin and the authority of the Christian Scriptures; and, further, to show how both science and revelation coincide, and to prove the existence, the providence, or any or all of the attributes of the only living and true God, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth." Courses of lectures are also provided for under the terms of the same bequest, and President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, has been invited to give the first course in April next.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

OUTLINES OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY WORLD-POLITICS.

THERE is in London a group of public men who are working hard to bring about a revolutionary change in British foreign policy. Their idea is to detach Great Britain from Germany altogether and to bring Edward VII.'s empire within the political orbit of the Franco-Russian alliance. The men who aim at this great change are influential in diplomacy, in politics, in finance, and in journalism. They have made *The National Review* (London) their official organ, and the anonymous and signed articles in that periodical have repeatedly caused sensations in the foreign offices of Europe.

For the first time since this agitation was started, a French authoritative view of the whole matter has been made public. It takes the shape of an elaborate article in the *Grande Revue* (Paris) entitled "The Perspectives of International Politics at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century." It is from the pen of Ernest Lefrançais, who is peculiarly qualified to handle the topic both as an authority on world-politics and as an exponent of an influential school of French thought. Great Britain, he says, may come into the Franco-Russian alliance, but she must agree to aid in the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. She must frankly face the fact that the days of her supremacy on the seas are over; but, on the other hand, neither France nor Russia will move a finger to replace British naval supremacy with German naval supremacy. In looking over the world-situation, not from the point of view of any one nation, but from a cosmopolitan standpoint, one is struck by the fact that Great Britain, long glorying in her "splendid isolation," is now eagerly looking about her for an ally:

"When the history of the nineteenth century is studied . . . it is impossible not to be impressed by the dominant part which a single nation has played: England. Victorious over France with the aid of a European coalition, it was England who at the fall of the Second Empire reaped all the advantages of success. Her rival beaten, on land as well as on the sea, she made the most of her colonial opportunities and remained the one solitary and single great Power of the world. She won what she called the scepter of the seas. On every ocean of the globe she reigned as absolute mistress. Nobody interfered with her. Her will was law. Outside Europe she could expand her empire to suit herself and lay hands on any territories that appealed to her sense of expediency. She met with no other obstacles than those presented by unhealthy climates or barbarian peoples. Aided by strength of will and purpose and by the formidable instruments that modern science placed at her disposal, she triumphed over everything without too much difficulty. Hence, in less than a century, she succeeded in building up a vast empire beyond the sea that grew continually while the old colonial empires of Spain and Portugal shrunk bit by bit. There was a moment when it might well be asked if the whole world outside of Europe was not destined to become British."

Even in Europe itself, M. Lefrançais goes on to say, Great Britain shone in the front rank of Powers. Not a cannon could be fired without her leave. "The greatest nations on the continent felt honored by her friendship. Throughout the whole duration of the Second Empire France was content to be the satellite of her former enemy, to sustain whose policy she generously lent her armies in the Crimea and in China. For more than half a century Great Britain was at the height of her material strength and moral power. She was mistress of the world, and grew accustomed to regarding this dominant position as an accomplished fact of history that nothing could change in the future." We quote again:

"Suddenly resound the cannon of Sedan, and events are precipitated in Europe during the closing years of the nineteenth century without disturbing the serenity of British calm. Then a wretched incident in Great Britain's colonial history, a quarrel with a handful of South African rebels, less numerous than those whom she has crushed a hundred times in her triumphal progress, brings her to a sudden halt. The formidable Power, accustomed to see the greatest step out of her path, stops in amazement at a new sight—some brave peasants, confiding in the justice of their cause and relying upon God's help, have sworn to fight for their independence to the death. For three years they succeeded in checking the British colossus, who sacrificed money by millions and men by thousands, rode over the principles of humanity and the rights of nations to overcome this desperate resistance. Thereupon Great Britain, roused from her dream of universal dominion, decided to look about the world, and she saw with surprise the changes that have been brought about in thirty years. While she thought she was dominating with indisputable supremacy all the nations of the earth, many of them have grown greatly all about her to such an extent that she can no longer, without denying the evidence, regard them as negligible quantities at the beginning of the new century."

The United States, "her revolted daughter who became independent more than a hundred years ago, but whose development had for a long time nothing alarming about it, has gradually become a great nation, powerful in her commerce and industry, and seized with the ambition to dominate the American continent." Japan has entered the list of formidable Powers. In Europe the situation has vastly changed:

"Germany, which comprised only an agglomeration of principalities and adjacent kingdoms, has emerged from the victorious war she waged in 1870 against France with the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain, and has transformed herself into a united and powerful empire, great not only in her military and naval resources, but greater through her vast industries and her ambitious foreign commerce. An economic rival, filled with the idea that the future belongs to herself, confronts Great Britain. German products invade the world, and in every market they wage a fierce conflict with the productions of Britain. The young empire wanted colonies, and it was necessary to resign to her a great part of Africa and numerous islands of Oceanica. To confirm in Europe the power won by her victory of 1870 she formed with Austria and the recently unified Italy the Triple Alliance that can put 6,000,000 men under arms, and thanks to their support she was able for a while to play the part of Europe's arbiter."

France, too, has risen from her ruins. Her army and her navy are now more formidable than ever, while her colonial empire is exceeded in vastness only by that of Great Britain herself. Russia, finally, "who, thanks to the aid so imprudently furnished by France, was defeated by England in 1855, has likewise recovered. She has reconstituted her navy and built up the mightiest land force existing on the earth." Thus there is a great change in the international aspect of the world:

"Formerly, to designate the problems of collective interest to all civilized peoples mention was made merely of 'European affairs.' This expression has become inadequate, and we are obliged to speak of 'world-politics.' Great Britain formerly appeared as the prima-donna surrounded by her supporters. A number of nations now deem themselves in a position to play the leading part themselves, and they are not disposed to see their rights disregarded. Great Britain is no longer alone as the 'ranking first' of nations, and yet she is in a state of isolation. This isolation, which formerly attested the overwhelming superiority of her might and could be truly called splendid, has become to-day a source of weakness."

This fact, we are assured, is the key to world politics to-day, and we must never lose sight of it. Great Britain does not. Her first idea was to maintain the supremacy of her navy so that it could cope numerically with any possible combination of her enemies. "But the number of modern war-ships that a nation can keep on the seas could not be increased to infinity." Great Britain can not become a great military power in the German sense, for her people will not tolerate conscription,

which would revolutionize the fabric of their institutions. "When Great Britain's position in the world is calmy examined, it can be understood why it inspires serious reflections in all British patriots who are not misled by memories of the past, and why they have a desire to see their country give to her foreign policy a trend more in conformity with the needs of the present time." This is the explanation of the attitude of the influential men whose organ is *The National Review*. The view of the case is this: "Russia and France have the choice of joining Great Britain to oppose the ambition of the German empire, or else of ranging themselves on Germany's side—in which event Great Britain will not hesitate to rush into a gigantic struggle with the three great Powers united." But this is overlooking another point entirely—the absolute neutrality of France and

NOT A BAD IDEA.

FRANCE (to John Bull): "Suppose we kiss and be friends."
—*Judy* (London).

her ally Russia in the struggle between Great Britain and Germany. Great Britain persistently overlooks the fact that her supremacy on the seas is doomed from the very nature of things:

"The possession of the empire of the seas and of the preeminence over all other nations remains the supreme aim of British policy. Such was inevitably the object of the struggles among the nations down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, because there were generally only two and rarely three competitors for the prize. But this belongs to the history of the past. In the twentieth century the competitors are too numerous, their strength is too nearly equal, for a practical policy to reasonably aim at universal dominion. A sort of equilibrium among the great nations, based upon mutual respect of everybody's rights, is imposed by force of circumstances. The commercial monopoly of the world outside of Europe, which great Britain thought for a time assured to herself, has been divided among various rivals. Germany is no longer the only competitor. France, the United States, Russia, and even Japan, are taking an increasing share of the world's commerce, and a British victory would not wholly deprive them of it. History teaches that the most cruel defeats may weaken a nation but can not cause her to disappear economically. The empire of the sea is also a conception of the past that can no longer be applied to our epoch."

Great Britain therefore is on the wrong road entirely when she persists in giving her foreign policy the chimerical aim of her own supremacy. She will meet with an inevitable check. "It is to the interest neither of Russia nor of France—London may rest assured on this point—to aid Germany in substituting her own preeminence in the world for that of Great Britain. But it would be manifestly equally absurd for France and Russia to aid Great Britain to restore her own supremacy. Ideas which have had their day and which meet none of the requirements of the present can not form the basis of a serious alliance." But if Great Britain really wishes to enter the Franco-Russian alliance, she has only to agree to a few things. She must cease to interfere with Russia in Asia and with France all over the world. She must support the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and above all she must regard herself as one among equals and not as "mistress" of sea or land. This may be very disagreeable to Great Britain, but it can not be helped. She will certainly get no first-class ally elsewhere, for Japan does not count in such a manner, and Germany has never worked in real harmony with her:

"Great Britain has made various attempts to find an ally in the past few years. She turned first to the United States, whom she affected to regard as a nation of her own blood, forgetting the great proportion of Germans in that country's composition. Up to the present time her appeals to the memory of their common origin have not led to practical results. Moreover, it must be remembered that the points of contact of the two Powers outside of America are too few to facilitate the conclusion of a sound alliance. Great Britain then thought of Germany, whose Emperor is united to her own sovereign by close ties of blood. But the friendliness of her relations with the German empire do not seem likely to be of long duration. She perceives that the benefits of such an agreement would be all on one side and that side not her own. This works too great a change in her habits for her not to feel cruelly the injustice of which she thinks she has a right to complain. The nature of things does not lend itself to a permanent understanding between two nations who are engaged in every quarter of the globe in a desperate commercial struggle of which the end can not be seen."

Nor must it be lost sight of that twentieth-century world-politics will be governed by economic considerations. Great Britain knows this. Her entry into the Franco-Russian alliance would not only protect her from attack, but would save her from the necessity of establishing compulsory military service, leaving her industries unfettered. "It would become possible to consider, without leaving the domain of practical things, the realization of those generous ideas which inspired the Czar when he summoned the Peace Conference at The Hague."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SILVELA AND SPAIN.

SEÑOR SAGASTA had to retire as Spain's Premier almost as soon as he had formed, or rather reformed, his cabinet. He was succeeded by Señor Silvela, whose ministry is heartily welcomed by the loyalist Spanish press. The feeling is that negotiations will now be undertaken with the Vatican in a more independent spirit than has hitherto been shown. The building of a navy of some sort is announced as under consideration, which causes the *Época* (Madrid) to say:

"We are well aware that the task of building a Spanish navy will be one of immense difficulty. Señor Silvela was in the right when he declared that leaving our squadrons in their present condition would be virtually a confession that the old national pride and spirit of Spain had fallen into decay. Nevertheless there is not sufficient enthusiasm manifested over the idea. The disappointments and disasters of the last war have had their effect upon many spirits. There is a widespread lack

of self-confidence; for would it avail to deny that our recent naval and military history warrants discouragement."

But the matter must settle itself favorably to the future of Spain, and the authority quoted looks for a revival of her naval importance. The *Correo* (Madrid) doubts, however, if Spain can support the taxation demanded by all this. Of the Silvela ministry in general the *Hamburger Nachrichten* speaks favorably:

"Silvela himself has only one good quality. He gathers a number of able men about him whenever he is asked to form a ministry. Then he leaves those men to do as they think best, and he does not interfere with them in any manner, provided only they acknowledge his authority in a general way. One thing Silvela must have learned from the fate of his predecessor. The people of Spain do not want to be ground under the chariot wheels of the Vatican any longer. They wish due respect paid to the civil power as well as to the ecclesiastical."

The Spanish situation is arousing keen interest in France, as the idea of an alliance between the two countries is never lost sight of. The Paris *Temps* says things in Madrid were never so embroiled, and it is not difficult to imagine a situation that no normally constituted Spanish ministry could meet.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE MONROE DOCTRINE CAN BE DEFIED.

THE Monroe Doctrine is not worth the paper it is written on, in the opinion of the consistently anti-American *Saturday Review* (London). That aggressive weekly has been giving much consideration to South American affairs lately, and it avows itself much impressed by the vain pretensions of the United States in undertaking to lay down "limits" for Germany or any other Power in Venezuela or elsewhere. Not only is the Monroe Doctrine untenable in morals and in international law, but also in the matter of physical force. The United States is not strong enough to-day to enforce it. To let the British organ speak for itself:

"Mr. Roosevelt admitted in his Presidential message that he could do nothing to protect South American states when they were in the wrong. They would have to suffer the consequences of their own offenses against the comity of nations, subject to the limitation that the United States would not allow those consequences to take the form of loss of their territory to any European Power. The Monroe rule will not therefore be brought into operation on behalf of Venezuela. This is not the act of gracious condescension on the part of the United States which it has been represented to be. The real reason for not applying the doctrine is not that

THE VISITOR'S GUIDE. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIP.
How he will make his tour through the Transvaal.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

CHAMBERLAIN'S GUARD.
A maid of honor for him in South Africa.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN CREATING, IN GREAT BRITAIN, PUBLIC RESENTMENT AGAINST THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN VENEZUELAN WATERS HAS BEEN THE SERIES OF BITTER CARTOONS IN GERMAN PAPERS IN REFERENCE TO THE TRIP OF SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN TO SOUTH AFRICA.

GERMAN CARTOONS OF SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN.

Venezuela has misbehaved, is recalcitrant, and therefore ought to be chastised, but that the United States is powerless to avert her punishment in any case. The statement that the United States will only interfere in disputes of this nature to prevent loss of territory to a European Power is an idle boast and must remain so as long as the United States does not possess a navy equal to the combined navies of the great Powers of Europe."

Let it be supposed, proceeds this lucid expositor, that Germany or Great Britain had territorial ambitions in South America and determined to gratify them:

"Could the United States prevent either Power from taking as much of Venezuelan territory as it pleased? The United States navy gives a negative answer. How much less could she prevent both Powers from acting in concert and dividing Venezuela between them? We may carry the argument further. Not only Germany and England but other European Powers also have, or recently had, grievances against Venezuela like our own. Could the United States prevent a concert of Europe, acting through the navies of the Old World, from parceling Venezuela, or, for that matter, all the South American republics among its members? To put the case in this form is to demonstrate the uselessness of the Monroe rule as an operative force either in the present case or in easily conceivable contingencies. The reservation made by Mr. Roosevelt means that war would be declared upon any Power or Powers which obtained compensation by the seizure or cession of territory; but it is valueless because war could not be successfully waged in the present condition of the United States navy."

These views are in accordance with those of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which treats as preposterous the notion that the United States could prevent German expansion in the New World if that expansion were to assume a territorial aspect.

ITALY'S JEWISH MINISTER OF WAR.

A REMARKABLE fact which has attracted little attention in the European press, even in the antisemitic branch of it, is that the Minister of War in the Italian cabinet is a Jew. It appears, moreover, that the King himself secured this appointment, and that the Italian Parliament has expressed cordial approval of the selection. The minister's name is Giuseppe Ottolengi, and he is one of the leading generals of the Italian army.

The Roman correspondent of the *Voskhod*, the monthly organ of the Jews of Russia, furnishes a sketch of this minister and the particulars of the appointment:

"Italy has had Jewish ministers before, notably Luigi Luzzatti, the influential financier who holds a conspicuous place in political life. But no one ever imagined the possibility of seeing a Jew at the head of the Italian army, at the post of the Minister of War. Ottolengi is one of the five Jews in the Italian army who have reached the rank of a division general; moreover, he is one of the four generals who, in case of war, will have actual command of the Italian army. He owes this rare distinction to his brilliant and patriotic services.

"Ottolengi belongs to a very orthodox Lombard Jewish family. In his youth he attended the University of Turin. In 1859, when the Austrian war with Italy broke out, he joined the army as a volunteer, and he has remained a soldier ever since. He devoted himself to the profession of arms with zeal and single-mindedness, and his career has been a most extraordinary one. He has been wounded more than once, and has received medals for exceptional bravery. He fought in the Italian war for independence and unity, and after that campaign he studied military science. He has been professor in the highest military schools, and some years ago he commanded the Naples garrison, one of his subordinates then being the Crown Prince, now the King of Italy.

"When the present ministry was under consideration, the King, in view of the need of army reforms and opposition to his plans in Parliament, decided to offer the war portfolio to his former chief, at that time the commander of an army corps. Ottolengi was disinclined to accept the post, never having concerned himself with politics and not caring to engage in party warfare in Parliament. But the King insisted, and Ottolengi yielded out of admiration and affection for his sovereign."

It is stated that General Ottolengi is very devout and orthodox. He attends the synagog regularly and makes no concealment of his conformity to the ritual of his faith. In a letter to the *Vessilio Israelitico*, he recently said he belonged to a generation which had to surmount many obstacles and resist many influences in the effort to prove that, without breaking with racial and religious traditions, a Jew could be a true patriot and a useful worker for the good of his country and humanity. He regretted that the younger generation of his coreligionists were not following in the footsteps of that which he represented.
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VENEZUELAN PAPERS ON THE CRISIS.

IT was announced during the "blockade" of La Guayra by Great Britain and Germany that President Castro had found it necessary to suppress most of the newspapers. This must have been an erroneous statement. The newspapers have continued to appear and they have been criticizing events. It is, however, beyond a doubt that President Castro finds it expedient to exercise over the press of his republic a control that is less moral than forcible. *The Venezuelan Herald* (Caracas) inclines to view the Venezuelan situation hopefully, altho it refrains from committing itself to details. It says that Castro will emerge from his sea of troubles:

"The Government is master of the situation and seems to be pursued by good fortune. The Mochist or Nationalist party, which appeared to wish to stir, has just published a manifesto through the mouth of their chief counseling their numerous partizans to rally around the standard of peace. This manifesto has been widely echoed throughout the country, and will assuredly assist President Castro in smoothing away his difficulties."

We are indebted to this authority for a translation of an editorial in the *República* (Caracas), one of President Castro's official organs, which insists that Venezuela will straighten out every complication. Here is President Castro's policy as given by his organ:

"The basis of Venezuela's economic future has taken in Castro's mind the form of four ideas which were conceived or developed and strengthened during his late campaign, which has been beneficial in more than one respect.

"1. The protection, by means of a national Territorial Bank, established in Caracas, with branches in the capitals of all the states, and commissions in all the districts, of agriculture, whether carried on on a large scale, by way of loans, in the former case, on long terms with periodical payments, and in the latter, by loans without guaranty, based only on the honesty and good faith of the laboring agriculturists.

"2. The making and opening of highways for the transport of produce, the connection of villages, and the advantage of the working people.

"3. The construction by the state, or in copartnership with existing railway companies, of the great railroad of the republic, which shall extend from Guacipati to Barcelona, to Caracas and Puerto Cabello, from Puerto Cabello to Barquisimeto, and from Barquisimeto to San Antonio del Táchira.

"4. The reduction of the public debt by means of financial arrangements and decrees which shall neither expropriate the creditors, nor admit enormous sums as due, nor agree to pay their unpayable interest, giving guaranties to those who are entitled, such as no honest or well-intentioned debtor may refuse."

From the tone of the Venezuelan press generally, it is manifest that the allies have brought many elements around to Castro's side that formerly opposed him. Exception must be made in the case of a paper published here and there in the mountains from a hand-press and which upholds the cause of General Matos.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Songs from Edgewood." Stephen Henry Thayer. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Seedy Gentleman."—Peter Robertson. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $1.50 net.)

"Jim and Joe."—Edward S. Ellis. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"The Haunted Mine."—Harry Castlemon. (Henry H. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Eshek the Oppressor."—Gertrude Potter Daniels. (The Madison Book Company, Chicago, $1.50.)

"Addresses on War."—Charles Sumner. (Ginn & Co., Boston, $0.60 net.)

"The Future of War."—Jean De Bloch. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

"A Text-Book of Nursing."—Clara Weeks-Shaw. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.75.)

"Old Times in Dixie Land."—Caroline E. Merrick. (The Grafton Press.)

"Can Telepathy Explain?"—Minot J. Savage. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00 net.)

"Onward and Upward."—Compiled from the Discourses of Archbishop Keane by Maurice F. Egan. (John Murray Company, Baltimore.)

"Erromanca, the Martyr Isle."—H. A. Robertson. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.)

"William Morris, Poet, Craftsman, Socialist." Elizabeth L. Cary. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50 net.)

"The Quest of the Holy Grail."—Edwin A. Abbey. (Curtis & Cameron, Boston.)

"The True Method of Healing."—George Mitter, Elmore, Ohio, $1.00.)

"The Dhamapada or the Path of Righteousness."—Norton F. W. Hazeldine. (The Smith-Brooks Company, Denver, Colo.)

"The Sufism of the Rubáiyát."—Norton F. W. Hazeldine. (The Smith-Brooks Company, Denver, Colo.)

"Americans in Process."—Edited by Robert A. Woods. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Literary Values."—John Burroughs. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Hidden Fortune."—Colin McKenzie Pinkerton. (Shissler-Chase Company, Des Moines, Iowa.)

"The Christ of the Ages."—William Norman Guthrie. (Western Literary Press, $1.25.)

"The Negro in Revelation, in History and in Citizenship."—Rev. J. J. Pipkin. (N. D. Thompson Publishing Company.)

"Later Lyrics."—John B. Tabb. (John Lane.)

"Whimlets."—S. Scott Stinson; pictured by Clare Victor Dwiggins. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Resist Not Evil."—Clarence S. Darrow. (Charles H. Kerr, Chicago. $0.75.)

"Three Years' War."—Christiaan R. De Wet. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"For Every Music Lover."—Aubertine W. Moore. (Dodge Publishing Company, New York, $1.25.)

"The Lady Poverty."—Translated and edited by Montgomery Carmichael. (Tennant & Ward, New York.)

"Introduction to the Talmud."—M. Mielziner. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $2 net, New York.)

"Memories of Vailima."—Isobel Strong and

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Lloyd Osbourne. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Under the Sun."—Charles W. Buck. (Shelltman & Co., Louisville, Ky., $1.50.)

"History of the French Revolution."—C. L. James. (Abe Isaak, Chicago, cloth, $1 net.)

"Musings Without Method."—Annals: (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Brotner Ben."—George W. King. (Eaton & Mains, $0.50 net.)

"A Wanderer's Songs of the Sea."—Charles Keeler. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $1 net.)

"The A B C of Photo-Micrography."—W. H. Walmsley. (Tennant & Ward, New York, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Rowers.*

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

[Mr. Kipling's latest poem, quoted here from the New York *Times*, comes with an editorial force that is evoking considerable talk and editorial comment. The denouncing of the Anglo-German Alliance is so strong that if it represents the feeling of the British people, it will, as *The Times* says, put the Government in somewhat of an embarrassing position to explain why the English nation finds itself so placed. This poem of Kipling's is a good illustration of some of the characteristics claimed for him by Mr. Edwin Markham. Mr. Markham's words on Kipling are found elsewhere in the present issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

The banked oars fell an hundred strong,
  And backed and threshed and ground;
But bitter was the rowers' song
  As they brought the war-boat round.

They had no heart for the rally and roar
  That makes the whaleback smoke
When the great blades cleave and hold and leave
  As one on the racing stroke.

They sang: "What reckoning do ye keep,
  And steer her by what star,
If we come unscathed from the Southern deep
  To be wrecked on a Baltic bar?

"Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
  But seaward still we go;
And ye tell us now of a secret vow
  Ye have made with an open foe;

"That we must lie off a lightless coast
  And haul and back and veer
At the will of the breed that have wronged us most
  For a year and a year and a year.

"There was never a shame in Christendie
  They laid not to our door:
And ye say we must take the Winter sea,
  And safe with them once more!

"Look south, the gale is scarce o'er past
  That stripped and laid us down
When we stood forth, but they stood fast
  And prayed to see us drown.

"The dead they mocked are scarcely cold;
  Our wounds are bleeding yet;
And ye tell us now that our strength is sold
  To help them press for a debt!

"'Neath all the flags of all mankind
  That use upon the seas,
Was there no other fleet to find,
  That ye strike hands with these?

"Of evil times that men could choose
  On evil fate to fall,
What brooding judgment let ye loose
  To pick the worst of all;

"In sight of peace from the narrow seas,
  O'er half the world to run
With a cheated crew to league anew
  With the Goth and the shameless Hun?"

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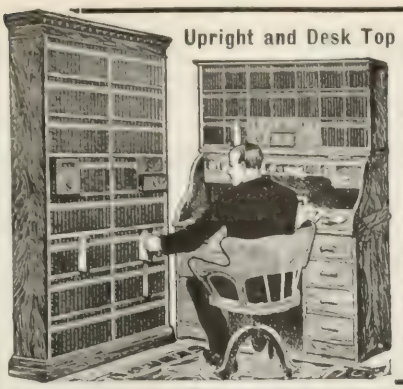

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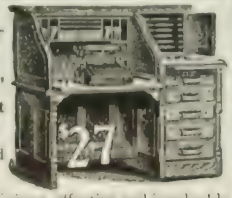

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I am born of the freedom of earth,
Like the breath of a rose in the air;
I am born and I die at my birth
Ere the soul is aware.

On the wind I am carried afar
As the scent of the spray of the sea;
And I rise to the height of a star,
Where I sing, eternally free.

I am one with the pulse of the heart,
With the ebb and the flow of the tide;
I am come, I am gone, I am part
Of the world on the farther side.

I am wild, I am tame, I am coy,
As I slip from the bow and the strings;
I am born of a flame: I am Joy
I am born of the soul that sings.

With a glory I come and I go,
Now a secret, a power, a breath,—
I am warm, I am cold as the snow,—
I am Life, I am Death.

—In December *Things and Thoughts*.

PERSONALS.

Anecdotes of Mr. Reed.—The late Thomas B. Reed will be remembered for his keen wit and brilliancy of repartee. Many good stories told of him are current at this time. We quote a few:

One day, while he was making a somewhat labored argument, an older member tried to break him up by putting a question to him suddenly and demanding an immediate answer. Reed gave the answer readily. Then he paused, turned toward the speaker's desk and drawled out: "And now, having embalmed that fly in the liquid amber of my remarks, I will go on again." The house roared. The galleries took it up. The newspaper correspondents sent it flying all over the country, and, to his own surprise more than any one else's, Reed found himself a man of note from that hour.—*The Hartford Times*.

An important party measure was about to be voted on by the Fifty-first Congress, and the Republicans needed every vote. "Come at once," Speaker Reed telegraphed to Congressman Lansing of the Watertown (N. Y.) district. "Impossible," the Congressman wired back; "washout on line." Reed's reply to this was promptly wired, and was as follows: "Never mind little thing like that; buy another shirt and come on."—*The Hartford Times*.

When President McKinley was considering the appointment of a successor to John Russell Young as Librarian of Congress, ex-Representative Barrows of Massachusetts, was a candidate for the place. John D. Long was his most persistent champion, and Mr. Reed inquired of a friend the reason of Mr. Long's insistence.

"I suppose," was the reply, "that it is due to the Secretary's interest in things pertaining to the Unitarian Church. You know, Mr. Barrows is a Unitarian minister."

"You don't say so," responded Reed. "Why, I thought Barrows was a religious man."—*The New York Sun*.

WHEN speaking before the House, Mr. Reed avoided the customary tricks of the spreadeagle stump orator and contended himself with saying what he had to say in his own characteristic drawl, without any oratorical flourishes. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge came to Congress with the reputation of a "silver-tongued orator," and used in his speeches in the House all the expedients that Mr. Reed avoided. He could not speak for

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five minutes, even on ordinary subjects, without falling into a funereal tone that grated exceedingly on Mr. Reed's sensibilities. One day, when Colonel Breckinridge was holding forth in his usual mourning cadences, Mr. Reed's attention was caught by the Colonel's melancholy tones. Turning to a friend, Mr. Reed asked in a drawling but solemn voice: "Judge, were you acquainted with the deceased?"—*The Hartford Times.*

Mr. Reed had fallen off in flesh a great deal of late years. When he was in Congress he was a tremendous man physically. One day during his Speakership, in the last year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, a friend said to him:

"How much do you weigh?"

"I weigh two hundred pounds," said Mr. Reed.

"Oh, you weigh more than that," was the surprised reply. "You must weigh nearly three hundred pounds."

"No," said the Speaker, with an air of finality. "No gentleman weighs more than two hundred pounds."—*The New York Times.*

REED MEETS HIS MATCH.—He used to drop in at the queer old curiosity shop at the foot of the Capitol, kept by a quaint old character named Guild. Guild is a taciturn old man who seems to resent the presence of customers and who sells his curios as a favor. Reed used to spend hours there, delving among the old books, magazines, and engravings, watched with a suspicious eye by the old man. One day he picked up two fine engravings of Oliver Cromwell and asked how much they were.

"Five dollars, Mr. Reed," said Guild.

"Oh, you know who I am?" said Reed. "That is why you charge me such an outrageous price."

"It's five dollars to you and five dollars to anybody else," growled the old eccentric. "That's my price."

Reed went away, but he came back the next day and asked Guild again how much he wanted for the engravings.

"You know the price," grumbled Guild, and would say no more. He refused to answer any of Mr. Reed's arguments, and the Speaker went away defeated.

Months passed, and every day the persevering statesman dropped in and asked the price. The answer always was, "You know the price," and after that Guild locked himself up in silence and made no answer to the statesman's protests. Mr. Reed had met an antagonist he could not overcome. At last one day, after three months of daily visits, he walked in without a word, took up the engravings and handed Guild $5. Guild took them without a word.

Mr. Reed used to go in there daily after that. He struck up an acquaintance with the old man, and seemed to enjoy his eccentricity as much as he did the queer, tumble-down old store with its huddled stock.—*The New York Times.*

One day Mr. Reed was browsing in Guild's dingy bookshop. He took up a number of books and finally the novel "Scruples."

"What is the price of this?" asked Mr. Reed.

"A dollar, sir," replied the old man rather tartly.

"Too much," said Reed laconically, and laid the book down.

"Well, sir," retorted Guild, who has a sharp tongue of his own. "I don't know of any law you have passed that compels you to buy if you don't want to. Besides, I don't see what a member of Congress wants of a book with that title, anyway."

Reed broke into a hearty laugh, and as he rolled on down the avenue he was still smiling at the old man's reply.—*The New York Times.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Mix-up.—The following titles appeared in a London bookseller's catalog:

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Shakespeare's Judith. Ed. by Black.

The Curtain Will Not Rise To-night. By Thorpe.

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Jane Eyre.
Darwin's Descent of Man.
Mozart's Twelfth Mass.
Homer's Iliad.
How I Roasted the Masses.

New York *Tribune*.

Complimentary.—SON OF THE HOUSE: "Won't you sing something, Miss Mitral?"

MISS M.: "Oh, I daren't after such good music as we have been listening to."

SON OF THE HOUSE: "But I'd rather listen to *your* singing than to any amount of good music."—*Punch*.

Coming Events.

January 13–14.—Convention of the Union Lumber Dealers' Association, at Denver, Colo.

January 13.—Convention of the National Geographical Society, at Washington.

Convention of the National Board of Trade, at Washington.

January 14.—Convention of the New England Growers' Association, at Hartford, Conn.

January 14–15.—National Conference of Church Clubs, at Pittsburg.

January 20–22.—Convention of the International Sunday-School Field Workers, at Indianapolis.

January 27–31.—National Fanciers and Breeders' Association Exhibition, at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

VENEZUELA.

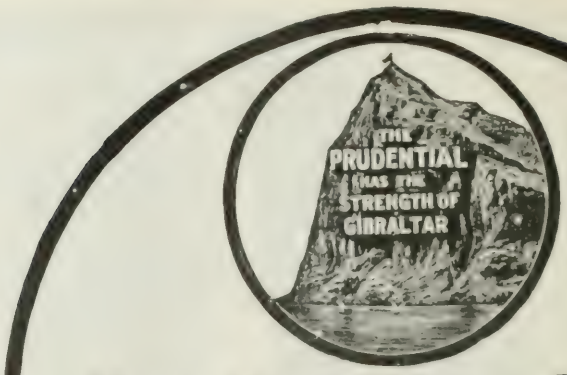
December 22.—Formal invitations are extended to President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan trouble, the notes being handed to the American representatives in London and Berlin.

December 23.—The Red D Line steamer *Caracas* enters the port of La Guayra after slight opposition.

December 24.—The revolutionists are planning a march on Caracas by three roads.

December 25.—President Castro accepts the proposal that the case be submitted to The Hague Tribunal, making as a condition that the present blockade of Venezuelan ports cease and that the captured fleet be returned.

A Berlin newspaper declares that Germany



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will insist on the payment by Venezuela of some $350,000 before any arbitration begins.

December 26.—The Powers concerned in the Venezuelan controversy agree to submit the case to The Hague Tribunal.

December 28.—The revolutionists have renewed operations against the Government.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 22.—The Crown Princess of Saxony, it is reported, fled from Salzburg Castle on the night of December 11.

2,500 people are killed and 16,000 houses destroyed by the earthquake at Audigon, Turkestan.

December 24.—General Nord, the new Haitian President, takes the oath of office.

Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, dies at London.

The Crown Princess of Saxony is discovered in Geneva, where she is living under an assumed name, with her brother and a French tutor.

December 26.—Secretary and Mrs. Chamberlain arrive at Durban, South Africa.

Lieutenant-General Miles arrives in Peking.

December 27.—The burial of the Archbishop of Canterbury takes place at Canterbury Cathedral.

Thirty persons are killed and many more injured in a train wreck at Wanstead, Ontario.

The Rumanian Senate adopts a measure providing for the naturalization of Jews.

December 28.—The Moorish troops are reported to have been defeated on December 22 by the forces of the pretender, two thousand of the Sultan's troops being killed or wounded.

Marconi continues to maintain daily wireless communication with Cornwall, England.

Domestic.

December 22.—Mascagni cancels all dates for his opera company, and brings his American tour to an end in Chicago.

The United States Supreme Court decides that an insurance policy on a man executed for murder is invalid.

Secretary Wilson raises the quarantine on cattle in Connecticut.

December 23.—The Cabinet meets and discusses the Venezuelan controversy and the advisability of the President's acting as arbitrator.

December 24.—The President receives the formal proposals of Great Britain and Germany requesting him to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan controversy.

The text of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba is made public.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company increases the wages of its twenty thousand employees eight per cent.

December 25.—The charge of lavish expenditure of money by the Isthmian Canal Commission made by Representative Hepburn is to be investigated by Congress.

December 27.—Notes are exchanged between Washington, London, Berlin, Rome, and Caracas regarding the method of submitting the Venezuelan dispute to The Hague Tribunal for arbitration.

Baron von Hengelmüller, Ambassador to the United States from Austria, presents his credentials to the President.

President Roosevelt receives a letter from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant in which he declares that the European Powers intended to obliterate The Hague Tribunal, and that the President by his action had saved the integrity of that court.

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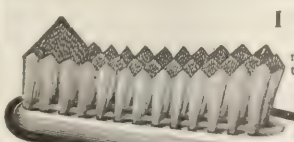

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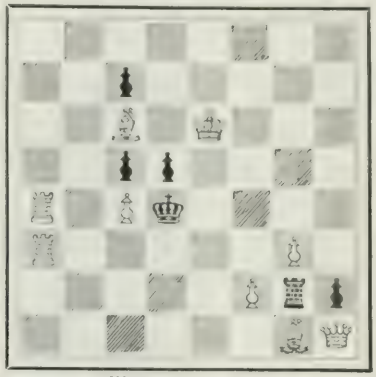
Problem 787.

CV. MOTTO: "Alia tentanda via est."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 2p5; 2BiK3; 2pp1; R1Pk4; R5P1; 5Prp; 6BQ.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 788.

CVI.—MOTTO: "Nota Bene II."

Black—Eleven Pieces.

White—Nine Pieces.

1b1k4; 8; 1RBnb2p1; 7S; rp1Q4; p2KR1pr; P4B1p1; 7S.

White mates in two moves.

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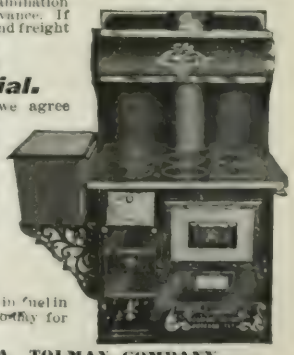

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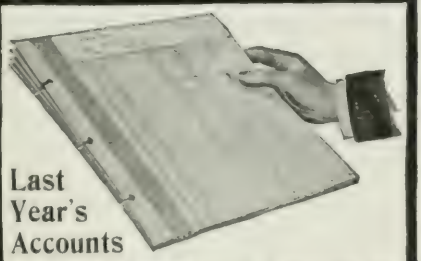

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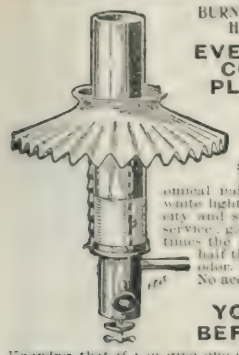

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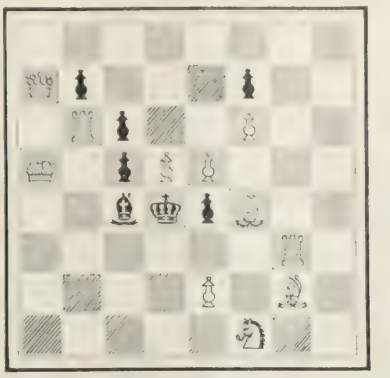
Problem 789.

CVII. MOTTO: "A Flash [illegible]"

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

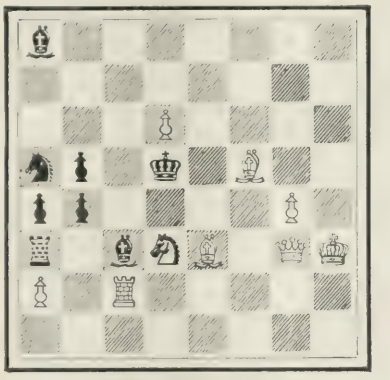
8; Q p 3 p 2; 1 R p 2 P 2; K 1 p P P 3; 2 b k p B 2; 6 R 1; 4 P 1 B 1; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves

Problem 790.

CVIII.—MOTTO: "Sibboleth."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

b 7; 8; 3 P 4; s p r k 1 B 2; p p 4 P 1; r 1 b S B 1 Q K; P 1 R 5; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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.....	B—Kt 7 ch	P—K 5, mate
1. Kt—B 4	2. K—Q 5	3.
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No. 771. XCII.

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.....		B—Q 6, mate
	2. K—K 4	3.
.....	Q—K 7 ch	B—B 5, mate
1. Q or B x R	2. K x Q	3.
.....	Q—K 8!	Kt—B 5, mate
1. P x R	2. Kt x Q	3.
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1. Kt x P	2. Kt x Q	3.

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OIL AND STEEL TRUST PENSIONS AND PROFIT-SHARING.

WORDS of praise for the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation, commonly known as the "steel trust," follow the announcements made by those concerns—by the former to the effect that it will pension its aged employees, and by the latter to the effect that it will share profits with its men by selling them preferred stock at a low price on the instalment plan. The Standard Oil employees who have reached the age of sixty-four and have been in the company's service twenty-five years may retire on half-pay for the first year and quarter pay for the years succeeding; and the pensions will come out of the company's treasury, not out of a fund contributed in whole or in part by the men themselves, as in some other pension plans. The steel-trust scheme is summarized in a paragraph at the end of this article.

Most of the newspapers are favorably impressed by these announcements; but some have their doubts. The Boston *Herald*, for example, guesses that "this somewhat elaborate pension scheme for the benefit of the Standard Oil employees probably means another boost in the price per gallon." *The United States Investor* (Boston) throws out an equally unfeeling hint that the steel trust may be trying to find a new market for its shares, whose price has shown a tendency to sag, and which the public have not been very eager to buy; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* reminds the workingmen that the trust has not yet been tried by hard times, and suggests "to the prudent employee" that "it will be time enough to accept the preferred stock of the corporation as a gilt-edged security after it has stood the test of a year or two of bad business."

The great majority of the press, however, have more faith in the trusts' good intentions. The Philadelphia *Press* regards the Standard Oil plan as "very generous," and calls the steel trust plan "the most important event that has happened in the industrial world in a generation." The latter plan is "an excellent example of enlightened self-interest whereby the good of all concerned is the main object in view," declares *The Wall Street Journal*, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that it "is well calculated to disarm much of the absurd criticism of all such corporations as greedy monsters intended only to enrich the few." The New York *Sun*, which probably leads the press of the country in its approval of the movement toward industrial combination, has difficulty in finding adjectives laudatory enough to express its admiration. "Nothing in the history of corporations, or, indeed, in the annals of sociology, at all approaches the scheme . . . there has never been anything imagined which in its comprehensiveness, in its scope, in its wisdom, and, necessarily, in its humanity, approached this plan," declares *The Sun*. And even further:

"It goes far beyond anything of the kind that liberality or sagacity has ever devised, and we do not think we err when we characterize it as the most portentous and far-reaching problem in practical sociology that the world has ever seen. It is impossible now to circumscribe or define its effects. We think they must prove almost revolutionary; and that they will be felt in every great corporate industry in this and other countries does not admit of question.

"There is no aspect in which this astounding project can be profitably considered or rightly understood which does not take account primarily of the liberal and humanitarian policy in which it had its inspiration. Therein lie its foundation and its explanation and therein alone can it find its final acceptance and justification.

"The new year begins auspiciously."

What the steel trust is doing in other directions is told by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the following paragraph:

"In spite of all the encomiums that have been lavished on the intelligent and businesslike management of the United States Steel Corporation, its methods are found to be pretty much the same as those of any other combination formed to create a virtual monopoly in production and to maintain a purely artificial standard of price. It was but the other day that the purchasers of steel blooms were subjected to a turn of the trust screw, and now it is the independent sheet and tin-plate manufacturers who are complaining that their profits have been wiped out and that they are face to face with impending ruin because of the tactics of the trust in reducing the prices of finished sheets and plates while holding up the prices on the sheets and bars before coaling. When the creation of the tin-plate industry here was claimed as a great triumph for the protective system, it was pointed out that it owed its existence absolutely to the ability of our rolling-mills to turn out steel plates at a lower price than their European competitors, and that the tinning of these plates was a mere incident in the process of manufacture altogether unworthy of the jubilation with which the ability to accomplish it had been hailed. The steel trust is engaged in demonstrating that the tin-plate industry, in so far as it is divorced from the manufacture of steel plates, is a thoroughly artificial product. The trust has it in its power, by cutting prices again on finished sheets and tin plate, to compel every sheet and tin-plate mill in the country, outside of its own, to shut down. This eventuality is sufficiently imminent to compel the independent manufacturers to discuss the question of forming a new company to put up blast-furnaces and steel-works of their own, and a fund of from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 is named as the amount which should be subscribed by the concerns who are at present at the mercy of a corporation fully committed to the policy of industrial rule or ruin."

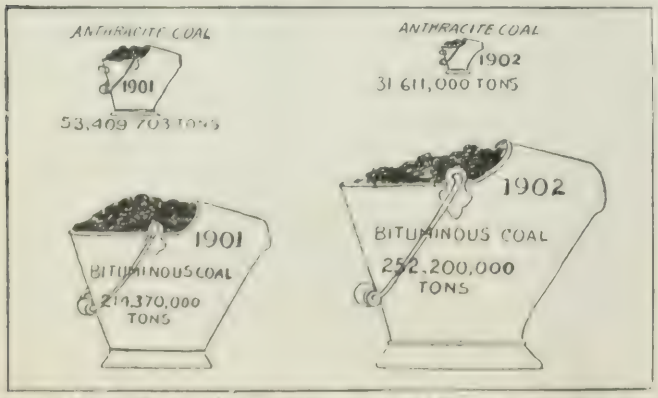
The profit-sharing plan of the steel corporation is outlined as follows by the New York *Evening Post*:

"It offers to sell to each member of the salaried class a certain amount of the preferred stock of the company at a fixed price,

not far from the present market price. The payments to be made by instalments within three years at 5 per cent. interest on deferred payments—the buyer to draw the accruing dividends. After holding the shares for five years, rendering faithful service to the company and continuing in its service, the holder shall be entitled to $5 per year for each share in addition to the dividends on the same. At the end of five years more, under like conditions, he will receive additional compensation if the company's earnings justify it. Part two provides that still further compensation shall be given to those included in part one, and to 'all other men charged with responsibility in managing the affairs of the corporation.' Who are the persons coming within this classification shall be determined by the finance committee. Under part two it is declared that net profits to the amount of $75,000,000 per annum are required to pay interest, dividends, and sinking fund. Whenever the net earnings exceed $80,000,000, one per cent. of that sum shall be set aside for distribution to these two classes, one-half in cash, and the other half in preferred stock. All the privileges apply to officers and employees of the subsidiary companies as well as of the United States Steel Corporation itself. The scheme seems well adapted to its declared aim of attaching to the company its officers and employees, and will probably be accepted by most of them, since they risk very little by so doing. It does not bear the character of benevolence or philanthropy in any sense, and makes no pretensions of that sort. It can be judged only by its results from the business point of view."

MEMORABLE FEATURES OF 1902.

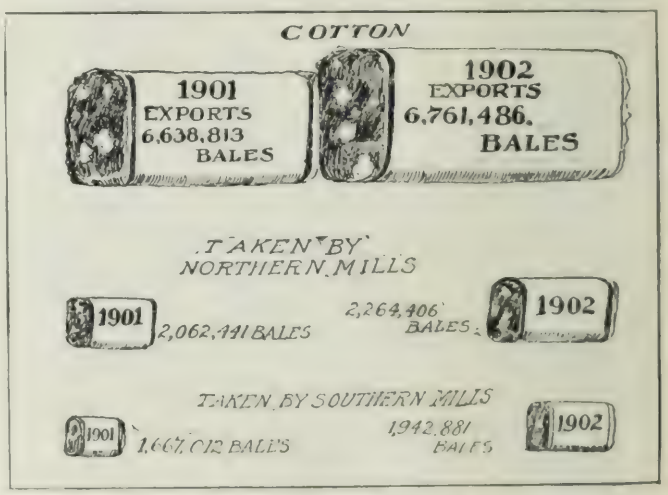
THE year that saw the Boer republics disappear from among the nations of the earth saw the Cuban republic begin its independence; and the year that saw Great Britain unite with Japan to protect Korea and China from Russian and German aggression saw Great Britain unite with Germany in an aggressive movement upon Venezuela. These are regarded as the chief events in world-politics by the journals that sum up the doings of 1902. The chief event in our own country, the editors think, was the great coal strike, which, like the Venezuelan imbroglio, will be settled by arbitration, thanks to the good offices of the President. And while Mr. Roosevelt has united opposing nations and factions in the bonds of arbitration, Mr. Marconi has spanned the Atlantic with his wireless telegraphy, and the Pacific has been crossed by a British cable. Ties of another sort have been established between the United States and Austria by the visit of Dr. Lorenz, and between the United States and Germany by the visit of Prince Henry. In this connection, too, should be mentioned the effort of Cecil Rhodes to promote world-



—*The New York Herald.*

peace by providing in his remarkable will for the education of American and other foreign youth at Oxford.

And while 1902 is regarded as a year of increasing peace and good-will in international affairs, it is regarded as a year of unprecedented prosperity in the United States, despite the hard times abroad. "The best year the country has ever experienced" is the verdict of *Bradstreet's*; and a good many other journals agree. Not only have the capitalists and captains of industry prospered, but it has been a year of large demand for labor and of wage-raising for those already at work. The farmers have produced more than $2,500,000,000 in crops and the manufacturers have turned out $14,000,000,000 worth of their products. American capitalists have startled the Britishand accomplished what the New York *Times* calls "the chief business feat of the year" by forming the Atlantic shipping combine. The year as a whole, however, has not been notable for the increase of combinations; indeed, the "two leading features" of the year in business, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, have been "a heavy decrease in consolidation of industrial properties and a marked increase in the organization of competitive enterprises." The prosperity was threatened seriously by the coal strike, whose effects are still severely felt, but the business interests appear to have weathered the storm successfully, as they have also stood the unprecedented drop in the price of silver, which has declined 17½ cents an ounce in the last two years, and reached the lowest price on record, about 46½ cents an ounce, a few weeks ago. An even larger degree of prosperity is expected from two enterprises sanctioned by Congress last spring—irrigation of the arid West and the construction of the isthmian canal. Despite the good times, however, we are informed by the Chicago *Tribune*, which publishes a great sheaf



GROWTH OF AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS AND MANUFACTURE IN ONE YEAR. —*The New York Herald.*

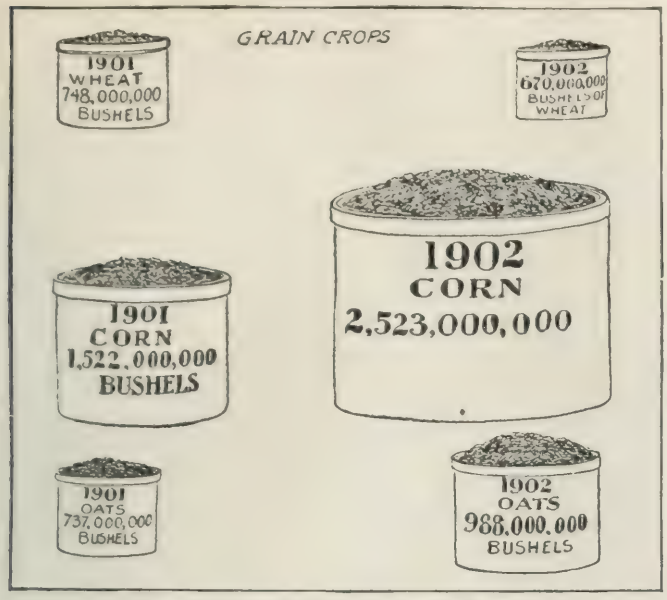
of interesting statistics at the end of each year, that the gifts and bequests to educational, charitable, and religious enterprises in this country foot up to about $77,000,000, as compared with $124,000,000 in 1901.

The year will also be remembered as "the volcanic and earthquake year," thinks *The Tribune*. Pelée and Soufrière destroyed 45,600 lives in Martinique and St. Vincent, and more than 20,000 others were killed in Mexico, Guatemala, and the Orient by volcanoes and earthquakes. Storms and floods claimed 12,000 more victims. The figures for suicide show that the increase in that form of crime still goes on, with a sudden and startling increase in the number of women. The lynchings show a decrease from 135 in 1901 to 96 in 1902, while the legal executions show a corresponding increase from 118 in 1901 to 144 in 1902.

As the iron industry is considered by many to be at the basis of our commercial system, the following comment on the year's business by *The Iron Age* is of especial interest:

"The history of the world can be scoured in vain to find a parallel with the condition of affairs in the United States in 1902. At no time since the advent of steam as a motive power in transportation have the facilities for the distribution of commodities been so completely overwhelmed by the vast offerings

of all classes of merchandise as within the past few months. The greatest railroad systems of the country, whose capabilities had always previously been rated far in excess of any demands,



AMERICAN GRAIN CROPS OF 1901 AND 1902.
—*The New York Herald.*

fell as seriously short of serving the manufacturing and commercial interests dependent upon them as the lines less ably managed and admittedly poorly equiped. Manufacturers turned out greater outputs than ever before, but could have done still better by considerable if they had not been hampered by the difficulty of securing raw materials on the one hand, particularly coke, and the frequent inability to make shipments of their products on the other. A specially remarkable feature of this experience is that it came not after a period of pinching economy by the railroads, in which their equipment had suffered, but after several years of heavy earnings and unprecedented expenditures for rolling-stock of greater capacity as well as for other facilities. In no previous year had the railroad companies been such heavy purchasers of all classes of supplies as in 1902, their urgent demand crowding manufacturing establishments to the utmost.

"The natural increase in the business of the country, due to the growth of population and the great purchasing power of a people whose average earnings were far more than sufficient to cover the necessities of life, would in itself have been enough to keep the iron trade well employed. But the extraordinary and insatiable demands of the railroads undoubtedly brought about the marvelous growth in consumption of iron and steel which outran the huge productive capacity of this country. The revolution in the currents of trade, changing the United States from an exporter of pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, and structural steel to an importer of all these commodities, was one of the notable features of 1902. When the figures are made up for the year it will be found in all probability that our importations of these products alone will aggregate over 1,000,000 tons. Such a volume of iron and steel imports has not been known since the famous boom period of 1879–80. Its foundries and steel-works were compelled to seek additional supplies of pig iron abroad, the rolling-mills were obliged to import steel billets, and consumers who urgently needed finished iron and steel products of various kinds found foreign mills their surest source of prompt supplies."

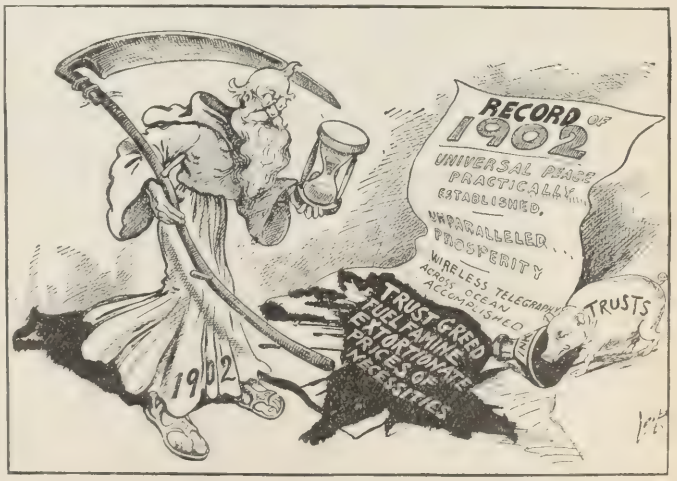
CUBAN OPINIONS ON RECIPROCITY.

WE learn from the Havana papers that the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, now before the Senate in Washington, is regarded in Havana with more or less coldness and indifference. The Cuban planters are receiving nearly twice as much for their sugar as they did a year ago, and the island is reported by the British minister at Havana as being in a greatly improved commercial condition. As to the feeling in the United States Senate, the special correspondents at Washington appear to be entirely at variance with one another. We are told by different correspondents that the treaty will pass and that it will fail, that the beet-sugar interests have abandoned their opposition and that they have not, that the Republican leaders have decided to leave the matter to the judgment of the sugar advocates, and that they have decided to kill the treaty regardless of the sugar interests.

To return to Havana, the *Discusion* and *Diario de la Marina* favor the treaty very strongly, and express the hope that it will speedily be ratified. But the other Havana papers appear to regard it with either indifference or open opposition. It is urged that the favor shown to American trade will cut off the trade with European countries, especially Spain; and "it is highly probable," says *El Comercio*, "that not only material interests will be imperiled," but that Cuban independence will be put in danger. *El Avisador Comercial* expresses the same idea, and observes ominously that "ever since the world began the big fish swallowed the small one," and that "the case was never known when a sardine swallowed a whale." It adds, in effect:

Our production, with a vigor utterly unexpected and in spite of every obstacle, has weathered the longest and worst crisis in our history and has emerged victorious. But now the nation that closed its doors to our production when we were in misfortune offers, not to open them ajar, but to promise a petty reciprocity that seems like alms, or the throwing of a hard crust, to a

MOVING DAY.
—*The Philadelphia Record.*



A GOOD RECORD SPOILED.
—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

SHORTCOMINGS OF 1902.

need that does not exist. We do not believe that any one can regard this treaty with pleasure, and we believe that even President Palma accedes to it with regret.

La Lucha thinks the reciprocity advocates would be more frank if they should admit plainly that the treaty is part of the scheme for annexation. It says:

"Everybody here knows what the destiny of Cuba must ultimately prove to be, both politically and commercially, and most people can see that the Cuban republic is a prisoner of war of the United States; but in spite of knowing this, nevertheless they are not devoid of the instinct of self-preservation to such an extent as to make them support and desire the consummation of a treaty which, if the Executive supports it, does so from motives of self-interest, tho it will destroy or cripple large vested interests here built up in the course of many years, and which will also shut us off commercially from the rest of the world.

"If the failure to put through the reciprocity treaty would cause a rupture with the United States, as is stated by the officious organs in the press of the Administration, it would be better to finish at once with the policy of hypocrisy, both within and without the country, and that Cuba should be told plainly that 'You are no more than a small and miserable people, and if you wish to keep what I voluntarily am ready to give you, you will have to fulfil the decrees and orders which I give to your Government to sign, the Government which I set up and supported for your good and my own ends.'

"In this way the country would be spared having to think, ponder on, or discuss those matters which, according to a mere formula, are submitted to it. Moreover, these same officious organs of the Government should make it their business to tell us that this matter or the other is accepted, with or without law, as to do so is for the interests of the Government and in accordance with the wishes of those who support it.

"If this country, as we have already been told semi-officially, is an American country, why are we called upon to talk of our independence, of our own laws, our personality, and other nonsense of the same style?"

The provisions of the proposed treaty are outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The reductions of duty on special classes of goods vary from 40 per cent. in some cases to 30 in other cases, and fall to 25 in some. On all American goods except tobacco, imported into Cuba, and not included in the 25-, 30-, and 40-per-cent. classifications, it is said, a uniform reduction of 20 per cent. is granted. Our grant in return is 20 per cent. upon all goods coming to this country from Cuba. It is understood that the failure to give any reduction on tobacco is intended to prevent the Cuban crop from being mixed with cheap importations and its reputation thereby destroyed. The excessively high import duties into Cuba are, therefore, to be maintained on that article. Of the American goods which Cuba will admit at a reduction of 25 per cent. the chief are pottery, salt fish, copper machinery, cast iron and steel and manufactures thereof, glass, cotton and some cotton goods, ships and boats, whisky and brandy. Under the 20-per-cent. reduction fall cutlery, shoes, plated ware, photographs, common soap, canned vegetables, butter, drugs, bottled beer, articles made of hemp, musical instruments, and printing-paper. Under the 40-per-cent. reduction fall watches, umbrellas, knit cottons, preserved fruits, perfumery, and woolen and silk goods. These rates are to be preferential in favor of each party to the treaty as against all other countries."

Here are some paragraphs from the optimistic report on Cuban prosperity made by the British minister at Havana, and referred to above:

"It is highly satisfactory to note the remarkable progress the island has made in the past three years in spite of the deplorable condition in which it was left at the end of the war.

"The production of sugar has risen from 335,000 tons in 1899 to over 800,000 tons in 1901, and probably will reach 1,000,000 tons in this year's crop. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, as well as the minor industries, show considerable improvement. The stock of cattle on the island, thanks to large importations, is now probably upward of 750,000, as compared with less than 200,000 at the beginning of 1899.

"Finally, the value of the exports has increased from £9,260,000 to £12,650,000, and would have reached much higher figures but for the fall in the price of sugar.

"Considering how little financial assistance the Cubans have received from abroad, it speaks very highly for their energy and industry that they should have achieved so much in so short a time and with such limited resources at their command, and affords strong ground for believing that the work of developing the island's industries anew, commenced under such difficulties, will be persevered in."

VERMONT OPINIONS ON PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

VERMONT is now in the midst of a hot campaign that will culminate on February 3 in a vote on the question of high license or prohibition; and as Vermont has been a prohibition State for fifty years, this is an exceptionally good opportunity to take the testimony of the press of that State on the saloon question. In this way, to borrow a phrase from the Montpelier correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, the campaign may "develop light as well as heat." The legislature has passed a local-option high-license measure, and if the voters indorse it next month, it will go into effect four weeks later; if they vote against it, the measure will not go into effect until December, 1904, a delay that will give time for another political campaign on the question, and will permit the next legislature to repeal the measure, if that is what the voters want. The editor of the Randolph *Herald and News* figures out a license victory by a margin of less than 100 votes, while the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian* and the Newport *Express and Standard* figure out a narrow victory for prohibition.

Only two Vermont papers indorsing the proposed license measure have come to our attention, altho it is probable that they are not the only ones that take such a stand. One is the St. Albans *Messenger*, and it explains its position thus:

"The preponderance of opinion consulted in the framing of the new license act appeared to believe that there might be a legitimate need of the few saloons that may be expected under it, and *The Messenger* can not do otherwise than abide by the judgment of the majority in this one detail of a cause where it is in sympathy with the general intent and purpose of that majority and is traveling the same path with it in the hope of eventually evolving a practical liquor law for Vermont."

The other is the Brandon *Union*. *The Union* considers rum-selling worse than the slave trade, and believes it ought to be prohibited; but the Vermont prohibition law, it declares, is "the weakest measure that ever disgraced the statutes of this or any other State" and fails to stop liquor-selling. It continues:

"How, then, shall we answer the question, 'Shall we license the open saloon'? We dislike to answer yes, it is revolting to our ideas of good morals, but under the existing conditions we can not answer no. We will then answer by saying that of the two evils we accept the lesser. Let us restrict rum-selling what we may under a license law, rather than allow it longer to be sold promiscuously under the prohibition law. Those responsible for the law ask us to retain it, but they have done nothing to strengthen it, and until they do, until they make the penalty for breaking it at least equal to the penalty for dealing in imitation butter, every temperance man, and woman too, in Vermont, should repudiate it."

"Why not consider the interests of school and church and state, and let the rumsellers go to the devil?" asks the St. Johnsbury *Republican*, which remarks that this "may be sufficient to indicate *The Republican's* attitude." The general tone of the Vermont papers, indeed, seems to indicate an apprehension that the "rumsellers" will gain control of local and state politics, if the saloon is legalized. The prohibition law may

have its defects, says the Northfield *News*, but to replace it with the proposed measure would be to "jump from the frying-pan into the furnace," and it adds that unless the new law is voted down, "the open saloon will prevail in Vermont, and when it is once in the saddle, all the fine theories in regard to its modification will amount to nothing whatever." "With the referendum license bill in force," says the Burlington *Free Press*, similarly, "the liquor saloon will at once become the most prominent factor in local politics," and "when a publication like *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, devoted to the interests of the liquor trade, finds itself constrained to declare that 'the average saloon is a nuisance, a resort for all tough characters, and a disgrace to the wine and spirit trade,' it ought not to be necessary for the friends of temperance in Vermont to argue against the introduction of the open saloon in this State." Says the Rutland *Evening News*:

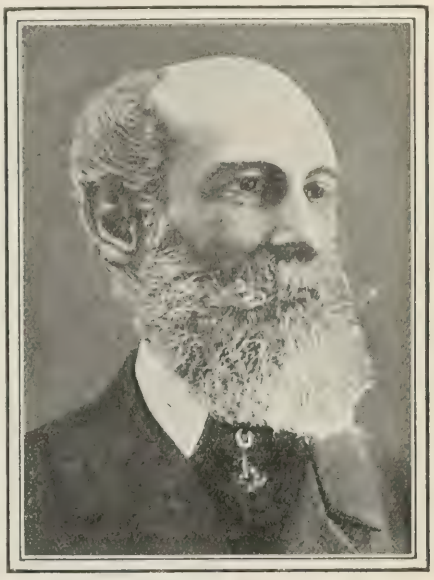
"The state prohibitory law does not put a stop to quiet or 'respectable' selling, and probably never will, but it effectively suppresses open bars, and makes life a nightmare to those persisting in its violation. The best license-local-option law—such as the proposed law for this State is—rigidly enforced, would not conduce to temperance or abstinence to the degree that the present prohibitory law does, enforced as it has been enforced. Neither would it be possible for Vermonters to be the thrifty, saving people they are, under the new system. If Rutland had the eleven saloons—respectable drinking-places—that the license law would assign it, how long would the people of this little city of less than 12,000 have $5,000,000 on deposit in its various banks?"

And so thinks the Enosburg *Standard*, which says:

"*The Standard* is not one of those papers that holds to the idea that the prohibitory law is of divine origin and sacred, and perfect in its operation, but we do claim that for Vermont, with its scattered communities and no large centers, it is the best restrictive measure for restraining the traffic in intoxicating liquors that is before the public to-day. On the other hand we do not indorse the proposition that, because it does not absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, it has failed of its purpose. A law that would absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors even in Vermont would be an utter impossibility. But we believe that it restricts the sale of liquor more than any other law that has been tried, and that the restrictive provisions of the high-license laws in the respective States where they are in operation are more often violated and are less satisfactory as a deterrent to crime and a restraining influence on the habits of the young than the prohibitory law."

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMENTS ON THE VENEZUELAN COMPLICATIONS.

THE idea entertained by some that Germany is getting ready to challenge the Monroe Doctrine, and that her part in the movement against Venezuela was in the nature of a "feeler," gives interest to the comment of the German-American papers on the matter. These German papers published in America evidently have no expectation of any serious trouble between the two countries; they believe that Germany has no hostile feeling toward the Monroe Doctrine, and allege that what ill-temper exists has been stirred up by the British. The Venezuela episode has from first to last been improved by Great Britain to prejudice the United States against Germany, insists the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, a paper which has been accused of reflecting the views of the Berlin Foreign Office, an accusation which it repels with indignation. Says the German-American daily:



GEN. MANUEL A. MATOS,

Directing the Venezuelan revolutionists, who are threatening the supremacy of President Castro.

"Insinuations against Germany on England's part still continue. Systematic poisoning of the wells by England goes on, altho Germany has made her position plain not once but many times in an open, honorable, self-contained way. Such utterances go so far as to justify a fear that English official circles may yet spring a surprise upon confiding Germany. We have ourselves hinted at such a contingency. The demeanor of England's official circle has not indeed countenanced this suspicion hitherto. One can not deny the English Government credit

BY THE POWERS: "We must save our face."
CASTRO: "What for? If I had 'em, I'd lose 'em."
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

THE POWERS: "Off our hands!"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

TROUBLES OF THE POWERS.

for having acted loyally so far. Significant, however, of existing relations and of prevailing sentiment is the fact that in Germany this distrust is growing."

The duty of the German-American as between the fatherland and the country of his adoption is made the subject of sarcastic remarks by the Socialist *New-Yorker Volks-Zeitung*. The Monroe Doctrine, according to this paper, is merely an assertion of the purpose of the United States to exploit South America. The *Wächter und Anzeiger* (Cleveland) thinks a dilemma faces the United States in regard to the Monroe Doctrine in Venezuela. Europe will point out that if we forbid territorial acquisition we should, to be logical, guarantee creditors from losses. Otherwise we shall be accused of playing the part of the dog in the manger. The *Westliche Post* (St. Louis), however, insists that the United States can never assume any financial responsibility for South America if it proposes to remain solvent. At the same time it deprecates any questioning of Germany's good faith. The *Volksblatt und Freiheits Freund* (Pittsburg) says Great Britain and Germany have at last accepted arbitration in principle and that their united demonstration made Castro "reasonable." Hence some good has resulted. The *Tägliches Cincinnatier Volksblatt* says the Monroe Doctrine must be upheld whatever else happens. It takes the Louisville *Courier-Journal* severely to task for suggesting a reconsideration of the Doctrine:

PROF. GEORGE GUNTON,
Who draws a distinction between the non-union workingman and the "scab."

"This far-sighted declaration of policy would have been largely nullified had European Powers, after being driven out of South America, been left free to return there, as they intended. In this effort to eliminate aggressive Powers as neighbors we have the very essence of the Monroe Doctrine. Its justification is greater to-day than ever before."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NON-UNIONIST AND THE "SCAB."

THE first writer to differentiate the non-union workingman from the so-called "scab," so far as we have seen, is Prof. George Gunton, who writes on this topic in the January number of *Gunton's Magazine* (New York). As he regards them, a non-unionist is any workman who does not belong to a union, tho he may not be hostile to it, while the "scab" is a non-unionist who takes a striker's place, plays traitor to the cause of labor, and virtually stabs his fellow workingman in the back in the time of battle. With regard to the non-unionist:

"Between those who think him a martyr and those who think him an enemy to labor, the non-union man has come to be regarded as synonymous with a 'scab.' This is a great mistake; they are not necessarily alike; indeed, they fill quite different functions in the economy of industrial adjustment. The non-union man is one who simply does not join the union. This is not always, nor even generally, because he is hostile to the union. He stands aloof for a multitude of reasons; sometimes because he is reluctant to pay the dues and assume the responsibilities of membership; sometimes because he has a personal dislike for some of the officers; but much the larger number stay outside the unions from a general indifference. Theoretically, they believe in the unions; they are in general spirit and action in accord with them, but lack that interest which materializes in active service. . . . So, when a strike comes on, the great mass of non-union men go out with the strikers and go in with the strikers; they abide by the decision that the union accepts, and, moreover, the union men always share with them the strike funds. In the recent coal strike, only a small fraction of the miners were members of the union until the strike was imminent; but the non-union men were just as loyal to the strike as the members of the union, and the union was just as loyal to the non-union men as if they had each paid their dues."

Now for the other fellow:

"But the 'scab' is altogether a different man. He is the one who, when a strike is on, takes the place of the striker. If President Eliot and those like him really knew more of the character of the 'scab,' knew more about the actual kind of laborers that become 'scabs,' they would hesitate about calling the modern scab 'a very good type of a hero.' As a matter of fact, in probably ninety per cent. of the cases he is really a loose, irregular, disreputable, *quasi*-tramp laborer. He is the kind that seldom works regularly and is almost never a good workman. 'Scabs' are essentially camp followers of labor disturbances. President Eliot is probably not aware that in case of strikes the chief object of the employer is to demonstrate to the strikers and to the public that there are plenty of men who are willing to work on the terms offered. In order to demonstrate this they send out into the highways and hedges and offer exceptional inducements for men to come to work, simply to make a showing. The writer knows of several instances of the kind, where the wages offered have been fifty per cent. more than the strikers were asking. In addition to this, they often furnish board and lodging. They seldom expect to keep these workingmen permanently. They know in advance that only a few of them will prove competent workmen; but these men serve the purpose for the time being, as instruments to break the strike.

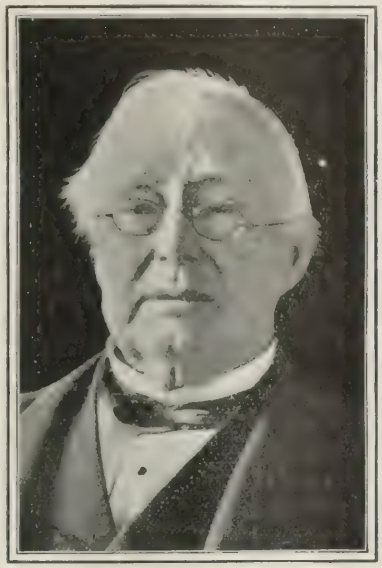
"Moreover, in most industries it usually happens that they spoil as much as they accomplish. The writer remembers one instance where the incompetency of the 'scab' laborers was such as to render them actually worthless, and in order to make a showing the material was taken out of the machinery which stood round the outside of the workroom, nearest the windows, and the machinery was run empty, the 'scabs' simply moving the machines as if they were working, so that the passers-by, hearing the noise, would think the factories were running, and the newspapers would announce with flaring headlines that the mills were rapidly filling up and would have no use for the strikers if they remained out a little longer. Of course, there are exceptions; but in the main there is really no heroism in the 'scab.' And he doesn't come as a hero. He seldom comes because he wants to work. He usually comes because there are exceptional inducements offered and because he is made an object of considerable attention. . . . . .

"He not only does not lessen the total of unemployed, but he defeats the effort of the other man to improve the condition of his whole class. He makes the job worse for himself, for everybody else, and for those that come after him. Is he a benefactor? To the extent that he succeeds, he prevents improvement. His only contribution is to the forces that make it impossible for the laborers in that group to get better economic or social conditions, and he is used specifically for that purpose. Under no other conditions would he have been employed. He is employed only as an instrument for preventing that improvement. . . . .

"From the viewpoint of the progress of society the 'scab' is an injury. He lacks every element that goes to make up a hero; his whole attitude is that of the sneak and the camp follower; of the man who robs the corpses on the battle-field, or attends a fire for the sake of the pickings. He contributes no element, either of personal honor, public spirit, or good workmanship, and adds nothing to the forces which make for the social betterment of anybody. There is every reason why honest, industrious laborers, whether members of unions or not, should despise the 'scab' and refuse to associate with him. It is an ethical impulse to ostracize him."

SENATOR HOAR'S TRUST BILL.

"PLAINLY the work of a master hand," is the verdict of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) upon the anti-trust bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Hoar, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee. "If these provisions, powers, and penalties will not suppress 'trusts,'" declares *The Press*, "nothing will." Other papers also speak in similarly warm terms of the measure, but many of them believe that Congress will not pass this or any other anti-trust measure at this session. "The prospect for anti-trust legislation, which has never been bright," observes the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), "is poorer now than it was when Congress assembled."



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SENATOR HOAR,

Whose anti-trust bill is attracting more attention than any other that has been introduced at this session of Congress.

Senator Hoar's measure, after providing that previous laws on the subject "shall continue in force, and shall in no wise be held to be limited, restrained, or repealed by this act," appropriates $500,000 for the enforcement of this and the previous laws; and provides that every corporation engaging in foreign or interstate trade shall file statements with the Interstate Commerce Commission yearly, beginning September 15, 1904, showing the amount and value of the capital stock, how much of it has been paid in in cash, and what has been received for it otherwise, the names of the officers and agents, the facts regarding dividends, a statement of the interest held in other corporations, and an agreement signed by officers, managers, and directors to comply with this and other laws. The measure authorizes the Attorney-General to require of any such corporation "any statement he may think fit in regard to the conduct of its business" and "especially . . . a list of all contracts or transactions entered into within the twelve months preceding such requisition, in which it has sold any article or product, or carried any article or product at a rate less than the ordinary market price, if such article or product had been sold or carried by any other person than the party to such transaction; and he may further require the reasons for such distinction and the circumstances attending the same."

"A fine not exceeding $5,000" or "imprisonment not exceeding one year," or both, is provided for every person or corporation engaged in foreign or interstate trade "who shall enter into any contract, combination, or conspiracy, or who shall give any direction or authority to do any act for the purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein, or who for such purpose shall in the course of such commerce sell any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions; or who shall sell any article upon a condition, contract, or undertaking that it shall not be sold again by the purchaser, or restrain such sale by the purchaser." Every subsidiary corporation controlled by another corporation which violates this law is barred from foreign and interstate trade, and must submit its books to the inspection of the Attorney-General. Several sections follow covering attempts to evade the act, and providing for modified action by the Attorney-General in cases where the interruption of a business would injure the public; and then comes the concluding section, in which the Senator is said to take considerable pride, providing "that every president, treasurer, general manager, agent, or other person usually exercising the powers of such officers of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, who has himself in its behalf violated, united to violate, or voted for or consented to the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for all the debts and obligations of any such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, created while such person holds such office or agency, whether under the same or subsequent elections or appointments."

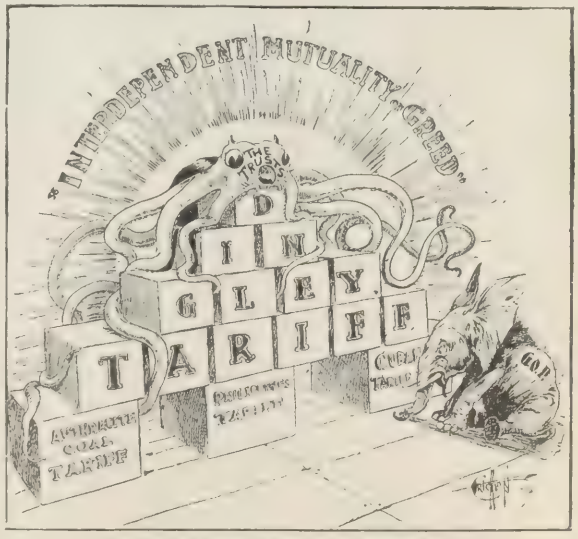
This measure would prohibit the bargain-counter, objects the New York *Sun* (Rep.), pointing to the clause against selling "any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it [the corporation] is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions." *The Sun* continues:

"In the exciting race to be first in at the death of monopoly no incident is more curious than the inversion or perversion of ideas which has led the venerable chairman of the Senate judiciary committee to propose this legislation directly in restraint of competition—to make it a misdemeanor, under certain circumstances, to attempt to undersell a rival in trade."

The tariff-revision papers reiterate, in their comments on this bill, their assertion that the way to regulate the trusts is through the tariff. Some other objections are offered by the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) in the following paragraphs:

"Senator Hoar's plan for driving the public heel into the trust, to prod and goad it out of existence, is chimerical, as it is very likely intended to be. There is no mark of sincerity in the bill. It glows with impracticable provisions and futile suggestions. Its main idea is the filing of a statement with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the accuracy of which the officers of the corporation shall attest.

"The proposition is ludicrous. It makes a body which has proven itself impotent to an unexpected degree in performing its own duties the repository of facts about the capitalization and organization of manufacturing companies, where they will be as safely preserved as archives as tho they were sent to the Congressional Library or the Smithsonian Institution. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no right to nor business with such statements. By this bill it would also wholly lack legal power of compulsion. The law would be laughed at after it was passed, and to save it from that disgrace we should laugh at it now. What purpose is the measure designed to serve? What is the object of attack? The whole question of anti-trust legislation presumes an evil which it is within the power and scope of the Government to control and suppress. Is the trust such an evil?



AFRAID TO PUSH, LEST THE EDIFICE FALL.
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

"While we are no friends of the trust, it must be admitted that the industrial combination is the natural outgrowth of modern economic conditions. With some wrongs have come unmis-

takable blessings and benefits. The concentration of capital has cheapened productive processes and advanced civilization by bringing necessities, conveniences, and luxuries of all kinds within the reach of all classes of men, and it is idle for us to close our eyes to the advantages which have accrued to society from this world-wide movement. It goes forward in spite of all we may do to resist its advance, and neither this generation nor the next, neither moralist nor politician will effectually or for long check a development which is the most characteristic economic trait to-day in all latitudes and longitudes on the civilized earth.'

LOOTING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

AN "epidemic" of public land frauds extending from Washington and Oregon to New Mexico and Arizona, has, so it is charged, afflicted the West; and the only way to stop it is by the immediate repeal of the Desert Land act, the commutation clause of the Homestead act and the Timber and Stone act, all of which were enacted to assist the poor man but are working in the opposite direction and are helping the rich man to gain large tracts of land. This is the conclusion reached by the Washington correspondent of *Maxwell's Talisman*, published in Chicago in the interest of irrigators and homemakers. He gives as a basis of his statement the reports of special land agents and an analysis of the figures which will appear in the forthcoming report of the commissioner of the General Land Office. During the fiscal year ending June, 1902, nearly 20,000,000 acres of land passed from the Government to private ownership, which is about 4,000,000 acres more than in 1901, when the "record" for land disposals was supposed to have been made. This leads the correspondent to believe that the Government is parting with its land more rapidly than the law allows. He says further:

"It is not necessary to go beyond official reports to obtain sensational statements in regard to these homestead filings and the corrupt use to which this once beneficial law is now being put. One special agent of the General Land Office who has been investigating conditions in Nebraska, where in 1901 there were over four thousand homestead filings and in 1902 nearly as many, the two years involving an area of over one million acres of land, says: 'It is openly boasted that a genuine legal homestead entry has not been made in Nebraska for some time. Of course this is not so, as some have been made in good faith and the law is being complied with; but they are a small part of the aggregate number of entries.'

"This same agent, in referring to the fraudulent use of the homestead law for the purpose of securing a color of title to the public lands, says: 'This method has grown alarmingly in this State during the last two or three years, these filings being made by cattlemen and ranch owners with a view to protecting their fence lines. They allude to them as "our filings" just the same as so many cattle. No attempt is made or expected to be made to comply with the law. These entries are made by anybody and everybody that they can get who will certify to the oath. If a ranch owner wants to extend a certain fence line or take up a few entries in his pasture, he arranges for claimants at five or ten dollars a head, taking at the time the filing is made a relinquishment and a lease for the tract. Of course they file in all kinds of names and possibly two or three times under disguise. Thousands upon thousands of such entries have been made in this State within the past two or three years. The homestead law is a dead letter—absolutely no attention is paid to it. I understand that the same conditions prevail in other States.'

"If any one outside of an official of the Government were to make the above statement he would be looked upon as a sensational alarmist, but these words are taken from the published preliminary report of the land commissioner, and the detailed report which will follow tells the same story of other States in the remarkable number and location of filings under a law which was intended for the use of homebuilders and not for those whose sole purpose was to keep homebuilders out."

During the past year, we are further told, 500,000 acres of valuable timber land were disposed of under the Timber and Stone act at $2.50 per acre, one tree on each acre often yielding lumber enough to pay for the acre. In these cases some enterprising firm or individual hired others to take out a timber claim of 160 acres, and soon after to transfer it, on the payment of a small sum, a procedure strictly prohibited by the law. In many States and Territories, where most of the land has been disposed of, the commissioner's figures show that the population has not increased by a family, showing "that the land is not being absorbed by settlers; but by those who already control large areas and are extending their holdings."

The attention of Congress will be called to this matter this winter, but twenty-five years ago Senator Teller, then Secretary of the Interior, recommended the repeal of all the land laws allowing the Government to dispose of its land, excepting the one under which a man could secure 160 acres of land by living upon it and improving it. Every succeeding Secretary of the Interior has practically followed Senator Teller's recommendations, and yet Congress has not paid any attention to these. The law now existing in Oklahoma embodies some of the reforms which have been demanded in the general land laws, but still there is a chance for fraudulent acquisition. William E. Smythe dwells at length on the same subject in the same issue of *Maxwell's Talisman*. He describes how the frauds are perpetrated under the Desert Land act, which he refers to as "a fraud upon the people of the United States," and "a disgrace to the American name." This act gives any man or woman an opportunity to acquire 640 acres of desert land for $1.25 an acre. The applicants must swear that they have made arrangements to obtain water for the irrigation of the soil, and that they have actually seen the land. The men are not compelled to live on the land at all. This provision gives the exploiter his opportunity to get possession of the land, so that he may "be enriched by some other man's labors, or sell out at a large profit to some one who would need the land for a real home."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

VENEZUELA is coming to rank as the Mascagni of nations.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE Hague tribunal may as well prepare to be roasted by Kipling.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

HON. J. S. CLARKSON, collector of the port of New York, is down South earning his salary.—*The Commoner.*

IF the price of that metal falls much farther this country may have free silver after all.—*The Chicago News.*

THESE are the shortest days of the winter; you notice it when you put your hand in your pocket.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SEÑOR CASTRO might supplement Kipling's poem on "The Rowers" with a few stanzas on "The Owers."—*The Hartford Post.*

MR. MASCAGNI is probably prepared to subscribe to the protection argument that the foreigner pays the tax.—*The Hartford Post.*

SENATOR DEPEW'S bill to authorize the issuance of an "emergency" currency shows what happens to a man when he is wed.—*The Houston Post.*

IF Editor Bryan is going to Mexico to study the silver problem, he had better hurry up, or there won't be any of it left.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

PRESIDENT NORD has taken possession of the Haitian palace and moved his belongings. They are now ready for the next revolution.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Venezuela would put a tax on the title of general, some headway might be made in the revenue problem confronting that country.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IF the Standard Oil Company permits the price of oil to go much higher, it will be in danger of being classified as one of the wicked trusts.—*The Washington Star.*

PROBABLY Mascagni thinks his illustrious countryman, Christopher Columbus, was in mighty small business when he discovered America.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THERE was a time when European nations didn't consider it necessary to become [illegible] when they had a crow to pick with an American consul.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Government at Washington is taking a very calm view of the Venezuelan situation, considering the fact that the magazine editors are likely to turn themselves loose on it almost any time.—*The Denver Republican.*

IT is claimed that the bill providing for a department of commerce will save the Government some money by combining the statistical work. The Senate probably didn't know this, or it wouldn't have got through so easily.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A SYMBOLIST IN STONE.

At a national exhibition of sculpture held in New York a few weeks ago the most prominent place was given to the work of George Grey Barnard. Mr. Barnard has been winning a larger and larger share of public attention for several years past. His great bronze "Pan," which is at present housed in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, won him distinction if only for the reason that it is the largest single piece of bronze ever cast in this country. Quite recently, he has been signally honored by being awarded the contract for the entire sculpture scheme of the new capitol of Pennsylvania, a work which he will perform in collaboration with Edwin A. Abbey, who has been chosen to do the mural painting on the same building. "It is a thing to be thankful for," declares Mr. Alexander Blair Thaw (in *The World's Work*, December), "that America has learned to appreciate his work and to realize that in George Grey Barnard she has produced that man of the ages, a really great sculptor." The same writer gives an account of Mr. Barnard's life, which we summarize as follows:

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MR. BARNARD AT WORK ON "THE HEWER" IN CLAY.

Courtesy of *The World's Work*.

The son of a clergyman of broad sympathies and of a mother through whom his artistic temperament was chiefly derived, he was born at Bellefonte, Pa., in 1863. He went out West early in his boyhood, living a free, untrammeled life in Illinois, in Iowa, and on the Mississippi, wandering through woods and swamps and becoming intimately acquainted with all phases of geology and of animal life. By fifteen he was an expert taxidermist and in the habit of drawing each creature from the life and so mounting them. He had as many as 1,200 specimens in his collection at this time. Then for about three years he earned his living as an engraver and worker in gold and silver ornaments. But at the same period he had already found his vocation and begun to model in clay. At the age of seventeen, he went to Chicago, and for a year studied the technique of drawing and modeling at the Chicago Art Institute. There was a closed room in the Institute building, closed and locked because the students of the previous year had mutilated the treasures concealed behind that locked door. This treasure was a complete collection of casts of the works of Michelangelo. One day the president of the Art Institute gave the key of that door to the boy Barnard, and there, for the first time, the man Barnard found himself face to face with the great drama of humanity as expressed through the human form. From that day he has known his own powers clearly, and has gone on over obstacles and through privations, temptations, and sacrifices straight toward his goal.

Later he went to Paris, where, for twelve long years, he struggled against difficulties of every kind. It is a thing of happy omen that his first work, made in Paris fifteen years ago, was seen and appreciated by a fellow countryman, the late Mr. Alfred Corning Clark, and by him brought, at a critical time, when Barnard could not have borne much longer the extreme privations of his condition of life. This work, "The Boy," made when Barnard was little more than a boy himself, was modeled in his little bedroom under a roof through which the rain and snow poured in, so that the sculptor was obliged to hang canvas over his iron bed; and the clay in its wet wrappings had to be covered with part of his bedclothes. But for a rare perfection of physical health and strength he could not have endured such extreme hardships. For instance, there was a time when, for many months, with nothing to eat but a little rice and milk, he kept on constantly with his work, drawing or modeling sixteen hours a day. And so during these twelve years, in the midst of that gay Paris, he had to struggle for his very life.

In the schools, and later, for many years, alone, Barnard's skill in handling clay and charcoal and the development of his powers of visualization brought him many honors, all culminating in the year "'94," when, at the age of thirty-one, he won his greatest success up to that time upon the exhibition of his work at the Salon, a triumph accorded him by a jury of the greatest artists, by the foremost critics, and by the people of Paris.

Mr. Barnard's first work of importance was a design for the tomb of a Norwegian philanthropist. It represents "Brotherly Love," and shows the nude figures of two young men with their heads partly buried in the rough marble, through which they seem to be groping for each other. Mr. Thaw writes of this piece:

"It is thus that Barnard seeks to make his appeal, through the simple symbolism of humanity itself, with none of the adventitious aids of convention or traditional allegory, and free also from their limitations, which held back even the strong hand of a Michelangelo. Therefore, we are not altogether surprised, when we turn to look at the great group called 'I Feel Two Natures Struggling Within Me,' to feel a sense of doubt, or at least of wonder; and we ask ourselves whether the sculptor, in this group, taken by itself, has not ventured too near the confines of his art.

"A study of the group, however, convinces one that it is important in itself; by its wonderful technical treatment; by the great and immediate impression of struggle which is conveyed in its unique ensemble as well as in the characterization and details of the group; and more especially by its expression of pure vital force. More important still was the indirect value of the 'Two Natures' to the artist himself—psychologically as a step in his development as man and artist, and practically as a means of development of his rare powers of visualization and technique."

"Man's Struggle with Nature" is the title of another of Mr. Barnard's groups; and he has achieved remarkable originality of design in a cinerary urn in memory of the late Anton Seidl, encircled by twenty-seven figures. His last two works, "The Hewer" and "Maidenhood," are thus contrasted by Mr. Thaw:

"Of these two works, 'The Hewer,' a colossal figure in a gray toned marble from the same quarry as Michelangelo's 'David,'

and the infinitely and tenderly beautiful 'Maidenhood,' it may be said that, with all the tremendous difference between them, each is, as it were, a complement to the other; and together they splendidly complete Barnard's present achievement, and serve as sure omens of his success in future creations. In 'The Hewer,' by the simplest synthesis, he has brought together and concentrated in a single figure of primitive man the whole gospel of labor, in its birth and beginning, in its discipline and in its dignity.

"In the harmoniously forceful movement of 'The Hewer,' as in the very central meaning of 'Maidenhood,' there is some suggestion of the unusual fertility of conception and invention of the artist, the 'Hewer' being but a single figure of a proposed colossal group of 'Primitive Man.' For Barnard's future promise consists not only in these works already done, but in that exuberance of imagination, not too often seen in modern art, which, given power of execution, is one of the marks of genius."

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"I FEEL TWO NATURES STRUGGLING WITHIN ME."

"This group is intended to express the battle we all wage who open our heart and mind to the light."—*George Grey Barnard.*

Courtesy of *The World's Work.*

SOME ASPECTS OF JEWISH FICTION.

IN a recent article on "The Attitude of the Jews toward Jewish Fiction," Mr. Bernard G. Richards, a young Jewish journalist, of New York, points out that the Jewish people are, on the whole, decidedly indifferent, if not actually hostile, to the literary efforts of even their greatest novelists. This attitude he ascribes to the fact that "the marked sensitiveness of the Jew makes him shrink from exposure of his exclusive, isolated, and self-centered life." He continues (in *The Reader*, New York):

"The distinct people desires to remain distinct, and, above all, in its spiritual pursuits it wishes to be left alone. The same aloofness has for centuries kept it from fusing with other peoples, when fusion would have meant exemption from the direst persecutions. Into the holy of holies of his private and religious life, the eye of the stranger is not welcome. Judaism was ever sufficient unto itself, and never sought any converts or conquests. It has never wished to go on parade. In all his secular interests and mundane activities, in all appertaining to his contributions to the world's work and progress, the Jew was ready and willing to have intercourse with the rest of the world; but in his synagog and his home he wished to be left alone. And now when the novelist follows him to these holy places he turns around facing him sternly and asks: 'Whither, sir?' The cosmopolitanism of the Jew has been much commented upon, but his other and earlier extreme is his clannishness, or, to call it by a more pleasing name, exclusiveness. Whatever the Jew was subjected to outwardly, he was perfectly safe when he retired into his inner self, a world of dreams and ideals of his own, wherein no one ever molested him. The modern realistic, critical novelist comes somewhat in the nature of a disturbing agitator, and it can not be said that he is very welcome."

Among the younger generation of Jews, however, as Mr. Richards goes on to say, are to be found an increasing number of liberals and radicals who have outgrown the "exclusive" attitude and who read and appreciate the stories of Zangwill, Cahan, Gordon, Herman Bernstein, and others. Zangwill Mr. Richards regards as by far the greatest of modern Jewish novelists—"a consummate artist," who "has penetrated the very depth of Israel's soul and with all the faith and fervor of an inspired poet has pictured its inner dreams and outward realities." We quote further:

"The publication of the 'Children of the Ghetto' evoked much opposition, and most of it came from the German, or reformed, or rich Jews—for there is usually a marriage between these three conditions. It was so in the case of other productions of a like nature. Pictures of the poverty and misery, the squalor and the sordidness of the Ghetto, and such graphic and glowing pictures as Zangwill has painted, are very offensive to the aristocratic, the fashionable, and wealthy members of the tribes that have not been lost. They do not want the world to know of these circumstances, and they fear that they may be confounded with and likened to these lowly Jews. It is like an effort to conceal the black sheep of the family. They are ashamed of their poor relations. And for those crawling creatures, anxious and ambitious to shine in unfriendly Christian society, exhibitions of Whitechapel or East-Side life are a distinct advantage. In their anger they forget, or ignore that the Ghetto is a 'world which hides beneath its stony and unlovely surface an inner world of dreams, fantastic and poetic as the mirage of the Orient where they were woven, of superstitions grotesque as the cathedral gargoyles of the Dark Ages in which they had birth,' and that 'over all lie tenderly some streaks of celestial light shining from the face of the great Lawgiver.'"

The views set forth by Mr. Richards are evidently of special interest to the Jewish mind, for they elicit extended comment in the Jewish journals both of this country and of England. *The Jewish American* (Detroit) finds his article unsatisfactory both in its delineation of what constitutes Jewish fiction and in its diagnosis of the cause of the Jew's dislike to that literature. It declares:

"Mr. Zanwgill has portrayed the grotesque, the ugly, the repulsive in ghetto life and thought, but what is sweet and sacred and soulful in it he has failed to bring into prominence. His realism is one-sided, and in so far is not true. . . . This is the real cause of the Jew's dislike of the so-called Jewish fiction, a fact which Mr. Richards and many another who like him speak of the Jew as 'a race,' will do well to learn. Paint us the Jew

as he is—a man among men with human virtues and human weaknesses, but neither devil nor saint, and the portrayal will not fail of appreciation, even at the hands of our hypersensitive coreligionists."

The Jewish Exponent (Philadelphia) says:

"Considering that at least two-thirds of the Jewish people are still living in the shadow of the Ghetto, it must be likewise conceded that the remaining third have a higher claim on the novelist's attention than has hitherto been acknowledged. Their lives are not so barren and prosaic as to be unworthy of description; their actions are replete with material for dramatic and even romantic treatment, and even their failings can be used to 'point a moral and adorn a tale.' The older Jewish communities in America provide numerous themes, worthy of the pen of a Cable, a Howells, or even a Hawthorne. There is material for many a romance, many a comedy, and many a tragedy contained in the lives of the members of these communities. And if this is true of the New World, it is true in even greater degree of the Old. The material is at hand. It only requires the pen of a genius to give expression to the life of the Jews who never lived in the Ghetto, and were never really brought within its direct influence. The pen of this genius has another fruitful field for Jewish romance—the historical field, which Jewish novelists have done so little to cultivate. The Jewish historical novel would not attract the writer who delights in 'Sword and Cloak' romance. But its possibilities are none the less strong, and its interest might be made even more absorbing than the works of the modern romantic school. The material is at hand. The real difficulty is to find the genius who knows how to use it."

RISE OF A BOER LITERATURE.

THE London *Academy and Literature* has recently taken occasion to note the absence of any artistic work of distinction dealing with the South African war. "Of the three or four hundred thousand men that have been sent over-seas to a strange continent," it says, "not a single artist of significance has stepped out of the ranks of the fighters to create a cunning living image in literature of the strange life of the camp and battle-field." And yet, on the Boer side at least, the literature growing out of the war has been sufficiently remarkable. Says the Chicago *Record-Herald:*

"Before the war the world had scarcely heard of a Boer book, and the silence on that side during the hostilities seemed to confirm the impression that the Afrikander farmers were an inarticulate race. Now every burgher seems to have thrown down the rifle only to take up the pen, and we have the phenomenon of a Boer literature created out of hand.

"Ex-President Kruger has written his reminiscences, and General De Wet has told the story of his three-year campaign. General Botha has given his version of the fight, and the wife of General De la Rey is about to record her sufferings and experiences in a book. The English papers have just finished reviewing extensive volumes written by General Ben Viljoen and the chaplain of President Steyn. The Free State President himself is still to be heard from, and so is General Cronje, but these and half a score besides are not likely to remain silent. The conditions are peculiarly favorable for this literary outpouring from the defeated side; the Boers are naturally proud of their strong resistance, while the British public is in a generous mood, which gives the burghers a large audience in that country as well as in America and Europe.

"The quality of these books is almost as noteworthy as their quantity. The Dutch Afrikanders write as vigorously and intelligently as they fought. They show less bitterness than might have been expected, and the British press treats them with a reasonable degree of respect. All this is fortunate politically. It is likely to do a good deal toward reconciling vanquished and victor, thus simplifying the difficult task of reconstruction.

"The only disquieting thought is that these literary soldiers, having had a taste of the Pierian spring, may lose their presence of mind and join the innumerable army of novelists. In that case Tolstoy's theory of the evil effects of all wars would be established."

BURNS AS AN ENGLISH POET.

ROBERT BURNS has for so long been accepted as the typical and distinctively national representative of Scottish literature that it comes as something of a surprise to find him championed as an English poet. Mr. David Christie Murray, the novelist and playwright, not only maintains that Burns was as indisputably a poet in the English, as in the Scotch, tongue, but attempts to demonstrate that "he is at his best and highest in those frequent passages in which he diverges from that Ayrshire Scottish, which was his birthright, to the English tongue." Mr. Murray writes (in *The Contemporary Review*, November):

"It is not commonly recognized that (apart from his humorous and satirical poems) something like half of Burns's work is done in English pure and simple, nor is it apparently observed that even in some of those poems which are cited as being in the vernacular, the greater bulk of the verse is not even salted with a hint of dialect. One could readily imagine the laughter which might greet the statement that 'Scots Wha Hae' is an English poem. Yet the fact remains that there are only five words in a work of twenty-four lines which are not indisputably English. They are 'wha,' 'hae,' 'wham,' 'aften,' and 'fa',' and it is not necessary to point out that these also are English with a localized spelling. In the 'Lines to a Mountain Daisy' there are eight Ayrshire words, and the poem contains nine verses of six lines each. In the 'Vision' there are thirty-five consecutive verses of six lines each in which there is not a solitary word of dialect or even of localized spelling. In 'Mary in Heaven' we

"CAVALLERIA BARNUMIANA."—A GERMAN VIEW OF MASCAGNI'S AMERICAN TOUR.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

AND YET FOREIGNERS SAY AMERICANS DO NOT APPRECIATE GENIUS.
—*The Chicago News.*

MASCAGNI'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON

have four eight-line verses of pure English and no intrusion of a hint of Scots. In 'Man Was Made to Mourn' there is no dialect. It contains eighty-eight lines. In the 'Cotter's Saturday Night' there are one hundred and eighty lines, of which one hundred and thirty contain no Scottish word. . . . By the general consent of critical mankind 'Scots Wha Hae' is the fieriest and intensest call to freedom to which the world has listened. You have but to write 'o' for 'a,' to insert a 'v' and a double 'l,' and, behold! a poem without a trace of local color. And it would appear to be pretended that this volcanic splendor of patriotic rage owes its virtue to a few odd forms of spelling. It is fairly clear that it owes its qualities to the fact that its author was a poet of very unusual faculty, and was, when he chose to be so, a poet in the English tongue."

If Burns had rigorously confined himself to Scotch dialect, his audience must necessarily have been very limited. Furthermore, "a little language such as the Ayrshire Scotch was at the time when Burns was born to make it glorious, is excellent for humor, and super-excellent for the tenderer intimacies of the heart; but it is naturally without terms in which to express certain lofty and subtle forms of thought." Mr. Murray contends that Burns realized this keenly, and that it was this realization which enabled him to lay soundly the foundations of a world-wide fame, instead of building a merely local reputation:

"Let us notice the overwhelming advantage which Burns enjoys over other great British poets. He is the owner of an additional language, which he can use in its purity if he so pleases, and which he alone amongst other writers of acknowledged greatness is permitted to intermix in any degree which may seem befitting to him with a more dignified and copious vocabulary. To illustrate the astonishing and perfect art with which he does this I must needs have recourse to quotation. But before I proceed to the actual citation of words, I will offer a broad illustration of the principle of the criticism I apply to Burns. Often as he has proved his mastery of pathos, his two greatest achievements in that way are—I presume I may say by common consent—the lines to Mary and 'Ye Banks and Braes.' Each lays before us the sorrow of departed joys, and the emotions produced by the reading of the one are very closely akin to the emotions produced by the reading of the other. What instinct led the poet to write the one wholly in English and the other in a delicately blended form of the English and Ayrshire tongues? The answer appears to be simple. In the lines to Mary no touch of local color is needed to add to the poignant effect produced. We are here in the presence of a bereaved human creature whose soul is one anguish cry after the departed. It does not matter in the least whether the heart be that of a Scot or a Breton or a Mongol. Humanity is greater than nationality. Manhood—simple manhood—writhing in that agony we have all known or are doomed to know, sends forth this lamentable and exceeding bitter cry. That it is an Ayrshire peasant who thus suffers makes no difference in the world. But in 'Bonnie Doon' rusticity is an essential of the whole matter. A country girl is lamenting the perfidy of her lover, and if we had not the touching dialect in which she pours forth her grief we should not have present to our minds the simplicity which contributed to her downfall, and which at once elicits our prying pardon. Let us try the last four lines in English:

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

He thinks that Burns was at his highest as an English rather than as a Scottish poet.

> With lightsome heart I pulled a rose
> Full sweet upon its thorny tree,
> And my false lover stole my rose,
> But ah! he left the thorn to me.

Nothing can spoil the beauty of the conceit, and yet a something has evaporated—a suggestion of artlessness and innocence. Beautiful it is and beautiful it remains, and if Burns had chosen so to write it, it would have gone home: but he did better with it. It is pure English with an Ayrshire accent—nothing more. But the accent is an essential here. And so we get it. For Burns never writes English where Scotch will serve his turn better, and never writes a word of Scotch where English is needed for his purpose."

Mr. Murray presents this further illustration of his theory from "Tam o' Shanter":

"In a wholly humorous consideration of

> The many serious sage advises
> The husband frae the wife despises,

the poet permits himself the broadest employment of dialect: as for example:

> She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum.
> A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum
> That frae November till October
> Ae market day thou wasna sober;
> That ilka melder, wi' the miller,
> Thou sat as long as thou had siller;
> That every naig was ca'd a shoe on
> The smith an' thee got roaring fou on:

"And so on, in almost but not quite the broadest of dialect, until the poet's thought rises beyond the noise of Soutar Johnnie's mirth, and the atmosphere of the reaming swats that drank divinely: and with the rising of the thought, he chooses once again the nobler medium of expression, and in eight lines of universally acknowledged beauty he challenges a place beside the best of those who have written in English verse alone.

> But pleasures are like poppies spread,
> You seize the flow'r, its bloom is shed!
> Or like the snow-flake in the river,
> One moment white—then melts for ever;
> Or like the borealis race
> That flit ere you can point their place;
> Or like the rainbow's lovely form
> Evanishing amid the storm."

We are reminded, in conclusion, of the "absence of dialect in many of the poet's best-known single lines, such as 'the rank is but the guinea stamp,' or that noble phrase of mourning, 'and left us darkling in a world of tears.'" Burns did not *sink* into English, declares Mr. Murray, but "rose into it with complete spontaneity and unfailing judgment in all his more delicate, dignified, and charming work, and it is to his mastery of a most delicate, dignified, and charming English that he mainly owes the unique place he occupies among poets."

NOTES.

HENRY JAMES'S new novel, "The Ambassadors," is appearing serially in *The North American Review*.

FREDERICK W. RUCKSTUHL, of New York, chief of sculpture for the St. Louis World's Fair, has resigned on account of a disagreement with the Exposition directors. His place will be filled by Karl Bitter.

READERS of the first issue of *The Protest: a Journal for Philistines*, published last September "at ye Sign of ye Hop-Pole" in Crockham Hill, Kent, England, were urged to set a proper value on that number if only for the reason that it might be the last. Three more issues, however, have since made their appearance, "quaint, fragmentary, perverse, and quite unnecessary," according to the view of the London *Academy and Literature*. *The Protest* is printed by a coterie of young artists whose methods and ideals recall those of the Roycrofters at East Aurora.

IN the death of Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Western literature loses an interesting figure. Mrs. Catherwood was the author of sixteen books, among the best known of which are "The Romance of Dollard," "The Lady of Fort St. John," and "Lazarre." "She early recognized the fictional value of the history of the French in this country," declares the Chicago *Evening Post*, "and whatever of success she attained as a novelist rests upon her treatment of the material she garnered from the romance and realism of those early pioneering and pathfinding days."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THE YEAR 1902.

THE year that has just come to a close is regarded as so remarkable from a physical standpoint by Messrs. Lagrange and Van den Broeck, two Belgian physicists, that at a recent meeting of the Belgian Geological Society they proposed that a scientific commission should be appointed to study the phenomena of the year and their interrelations. The proposition, we are told by the *Revue Scientifique* (December 6), was very favorably received. The writers said, as reported in that paper:

"It appears as if the year 1902 is to assume a peculiar character among those that precede and follow it. If we consider it from the point of view of seismic phenomena, or from that of volcanic action, we seem to agree in recognizing that it stands out in special prominence in the ordinary progress of such events. The geographical phenomena of which the region of the Antilles, and especially the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent have been the theater almost continuously since last March, and more particularly since May (the great explosion that destroyed St. Pierre was on the eighth of this month), have attracted our attention, amid this mass of geophysical disturbances, on account of the ruin and disaster that they have caused.

"If we consider them, however, from the scientific point of view alone, they seem to present themselves only as one of the aspects of a general disturbed condition in the totality of the phenomena; or, if the word 'disturbed' is perhaps too strong, in our present state of ignorance, let us say of a peculiar condition of these phenomena.

"This apparently peculiar state of the year 1902 we think it useful to study in a general manner, and to prove or disprove its existence by a scientific investigation in some definite directions. . . . These directions may be classified as follows: (1) Seismic phenomena; (2) volcanic phenomena; (3) meteorologic phenomena; (4) magnetic phenomena; (5) solar physics.

"But we do not wish the inquiry to stop here; we think that the commission should be asked to pass on a third point that it seems to us should give to our proposal its principal interest. Does the comparison of the material at our disposal indicate a dependence, a relationship between these different orders of phenomena; and if this relation exists, how does it manifest itself, what is its importance, where does it begin, and where does it end?

"Our project is a vast one. . . . The questions of general cosmic influences, of the close relationships between the divers phenomena of which the atmosphere, the oceans, and the earth's crust are the outward manifestations, gain daily in scope and are becoming more firmly established. We do not desire to quote here the systems that have been worked out, often most laboriously, along this line; we even wish to disregard all such systems in submitting this program. But who will deny that our central star, our sun, is the divinity that gives us life? . . . Who does not know that geophysic activity, the superficial variation of such elements as temperature and pressure, is in intimate correlation with the rotation of the globe? Need we mention the terrestrial magnetic system, whose elements show themselves in constant daily relation with the sun's height, and whose perturbations follow those of the sun's surface? The question, of course, does not lie here. The investigation that we propose is not for the verification of a system, but for the study of facts, the following-up of correlations of which a certain number are already well established by science, so that we may profit, while perhaps throwing a little light on the great questions raised, by a general investigation devoted to a year which, we repeat, seems to have been of a unique character. First of all, it is desirable precisely to define this character and to seek to make its causes clear."

It is remarked by *Ciel et Terre* (Paris) that this is not the first proposal for such an investigation. Among others, such a study was made in England after the memorable Krakatoa eruption; and even further back—three-quarters of a century ago—Quetelet established a sort of permanent investigating bureau for remarkable terrestrial phenomena, which was carried on at the Observatory of Uccle.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS ARSENIC A NECESSITY OF LIFE?

ONE would scarcely reckon arsenic as one of the things that we can not get along without; yet the recent discoveries of Prof. Armand Gautier, of Paris, seem to show that its presence in the body is absolutely necessary to some of the most important vital processes. The consequences of this discovery, which has already been mentioned in these columns, are thus set forth by M. Capitan, a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, December 13):

"Arsenic—that terrible poison, abhorred of all peoples for ages; the chief ingredient of the philters of antiquity and the Middle Ages, when they were designed to get rid of a troublesome enemy—arsenic is neither more nor less than a constituent element of the tissues of all living beings, vegetable or animal. Without arsenic no life is possible; this purveyor of death is one of the great supporters of life. Such is the apparent paradox affirmed by Prof. Armand Gautier, as the result of physiological and clinical observations . . . . . .

"Arsenic, in fact, exists normally in man and animals, in the skin and its appendages, the thyroid and mammary glands, the brain and the bones. In the other organs it has been found only in slight traces. This organic arsenic is eliminated by the epidermis, the skin, the hair, and the horns in mammals. . . . . .

"Whence comes this arsenic? M. Gautier, not having found it in wheat, sought it in the lower plants that contain iodin. . . . In marine algæ, the seaweeds, containing large proportions of iodin, Gautier found considerable quantities of arsenic, as large as 0.208 milligram in 100 grams. In fresh-water algæ, poor in iodin, there was less arsenic. Curiously enough the mass of fossil algæ and their spores, constituting the special form of coal called 'boghead,' contain in 100 grams about 2.20 milligrams of arsenic.

"Is marine arsenic found in seaweed alone? To get information on this point, M. Gautier examined the living material known as 'plankton,' consisting of vegetable débris, lower animal life, and microscopic algæ, everywhere found in visible or invisible suspension in sea-water. In it he found a quantity of arsenic amounting to 0.0025 milligram to the liter. Sea-water, then, the great generator of the lower forms of life, is a veritable bouillon of arsenical cultures. Even when deprived of its plankton it still contains clear traces of dissolved arsenic, partly organic.

"But where does the sea get this quantity of arsenic, which, taking into account the enormous mass of sea-water that covers the globe, must represent a huge weight? Only the primitive rocks that have been corroded and abraded by the sea since geologic times would seem capable of furnishing this quantity of arsenic. And, in fact, M. Gautier has found 0.06 milligram of the metalloid in 100 grams of granite. The provision of arsenic on the earth's surface is therefore enormous, and will be sufficient for ages for the consumption of living beings, who also constantly restore it. The arsenical cycle has thus been established by the eminent chemist. First the sea takes it from eruptive rocks and dissolves it. Numerous marine plants, as well as fishes, take it up, and can transmit it to man. Land plants also take it from the soil formed by the detritus of old rocks and pass it on to other plants and to animals.

"When it has once entered the organism, as we have seen, the arsenic localizes itself in certain groups of organs. It is certainly not abundant in the tissues like nitrogen, nor even like phosphorus, but it plays a very important part there. Just as phosphorus is the exciting element of the functions of cellular nutrition, arsenic appears to be the exciting ferment of the still more important functions of sensation and reproduction.

"We see then that the old physicians who prescribed arsenic to tone up the organism and stimulate its functions, and at the same time to save its own substance, did good without knowing it, as M. Jourdain wrote prose. They thought that they were bringing about a simple stimulation of the organism by means

of a poison administered in feeble doses, and they were right; but they were doing still more—they were furnishing to the organism one of its necessary constituent principles of which it was in need.

"Thus, from all these different points of view, the discovery of M. Gautier is of the liveliest interest. It introduces a new idea into the chemistry of living beings; it tells us of the universal part played by arsenic; it may also be fertile in various applications to therapeutics, perhaps even to hygiene, mental as well as physical, since to absorb assimilable arsenic is to enrich the brain, increase its vitality, and improve the psychic functions. Half a century ago Moleschott's exclamation—'No mind without phosphorus!'—made a great sensation among his contemporaries. Now we can say with even more reason, 'No thought without arsenic!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

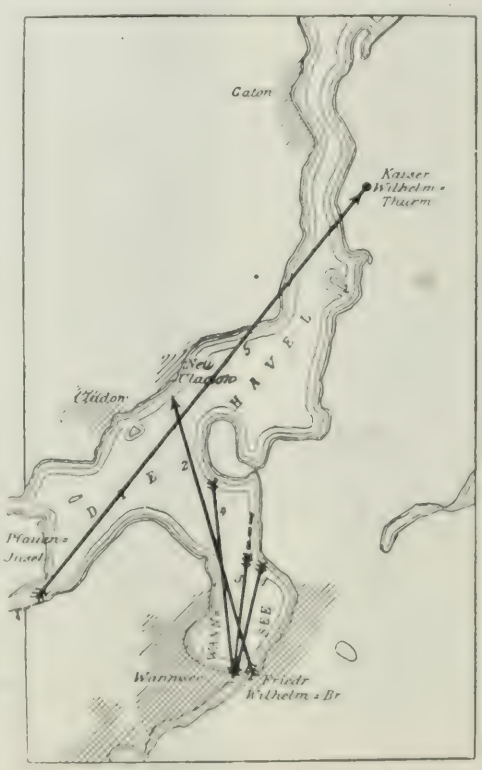
THE OVERPRODUCTION OF WEAKLINGS.

OF the fact that civilization sometimes involves retrogression as well as progress there seems to be, unfortunately, little doubt. Especially along the lines of the physical condition of the race does this tendency show itself. This question, which has challenged the attention of more than one thinker, has recently been treated by Mr. H. G. Wells in *The Cosmopolitan* in an interesting manner. Altho Mr. Wells is chiefly known as a writer of imaginative fiction, he has had a thorough training in science, and his book "Anticipations" has shown that his ideas on the social problems of the future, especially as related to advances in applied mechanics, can be thrown into a more serious form than that of romance. Says a reviewer in *The Medical Record:*

"He deals with the question of overpopulation, and the deterioration of the human race under the present conditions of life in civilized countries. With regard to infant mortality, Mr. Wells is especially eloquent, and his strictures on things as they are pungently scathing. He says, in part: 'A portion of infant and child mortality represents, no doubt, the lingering and wasteful removal from this world of beings with inherent defects, beings who, for the most part, ought never to have been born, and need not have been born under conditions of greater foresight. These, however, are the merest small fraction of our infant mortality. It leaves entirely untouched the fact that a vast multitude of children of untainted blood and good mental and moral possibilities—as many, perhaps, as one hundred in each one thousand born—die yearly through lack of sufficient food, lack of sufficient good air, and lack of sufficient attention. The plain and simple truth is that they are born needlessly. There are still far too many births for our civilization to look after adequately; we are still unfit to be trusted with a rising birth-rate.'

"Mr. Wells's remedy for this state of affairs, while no doubt Utopian at the present juncture, is, nevertheless, based upon some solid foundation of common sense. The first of the expedients, he thinks, which would lead to a permanent improvement in these matters is the establishment of a minimum of soundness and sanitary convenience in houses, below which standard it shall be illegal to inhabit a house at all. There should be a certain relation between the size of rooms and their ventilating appliances, a certain minimum of lighting, certain conditions of open space about the house, and sane rules about foundations and materials. These regulations would vary with the local density of population. Legislation against overcrowding is another measure recommended by the writer.

"Mr. Wells's views have received much attention at the hands of English medical men, and it is recognized that he has treated the subject in a brilliant and, in many respects, in an illuminating manner."



MAP SHOWING DIRECTION OF RUHMER'S EXPERIMENTS.

Courtesy of *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York).

TALKING OVER A BEAM OF LIGHT.

THE ingenious improvements on Bell's photophone, recently made by Ernest Ruhmer, of Berlin, have already been noticed in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. We are now enabled to give further particulars from a description of Herr Ruhmer's apparatus contributed to *The Electrical World and Engineer* by A. F. Collins. The two fundamental principles involved in the Ruhmer electro-optical telephone are the variation in the resistance of selenium under the action of luminous waves, and the changes in the light-emitting qualities of an electric arc under the influence of a superimposed current. Says Mr. Collins:

"In one of the earliest types of arc-transmitter and selenium-receiver . . . a beam of light, either from the sun or an arc-lamp—altho the latter is the more preferable form—is caused to pass through a condensing lens where the converged rays fall on a concave mirror of small dimensions. This mirror is fastened with exactness to the center of a diaphragm—such as is used in an ordinary telephone-transmitter; and placed immediately back of it is a mouthpiece.

"An objective lens for projecting the light to a distant receiving-device completes the transmitting system, and it is at once obvious that an electric current plays no part in the propagation of the message, if we except the fact that light is itself of electro-magnetic origin.

"The receiver differs from the transmitter in that it is strictly an electro-optical apparatus. [It consists of] a parabolic reflector of short focal length and having in its focal line a selenium cell. Connected to the terminals of the selenium cell and in series with it are a single [battery] element and a telephone-receiver.

"In action, the apparatus is quite simple. When the diaphragm of the transmitter is caused to vibrate, there is a relative change in the amount and intensity of the beam of light reflected from the mirror and through the lens. The light waves, so propagated, are received by the parabolic reflector, and here again the diverging light is brought to a concentrated point of great intensity, where it acts upon the photo-electric cell of selenium, which, with every minute variation of the converged pencil of light, responds by a similar change in its resistivity properties to an electric current.

"With the object in view of developing the experimental photophone of Professor Bell into a wireless telephone having an application which should be of commercial value, Mr. Ruhmer has devoted much time to the experimental investigation of the speaking-arc, the selenium cell, and their combination as forming a completed whole."

Shortly after Professor Bell concluded his experiments with the photophone in this country, Dr. H. T. Simon devised the so-called speaking-arc. In this an alternating current due to an induction-coil to which a telephone-transmitter is attached is passed through the lamp, where it is found that the emitted light varies proportionately. These variations of volume and inten-

sity, altho so rapid that the eye can not detect them, are sufficiently great to impress either a selenium cell or a sensitive photographic film. Says the writer:

"By causing a kinetoscopic film, such as is used in moving-picture machines, to move rapidly before the speaking-arc, Ruhmer has succeeded in photographing these changes and in this way be obtained a continuous record of the different degrees of light representing articulate speech; and by passing this moving record of the voice before an arc-light and a selenium cell in circuit with a telephone-receiver the original sound-waves

RUHMER'S RECEIVING APPARATUS.
Courtesy of *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York).

are reproduced with very little distortion and with considerable distinctness, and thus a new form of phonograph results."

Ruhmer's trials of this device have been remarkably successful. To quote again:

"The first trial was made across the Wannsee in the daytime, a distance of 1½ kilometers [about a mile] when the air was clear. The second experiment took place in a heavy rain. This was also across the Wannsee, the distance being 1.6 kilometers. An accident to the storage-battery prevented tests to a greater distance.

"On July 16, in the afternoon, when the sun was shining, another test was made and proved entirely successful, articulate speech being reproduced clearly a distance of 2.3 kilometers [1⅓ miles]. As these tests exceeded in range the limits of the Wannsee it was determined to test the photo-electrical telephone on the Havel, where a greater distance could be obtained. On the evening of July 25 tests were made between the transmitter on the *Germania*, near Peacock Island, over a distance of 7 kilometers [4⅓ miles], to the receiving-station erected on an eminence at Kaiser Wilhelm Tower, Grunewald, and when the atmosphere was heavy and somewhat foggy. This ended the series of experiments, but I am informed by Herr Ruhmer that at subsequent tests he was enabled to transmit articulate speech a distance of 15 kilometers [9⅓ miles], when it was received in a very satisfactory manner."

ARE THE NEGROS DEFICIENT IN VITAL RESISTANCE?

THE vital statistics of the last census show that at every age-period the mortality among the colored people is far higher than among the whites. This fact has been widely commented on both in the medical and the lay press, and has been generally held to show that the powers of vital resistance in the negro race are below par. In *The Medical Examiner*, which is largely devoted to life-insurance, the problem is considered by F. J. Hoffman, statistician to the Prudential Insurance Company, who comes to the conclusion that "the various races and types of mankind differ fundamentally and widely in longevity and specific disease liability," and that from the insurance standpoint it would be the height of folly to grant equal rates to the two races. Among other things Mr. Hoffman shows that the death-rate from consumption among colored adults is nearly four times as great as among whites, while it is nine times as great among colored as among white children. These facts would seem at first sight as conclusive as they are startling, yet Mr. Hoffman's inferences are challenged editorially by *The Hospital* (December 13), which on looking carefully into his tables finds room for doubting whether the data prove the existence of special liability to disease in the negro. Says the writer:

"That the death-rate among the colored population is excessive there seems to be no doubt or question. But before we can put this down to any special weakness of stamina, any special defect in disease-resisting power, we must be assured that the average negro is exposed to no greater risks, and that the sanitary conditions amid which he lives are on an average no worse than those of the surrounding whites; and it is here that the statistics not only fail, but appear to suggest another explanation. Among the tables given is one which, as well as showing the comparative mortalities of whites and blacks, gives also the comparative mortalities of various races of whites, arranged according to the nationalities of their mothers. From this we see that while the difference in the death-rates between whites and colored far transcends any that is to be found between the whites of various nativities, yet a very considerable difference does occur among the several groups of whites. At adult ages it is the Irish who, next to the colored races, have the highest death-rate. Take the age-period of 34 to 44, and we find that, against 7.5 among the United States whites, it was 15.0—that is, more than twice as great—among the Irish, and 21.0, or nearly three times as great, among the colored population; while in regard to consumption the Irish death-rate at certain ages treads closely on the heels of the excessive mortality of the colored races. What is there, then, which is common to the colored and the Irish?

"In regard to the difference between the death-rates of the native-born and the foreign whites, we are told that 'The fact must not be overlooked that the foreign whites are very largely employed in dangerous and unhealthy occupations . . . so that the observed difference in the death-rate is probably less the result of type than of social and economic condition.' Does not this quotation let the cat out of the bag? Is it not the fact that the very influences which lead to excessive mortality among the foreign-born, and especially the Irish, in American cities, operate in an enhanced degree among the colored races? The Irish who emigrate are to a large extent unskilled laborers who live in poverty amid insanitary conditions. Hence they die. But is not this tenfold the case with the colored races in the South, and do they not also die for the same reason? This is the point on which the whole question hinges. At first sight the reading of the statistics seems to teach us that when we see a sick negro we must allow for an inherent deficiency of stamina and give a prognosis proportionately grave because he is a negro; and, indeed, that for other races also we must make a 'correction' for nationality before we can truly estimate their vital resistance.

A more careful reading seems to show that certain races are willing to accept, and are even capable of being happy among, surroundings which to others would be absolutely repugnant; and that the striking differences in mortality are to be explained by differences in mode of life and in sanitary surroundings rather than by some inexplicable racial tendency to disease."

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF WORLDS.

THE theory of Prof. W. Meyer, of Berlin, connecting the destruction of bodies in space with the elements of volcanic catastrophes, has already been noticed in these pages. An unfavorable criticism in *Nature* (London) provokes the following retort in *La Science Illustrée* (November 29) from M. W. de Fonvielle, who regards such criticism as lacking in philosophic spirit. That old worlds perish daily in volcanic disaster and that new ones are continually formed from their dust and fragments, he regards as eminently probable, but he is not particular about the exact details of the process. He says:

"The author regards the universe as formed by the successive crystallization of the débris of exploded worlds which abound in all parts of space and of which the earth collects specimens daily. As a proof of this latter assertion it may be remarked that falls of aerolites are much more frequent than is generally supposed. . . . This idea is only a generalization from those of the two great Englishmen, Lord Kelvin and Sir Norman Lockyer, whose genius has been aroused by the innumerable celestial collisions of which we are the mute witnesses and of the volcanic explosions that seem to indicate how the earth is to come to an end in some far-off day.

"The earth is at a distance from the sun equal to 108 times the latter's diameter, or say 100 times to simplify calculation. Neptune is 30 times farther away, which makes its distance 3,000 solar diameters. Suppose that the planetary system stops at these narrow limits, and that it represents the boundaries of the ancient nebula.

"The matter condensed in the sun's mass must then have occupied a volume 27,000,000,000 greater than at the present time.

"Suppose, further, that the matter left behind equals 26 suns, the dilatation would be still in the ratio of a thousand million to one.

"As the density of the sun is nearly that of water, the mass of the matter distributed over each cubic kilometer [about ¼ cubic mile] must have been no greater than a ton. What quantity of heat would be necessary to produce such an expansion?

"Supposing that the conditions resemble those that obtain in the case of water, 212 calories are sufficient to vaporize a kilogram of water, that is, to increase its volume 1,500 times; we shall require about 7 calories to double the volume of each kilogram of the nebulous matter, whose total volume was a thousand million times greater than now, so that each must have contained 7,000,000,000 calories of primitive heat. As the sun is 300,000 times as large as the earth, the substance that composes it weighs 300,000 times as much. But the earth weighs more than 5,000,000,000 million million of kilograms. I leave to the reader the task of multiplying together these various numbers.

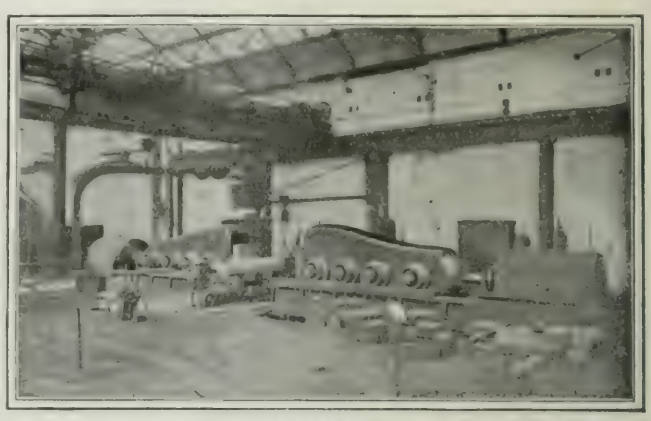
"Nature . . . always adopts the simplest solutions. Explosions of planets, collisions, conflagrations, are frequent events in the universe. Certainly each instant sees some sun or some giant planet perish in infinite space. Consequently, since we are continually seeing some of these unfortunate bodies perish, it is only logical to assume that others are continually being formed. Providence must hold the balance equally between life and death. If there are worlds that disappear, whose separated fragments are hurled in all directions, reason tells us that others must arise, which will perhaps serve as habitations for wiser men, less imperfect, less barbarous. . . . . .

"To criticize petty details of Mayer's work is to fail to comprehend its bearings. He has tried to give us an idea of the drama of eternity, and we should not pass judgment on him with close analysis that is lacking in the philosophic spirit."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HORIZONTAL STEAM-HAMMER.

AN unusual type of steam-hammer has been placed in the shop of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Horwich, England. It is duplex, that is, it consists of two great battering rams, which catch between them the ingot to be worked upon. Says *Cassier's Magazine*, in a brief description of the accompanying illustration:

"The engraving shows also the overhead traveling-crane and other mechanism for carrying the ingots under treatment from furnace to hammer. The movement of the ingot to and fro is



A 35-TON HORIZONTAL DUPLEX STEAM HAMMER IN THE SHOPS OF THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY, HORWICH, ENGLAND.
Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine* (New York).

hydraulically operated by a man who stands at the lever shown in front. He has complete control of the machine, with a clear view of the work. It will be observed that foundations such as are requisite in a vertical steam-hammer are needless in the case of the one under notice. Each hammer-head acts as an anvil for the other, the impact of the blow being absorbed mutually. In comparing the work of a single 35-ton hammer it is evident that each blow of this duplex 35-ton design has to be through only one-half the space in order to produce the same effect, and a greater number of blows can, therefore, be given in the same time. The blows, also, being in opposite directions, counteract one another with a resulting absence of vibration."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE University of California will begin at once the construction of a special laboratory of physiology for Dr. Jacques Loeb," says *Science* (December 19). "It is now announced that the $[illegible] lately given to the University will be used for the construction of a Hall of Physiology to be completely equipped with research laboratories, salt-water aquaria, etc. Professor Loeb will begin his work at the University of California in January."

"THE bactericidal effects of the arc-light are much superior to those of sunlight," says *Science Abstracts*; "the very rapid ultra-violet is absorbed by the atmosphere. A rapid oscillation high-tension arc, particularly between iron points, gives off an abundance of ultra-violet rays of extremely small wave-length, with a fair proportion of lower refrangibility; to these ultra-violet rays quartz is transparent, . . . gelatin is quite opaque, ice is as transparent as air, and a film of iron oxid quite opaque. For use, as blood is opaque to the rays, they are passed through ice made to press upon the region affected, so as to make it anemic."

"ANOTHER scientific experimenter," says *The Scientific American*, "has been working on the same line with Professor Loeb, of Chicago, who has obtained, as claimed, a material form of the life principle. In a recent report of the Psychical Science Congress at Ajaccio, Dr. Leduc told how by sprinkling a few drops of ferrocyanid of potassium on a thin layer of gelatin, he could cause to 'start into life a collection of cells having a regular polyhedric form and containing each a nucleus, a sac of protoplasm and a membrane, exactly like the cell of a plant or animal.' It was not, however, claimed by the speaker that these cells have the power to grow, or to move, or to reproduce themselves."

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Naturalists, and various special societies have just held sessions at Washington, in what was the first of an annual series of scientific convocations at the national capital. "The national scientific societies," says *Science*, "have hitherto met in two groups—the American Association and its affiliated societies in the summer and the American Society of Naturalists, with most of the societies devoted to the biological sciences, in the winter. These two great groups of scientific societies will this year meet together during convocation week at the chief scientific center of the country. Under these circumstances the meetings will be the largest and most important ever held on this continent. Press despatches indicate that the convocation was largely attended and very successful."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE METHODISTS' TWENTIETH-CENTURY FUND.

FOUR years ago a plan was broached in the Trinity Methodist Church, Springfield, Mass., to raise a Methodist "thank-offering fund" of $20,000,000, in celebration of the opening of the twentieth century. At a watch-night service held in the same church on December 31 last, the Rev. Dr. Edmund M. Mills, corresponding secretary for the fund, announced from the pulpit that the last dollar of this great total had been raised. His achievement, observes the Philadelphia *Press*, is "unprecedented in church history." And the Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) says: "The thank-offering movement will make the closing years of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century an epoch in the history of American Methodism."

THE REV. DR. EDMUND M. MILLS, Organizer of the Methodist $20,000,000 fund.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following account of the work undertaken by Dr. Mills:

"The task of raising this immense fund was of stupendous magnitude. The minister upon whom the committee at first pitched, a Philadelphia man, declined with haste. Dr. Mills was then selected. He was a presiding elder in the Elmira district, and at the conclusion of his great task has made arrangements to step back into his district as quietly as he emerged from it. He has visited every conference in the United States from Maine to Oregon, and has written and received hundreds of thousands of letters.

"'It was romantic work,' he said; 'almost like gambling, I should imagine, for I never felt sure just where the next dollar was coming from to make some desired fund complete. One feature of the work which has struck me with peculiar force is the wonderful part played by the sons of Methodist clergymen. We have found them, these boys of the parsonage—East, West, North, and South—now grown into men of wealth, ready and eager to give to the cause. The father of one man who gave us $400,000 was a poor Methodist clergyman, whose largest salary was $400 a year. The son is worth $20,000,000 to-day, and with one stroke of his pen has given to the church what his father would have earned in one thousand years. Another interesting thing is the fact that, averaged up, the fund has not been increased by any great gift or series of gifts. It has come from the rank and file of the church. For instance, the Norwegian conference in Minnesota, made up of poor men, leads the list with an average gift of $22 a member, while the German conference of Oregon comes in second with an average of $20 a member.' . . . . .

"Of the fund, Rev. Dr. Mills says that $7,850,758 has been raised for educational purposes, and of the total, more than $500,000 has come in within a month and a half. More than 86 universities and schools will be its beneficiaries. Syracuse University leads, with gifts amounting to $1,176,800, and Ohio Wesleyan is next, with $1,092,806. 'There are several of our college presidents,' said Dr. Mills, 'who have not been doing their duty in the matter, and now, when they begin to realize what has been accomplished, are moving heaven and earth to keep from losing their positions next year.'

"For the purpose of paying off church indebtedness $8,000,000 will be devoted, and it is the expectation of the directors of the fund that not a Methodist church in the United States will be in debt when the payments are complete. The plans for the charitable side of the movement are not less remarkable. Since the fund was started three years ago ten new hospitals have been founded. Two of them have been founded outright by wealthy laymen, one being located in Mason City, Iowa, and the other in Mattoon, Ill. Within the last month Mrs. Clement Studebaker, of Indianapolis, widow of the well-known wagon-maker, has paid off the rest of the $60,000 debt on the Epworth hospital in that city, in which another one is soon to be erected at a cost of $100,000. Of this sum $70,000 has been subscribed by Dr. Halsted. 'Thirty years ago,' said Dr. Mills, 'the Methodist Church had not one hospital in the world; now we have twenty.'"

The Baltimore *American* points out that the distribution of so great a fund will mean "an advance movement for Methodism all along the line." The Chicago *Daily News* comments:

"Measured simply by its tangible benefits, a movement which has resulted in more than doubling all the capital which the church hitherto has had invested in philanthropy and charity must be accounted remarkable; but the Methodists will not overlook its finer significance as a revelation of the abiding vitality and vigor of human faith. In the light of this exhibition of earnest zeal and religious conviction who shall say that the twentieth century finds the forces of doubt or selfish materialism in the ascendency?"

THE "RECESSION" OF FAITH IN MIRACLES.

THE controversy in regard to the reality of Christian miracles, which has been actively carried on in both England and this country during recent months, and to which many references have been made in our pages, has been given a new impetus by an editorial in the New York *Independent*, bearing the title, "The Recession of Miracle." The conclusions reached in this article are certainly startling, when their source is considered, for *The Independent* evidently wishes to convey the idea that belief in miracles is not essential to Christianity. It says, in part:

"Belief in miracle is a purely intellectual act. It is not ethical or spiritual. It has nothing to do with character. It depends on arguments, on evidence. It goes when evidence goes. So far as it is religious, it is concerned solely with the theological side of religion, with its philosophy or its history. It has value, great value, if it is true, in the evidence it brings of God. Yet we have sufficient evidence of God without miracle. But even so, it is only additional evidence, arguments, purely intellectual. It may be persuasive to character, but it is not character.

"If the miracles of our Lord should be discredited as history, the teachings of his Gospel must remain. The peculiar glory of Christianity is in the regeneration which it brings to the soul. It teaches no Buddhist self-effacement, no mere Jewish honesty of righteousness, but that central reforming of the soul which puts it under the rule of love. It is not enough to do no wrong to one's neighbor; one must positively love his neighbor and even his enemy. Whether Christ was born of a virgin or not, whether his flesh and blood and bones rose from the sepulcher or not, whether four hundred believers saw him ascend into heaven or not—and we shall not hasten to give up our belief—we yet know that the Christian religion rests on the Sermon on the Mount, on the Eleventh Commandment, on the regeneration of the soul taught to Nicodemus, on Paul's psalm of charity. So, if the miracles should one of these days have to go, we should still hold fast to all the duty, the obligation, the service, the character, the new heart, the holy life of love, and should still believe that we had retained all that was vital in Christianity, all that the miracle was used to support."

Protests against this view of the place of the miraculous in Christian belief find utterance in several of the more conservative religious papers. The Chicago *Advance* (Congregationalist) says:

"Much of our interest in the New Testament centers in its

great miracles. We are here told of a Mighty Being who commanded nature to do his bidding. His was the master mind. Christ does not stand upon the same ground as that of any great, good man; he was this and infinitely more than this. The early preachers made the supremacy of Christ and the stupendous miracle of his resurrection from the dead the chief elements in their preaching. These men believed that Christ was raised from the dead, as a historical fact; it was this fact of the miracle that revived the drooping spirits of the disciples after he had been crucified upon the cross. It was this setting forth of the great claims of Christ that brought about the severe persecutions, that caused many to gladly suffer and die for him, and brought into the fold of the church great multitudes of people. We believe in the regeneration of the soul as it was taught to Nicodemus, the greatness of the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, and the obligation to a holy life of love. But behind all these the surety of our faith is in the indisputable signs that Christ gave that he was the Son of God."

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) asks: "May it not be that one of the reasons why Christianity is not advancing to-day as we believe it should is that so many are substituting for the Christianity of the New Testament a type of religion that is emasculated of the miracle of the Resurrection, and, hence, is a stranger to the divine certainty of the truth of Jesus, to the sovereignty of his authority, to the efficacy of his atonement, and the assurance of his triumph that are involved in his resurrection?" And the Louisville *Western Recorder* (Baptist) says:

"*The Independent* is making progress away from 'the faith once for all delivered to the saints.' Some time since it repudiated the binding authority of Scripture, and now it gives up insistance on miracles. It has not yet formally abandoned its faith in miracles, but that will come in due time. *The Independent* claims that we can let miracles go and still hold to what is 'vital in Christianity'; in other words, we can be good and not believe in miracles. So it goes.

"The next step will be to give up everything divine, and to hold that we can still be good and hold to all that is vital and essential in religion while yielding to pure naturalism. The next step will be to give up immortality and to become like the beasts that perish.

"When a man starts on the line of evolution and higher criticism he gives up more and more, and he has no logical stopping-place till he has given up everything. The frantic efforts of those who start on this line to hold to 'wh t is vital,' while giving up more and more, are pitiful. Their claiming that 'after all we have this or that much left' is simply whistling to keep their courage up. They have surrendered everything, and have left themselves at the mercy of the enemy. As George Adam Smith says, it is left only for the critics to fix the indemnity, and to take all they want, and verybody ought to have learned that they want everything With them 'progress' means to deny more and more. And their work will not be done as long as any belief is left."

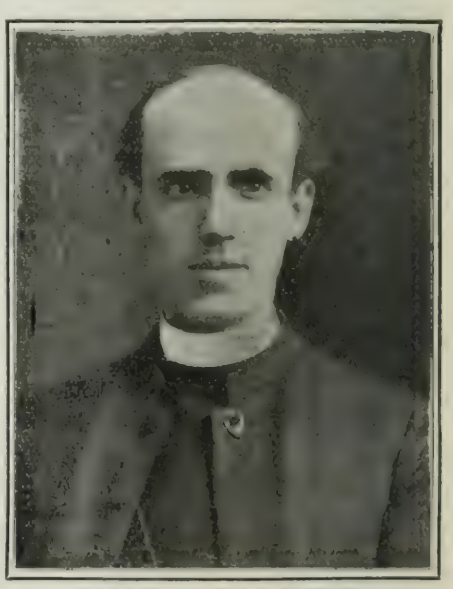
Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc., Boston) says:

"Even from a purely naturalistic standpoint we have to admit that there were great religious geniuses when the New Testament was written. We should all have said that the story of the Annunciation could not be told without shocking every sentiment of religious reverence But read it, and see the impossible accomplished. Assuming the historical fact, it could not be more simply and divinely told. Or take the song of the angels. As Tayler Lewis said, it is not surprising that shepherds should see lights and hear voices; but such lights and such voices! These are the wonder. For there was nothing in their thought and training so to shape the vision as to bring out on earth's weary air that message of good tidings of great joy for all people for which men had waited so long. And as for the angels, they were never more fittingly employed since the beginning of time. . . . . .

"If it was only poetry, it was magnificent poetry; and there are some who think that, so far as human language can express the unpicturable and ineffable relations of the spiritual world, it was not only poetry, but also divine fact."

THE THEATER AS AN ADJUNCT OF THE CHURCH.

THERE are many evidences nowadays of a growing sympathy between the theater and the church. We have already had occasion to note in our pages the activities of the Rev. Forbes Phillips, of Gorleston, England, who has organized a dramatic society in his own parish, and proposes that such societies be established under church auspices throughout the United Kingdom. In this country the "Actors' Church Alliance," of which Bishop Potter is president and Joseph Jefferson vice-president, is steadily enlarging the sphere of its influence. It now has 2,500 members in 400 cities of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Its secretary, the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, has recently transformed the basement of his church in New York into a theatrical auditorium, and is planning to have "Everyman," the fifteenth-century morality play, and other suitable dramas, performed there. In an interview with a New York *Tribune* reporter, he has explained as follows his views of the relation between the church and the stage:



THE REV. WALTER E. BENTLEY,
General Secretary of the Actors' Church Alliance.

"The church should touch the life of the people at every point. There should be nothing foreign to the clergyman. When there is, it is because he isn't wide awake. The church should direct all the amusements of the people, not control them—that is a very different thing. But the church should recognize the universal, natural demand for amusement, and should supply that demand. . . . The stage is one of the greatest teaching agencies that has ever been given to man; as great as the school, the press, or the ballot-box. The trouble is that the stage isn't taken seriously as these are. The church doesn't take it seriously, the people don't take it seriously, and it doesn't take itself seriously. It is regarded as existing merely to cater to the amusements of the people; but even if this be true, the amusements of a people have fully as important an influence in molding their lives as anything else in their environment. There is no greater channel for the conveyance of moral truths or high ideals to mankind than the stage. But of course it can't fill that function when it is governed by the little window out in front. If actors could cooperate and manage their own theaters, it might be different. But the trouble is that a man who is a good actor can rarely do anything else. Dramatic sense and business sense don't commonly go together. Sir Henry Irving is a wonder, and wonders are rare. The stage itself doesn't realize its own value or worth to the world. It is for the church to realize the value of this teaching agency and take it up and make use of it."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, of New York, is encouraging the same spirit in his parish, and his last annual report bears witness to the fact that the St. George's Dramatic Society "has met a long-felt need." In a letter to the New York *Outlook* he says:

"A great number of our East Side young men and women—as a rule the smartest and best among them—are interested in dra-

matic affairs; . . . and the members are doing quite serious work in helping our parish organization in many ways."

In some quarters, the disposition to unite the functions of church and of stage evokes expressions of emphatic disapproval. The Philadelphia *Church Standard* (Prot. Episc.) thinks "there has been a good deal of well-meant but very silly gush of late on the supposed relations of the church and the theater." It continues:

"There have been times in the history of civilization when the drama has fulfilled a notable and noble function in the education, and even in the moral and the political instruction, of the people. The Homeric ballads which were afterward combined in the great epics of the Iliad and the Odyssey became only more useful, because more lively, when they were presented in a dramatic form on the rude stage of Thespis; and there came a time when the Greek drama led the threefold function of press, pulpit, and social censor all at once, and served them fairly well. Nor have we the slightest inclination to forget that the unlettered people of the Middle Ages were taught many a Bible story and many a lesson in good living by moralities and miracle plays of which the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau is so interesting a survival. Finally, it ought not to be forgotten that the Bible itself contains two books which, tho they are not written in the form either of the classic or of the more modern drama, are certainly of a dramatic character, and one of them *may be* an ancient specimen of a form of dramatic composition and performance which is still extant in Syria. But to what, after all, do all these liberal admissions amount? To this only, that the form of a dramatic composition is a matter of literary art, and its performance a matter of esthetic art, while its intellectual and moral character must be judged by reason and conscience. The form of a play may be faultless from the literary point of view and its dramatic exhibition may be esthetically beautiful, but if it borrows the livery of heaven to serve the devil of licentiousness, then its literary and dramatic excellences make it only so much the more detestable as an agency of evil."

In the opinion of *The Church Standard*, the majority of modern plays are either insipid or else actually vicious. It says:

"The plays which are actually brought out on the modern stage have mostly no literary character at all. They are just sheer undiluted nonsense, interspersed with songs and dances and an occasional joke which is sometimes, tho we should hope seldom, of an equivocal character. It would be difficult to rouse any very strenuous moral indignation against shows of that kind. Their worst fault is their incredible silliness. Yet we know men, hard-working and hard-thinking men, who prefer such shows to others of a more intellectual character, probably because they are *amusements* in the strictest sense of that word, since they serve to draw off the mind from its customary activities and so allure the jaded nerves into a brief period of repose. What has the church to do with such performances? Nothing more, so far as we can see, than it has to do with the exercises of athletic clubs. . . . . .

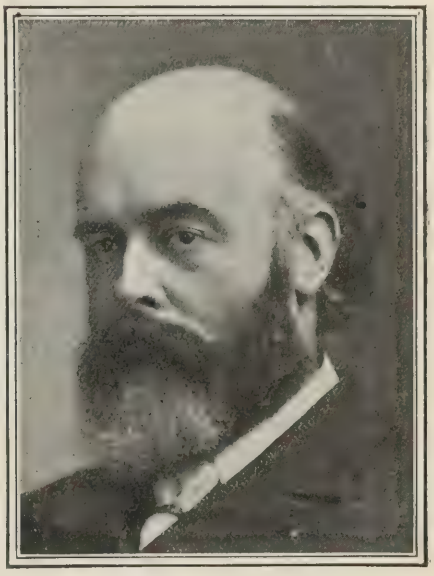
"But there is another class, the main attraction of which consists in the direction of the mind of the spectators into channels of depravity. On these we can not, will not, need not dwell. They are a disgraceful fact in what we are pleased to call our present advanced civilization. They enlighten no man's mind; they stimulate no man's conscience; they rouse, and they are meant to rouse, the sensual passions. Pretending to deal with 'life as life is,' the warp and woof of them is spun from the vile secretion of a morbid and morbidly infectious imagination.

"'' 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true,' that such performances draw crowds of eager spectators, so that it pays to produce them. That is the great trouble; for the worst vice of the modern stage is its absolute venality. The whole thing is governed by the vulgarest law of supply and demand; and nothing in the world is more absolutely venal, or more ready to be sold to the purposes of vice, than the modern theater. If the public wants to gloat over a spectacle of vice, that spectacle will always be forthcoming. There will always be managers willing to prostitute the stage to that foul purpose, and there will always be literary purveyors of filth ready to prostitute such talents as they have to the production of 'realistic' dramas, which in plain words signify dramas of vice."

The conclusion reached is that "with the theater, as the theater is, the church has no connection, and can have none." But church-members can and do sustain a definite relation to the drama, and by their patronage are able to influence the nature of the plays presented. "If they would have the powerful attractions of the drama ranged on virtue's side, they can do that most effectually by supporting the innocent and truly intellectual drama, while refusing to contribute one penny or one moment to the support of the drama of vice."

A SCIENTIST'S VIEW OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SCIENCE AND FAITH.

THERE is a disposition among theologians nowadays to insist that there is no essential conflict between science and religion, and that, if properly interpreted, the conclusions of science are in harmony with Christian belief. Sir Oliver Lodge, the principal of Birmingham University and an eminent British scientist, dissents from this view. In an article contributed to the first issue of *The Hibbert Journal*, a "Quarterly Review of Religion, Theology, and Philosophy," published in London under the terms of the Hibbert bequest, he declares: "No doubt it must be admitted by both sides that the highest science and the truest theology must ultimately be mutually consistent, and may be actually one; but that is far from the case at present." He continues:



SIR OLIVER LODGE,
Principal of Birmingham University.

"It must, I think, be admitted that the modern scientific atmosphere, in spite of much that is wholesome and nutritious, exercises some sort of blighting influence upon religious ardor, and that the great saints or seers have as a rule not been eminent for their acquaintance with exact scientific knowledge, but, on the contrary, have felt a distrust and a dislike of that uncompromising quest for cold hard truth in which the leaders of science are engaged; and on the other hand, that the leaders of science have shown an aloofness from, if not a hostility for, the theoretical aspects of religion. In fact, it may be held that the general drift or atmosphere of modern science is adverse to the highest religious emotion, because hostile to many of the doctrines and beliefs upon which such an exalted state of feeling must be based, if it is to be anything more than a wave of transient enthusiasm.

"Nevertheless, we must admit that there have been men of science, there must be many now living, who accept fully the facts and implications of science, who accept also the creeds of the church, and who do not keep the two sets of ideas in watertight compartments of their minds, but do distinctly perceive a reconciling and fusing element.

"If we proceed to ask what is this reconciling element, we find that it is neither science nor theology, but that it is philosophy, or else it is poetry. By aid of philosophy, or by aid of poetry, a great deal can be accomplished. Mind and matter may be then no longer two, but one; this material universe may then become the living garment of God; gross matter may be regarded as a mere inference, a mode of apprehending an idealistic cosmic

reality, in which we live and move and have our being; the whole of existence can become infused and suffused with immanent Deity."

Such theories of the universe as these, observes Principal Lodge, represent "a guess, an intuition, an inspiration, perhaps, but are not links in a chain of assured and reasoned knowledge." They do not solve "the knotty entanglement," but "soar above it." He writes further:

"It is difficult to resist yielding to the bent and trend of 'modern science,' as well as to its proved conclusions. Its bent and trend may have been wrongly estimated by its present disciples: a large tract of knowledge may have been omitted from its ken, which when included will revolutionize some of their speculative opinions; but, however this may be, there can be no doubt about the tendency of orthodox science at the present time. It suggests to us that the Cosmos is self-explanatory, self-contained, and self-maintaining. From everlasting to everlasting the material universe rolls on, evolving worlds and disintegrating them, evolving vegetable beauty and destroying it, evolving intelligent animal life, developing that into a self-conscious human race, and then plunging it once more into annihilation."

The rejoinder of the theologian to the scientist has ever been that science reveals the laws of life, but not its origin; and the scientist, as Principal Lodge admits, has hitherto had to confess that this statement is true. He adds:

"But will the theologian triumph in the admission? Will he therein detect at last the dam which shall stem the torrent of skepticism? . . . Any year, or any century, the physical aspect of the nature of life may become more intelligible, and may perhaps resolve itself into an action of already known forces acting on the very complex molecule of protoplasm. Already in Germany have inorganic and artificial substances been found to crawl about on glass slides under the action of surface-tension or capillarity, with an appearance which is said to have deceived even a biologist into hastily pronouncing them living amebæ. Life in its ultimate element and on its material side is such a simple thing, it is but a slight extension of known chemical and physical forces; the cell must be able to respond to stimuli, to assimilate outside materials, and to subdivide. I apprehend that there is not a biologist but believes (perhaps quite erroneously) that sooner or later the discovery will be made, and that a cell having all the essential functions of life will be constructed out of inorganic material."

The real controversy between religion and science, concludes Principal Lodge, is not so much a controversy as to the being or not being of God. Even if science conceded the existence of God, "there would still remain a question as to His mode of action, a controversy as to the method of the divine government of the world." We quote again:

"This is the standing controversy, by no means really dead at the present day. Is the world controlled by a living Person, accessible to prayer, influenced by love, able and willing to foresee, to intervene, to guide, and wistfully to lead without compulsion spirits in some sort akin to Himself?

"Or is the world a self-generated, self-controlling machine, complete and fully organized for movement, either up or down, for progress or degeneration, according to the chances of heredity and the influence of environment? . . . . . .

"According to the one conception, faith is childish and prayer absurd; the only individual immortality lies in the memory of descendants; kind actions and cheerful acquiescence in fate are the highest religious attributes possible; and the future of the human race is determined by the law of gravitation and the circumstances of space.

"According to the other conception, prayer may be mighty to the removal of mountains, and by faith we may feel ourselves citizens of an eternal and glorious cosmogony of mutual help and cooperation, advancing from lowly stages to even higher states of happy activity, world without end, and may catch in anticipation some glimpses of that 'one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves.'

"The whole controversy hinges, in one sense, on a practical pivot—the efficacy of prayer. Is prayer to hypothetical and supersensuous beings as senseless and useless as it is unscientific; or does prayer pierce through the husk and apparent covering of the sensuous universe, and reach something living, loving, and helpful beyond?

"And in another sense the controversy turns upon a question of fact. Do we live in a universe permeated with life and mind: life and mind independent of matter and unlimited in individual duration? Or is life limited, in space to the surface of masses of matter, and in time to the duration of the material envelope essential to its manifestation?

"The answer is given in one way by orthodox modern science, and in another way by Religion of all times; and until these opposite answers are made consistent, the reconciliation between Science and Faith is incomplete."

THE MOST ANCIENT NAME OF THE DEITY.

THE words "Jehovah" and "Elohim" were in common use among the Jews in Old-Testament times, and there is good reason for assuming that the latter term, a plural of a word signifying majesty, lordship, and government, was in use among the primitive nations of the East long antecedent to the Mosaic era. These facts do not, however, warrant the conclusion that "Jehovah" and "Elohim" are the most ancient names of the Deity. They are antedated by the Egyptian title "Nutar"—or, to be more exact, "Nutar Nutra Amtu Heret" (the Almighty Power which is in Heaven). Professor Renouf, a French archeologist, emphasizes this point in his book on "The Religion of Ancient Egypt." He declares:

"The Egyptian 'Nutar' means Power, which is also the meaning of the Hebrew 'El.' The extremely common Egyptian expression 'Nutar Nutra' exactly corresponds in sense to the Hebrew 'El Shaddai,' the very title by which God tells Moses that he was known to Abraham and Isaac and Jacob: 'And God spoke unto Moses, and said unto him, I am Jahve; and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac and unto Jacob by the name of "El Shaddai"; but by my name "Jahve" was I not known to them.' . . . . . .

"It is very remarkable that 'Brahma' in Sanscrit meant originally Power, the same as 'El.' It resisted for a long time the mythological contagion, but at last it yielded like all other names of God and became the name of one god. But the Egyptian 'Nutar' never became a proper name. It was indeed restricted in its use as far back as our knowledge of the language enables us to trace it, but it never ceased to be a common noun, and was applied indifferently to each of the powers which the Egyptians conceived as active in the universe, and to the Power from which all powers proceed. 'Horus' and 'Ra,' and 'Osiris,' and 'Set' are names of individual finite powers; but a power without a name or any mythological characteristic is constantly referred to in the singular number and can only be regarded as the *sensus numinis*, or direct conception of the Infinite, which like my learned predecessor, Prof. Max Müller, I consider not the 'result of reasoning or generalizing for revelation,' but as an intuition as irresistible as the impressions of the senses."

These views are indorsed by Mr. Logan A. Wood, a writer in *Biblia* (Meriden, November), who says:

"In the foregoing we unquestionably get the true and most ancient name of the Deity. That ancient Egyptian civilization is the oldest known civilization is an indisputable fact. More than six thousand years ago Egypt bursts upon the world in history a full-grown nation with a full-blown civilization in the flower of its matchless perfection, with no evidence of so-called patriarchal life, rude beginning, or infancy. It is unquestionably the father of the civilized peoples and nations of the world—ay, the civilized world for more than two thousand years. Hence, the inexorable logic of this fact is that *there* is where the 'memorial name God forever among all generations' was of record and known. Where else could it have been? There was no other place to record it, for, I repeat, ancient Egypt was the whole civilized world for more than two thousand years, during which the Pharaohs claimed dominion over the whole world."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

PREMIER BALFOUR'S FIRST SESSION.

THE Parliament of Great Britain does not meet again until February 17, Premier Balfour's first session having been brought to a close last month with a speech from the throne. The session must remain memorable for the passage of the education bill. But other measures of importance have been adopted since Parliament came together on January 16 of last year. The bread tax, an increase in the income tax, the extension of the crimes act in Ireland, and far-reaching changes in the procedure of the House of Commons have been in turn matters of warm debate. The general view is that Premier Balfour is a success—that is, he knows what he wants and he manages to obtain it. *The Standard* (London), a Conservative paper, is filled with admiration:

"Mr. Balfour has well earned congratulations on the success of the Government during the first session of his responsibility as Prime Minister. He has placed upon the statute-book not only all the measures that he hoped to see pass when Parliament reassembled in October last, but some as to which he did not allow himself to be sanguine. It is a case in which fortune has smiled upon good management."

The education bill—or act as it has now become—inevitably draws comment from every source as the grand feature of the session. The London *Times* editorially interprets its effect thus:

"Because a majority of the managers of schools supplied and hitherto largely supported by private subscriptions are to remain representative of the denominations finding the money, it is continually argued that those who pay the greater part of the cost of education are defrauded of rightful control. Now, to begin with, the managers as a body, no matter how the body is composed, have only a fractional and subordinate control over education. They are entirely subject in all educational matters to the board of education, which represents the central government—in other words, the whole body of taxpayers—and to the local municipal authority, which represents the whole body of local ratepayers. Beyond administrative functions strictly supervised by these two bodies, who hold the entire power of the purse, the managers have no power except over the religious instruction given in the schools. Therefore, the whole of the authority concerning the allocation of which so much fuss has been made is a small fraction of the controling educational authority, and hardly can be said to touch the secular educational work of the schools at all. Strange as it may seem to those who have not gone into the matter for themselves, almost the whole of this long fight has been about a fraction of this fraction. The fraction of independence left to the managers is divided into six parts, and the whole question is whether the denomination should have four of these parts or only two. Hitherto, under the belauded settlement of 1870, the denomination has had the whole six parts; under the new arrangement it has only four."

Much as this prospect pleases, it affords no pleasure whatever to the Liberal *Daily News* (London). "England," says this emphatic organ, "will reel for long under the shock of this bill":

"It has taken the direct control of education out of the hands of the people, and it has identified the schools with a gross and scandalous financial injustice. Not by such methods is England to 'wake up,' or to place herself in line with the nations that are going ahead of her in the race. So much for the chief measure of the session. The rest have been like unto it."

As for Premier Balfour himself, the Liberal daily expresses its views of that gentlemen with the bluntness of the proverbial candid friend:

"Mr. Balfour has doubtless displayed a certain intellectual adroitness in defense of a bad policy. Mr. Balfour is at his best when he is at bay. The defect of inertness which so often takes the edge off his finer edges vanishes like a cloud, and he becomes the well-trained parliamentary athlete. But his parliamentary success has been won at grave cost to his reputation for statesmanship."

Fortunately for the British Premier's friends, there is a wealth of praise from which to choose. We select the following from *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Mr. Balfour's first session as Premier has proved a most signal success, and, if such a fact bring satisfaction to his philosophic mind, he may lay the unction to his soul that the success is his own personal property. He has not only guided the House of Commons in all matters with surprising tact and skill but he has also 'personally conducted' a most difficult measure through its various stages with an iron grip on principle and a gracious tolerance in detail which marks him as a born 'parliamentary hand.' Those arrogant claimants of intellectual superiority who have persistently sneered at him as a lazy dilettante and a tepid philosopher may well have waked this morning to find themselves foolish. Mr. Balfour, in their lofty view, may have proved himself slovenly in his methods, a niggling dialectician in debate, and all the rest of it; but the work has been done."

GERMANY'S "TRAP" FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

GERMANY set a trap and Great Britain fell into it. This is the long and short of the Venezuela muddle in the opinion of the great majority of the British press. The vigorous contentions resulting from this idea have completely obscured the issue involving President Castro and his unwillingness to settle anything that has the appearance of a debt. The vials of British journalistic wrath are uncorked upon designing Germany, which put innocent Great Britain up to things that else would never have entered her head. Germany's purpose, we are told, was to embroil Britannia with that great object of her esteem, the United States. The key to the plot is to be found by comparing dates immediately before and immediately after the visit of Emperor William to England. *The Spectator* (London), as the authoritative exponent of all these views, may well be quoted first:

"On November 8, the day on which the German Emperor landed in England, we asked what was the object of his visit. We assumed that he had not merely come to shoot pheasants, but that he was in England to further some 'specific project, and one not very alarming in itself—one, too, which he means to urge with all his wonderful personal magnetism.' Tho the greater part of the press joined with us in warning the nation that the German Emperor was anxious to entangle us in some agreement which could later on be paraded before the world as a German-British alliance, our interpretation of the objects of the Emperor's visit to England was officially denounced as fantastic and absurd. The country was assured that there was nothing behind the visit, and that no attempt was being made to get hold of or control our diplomacy. Yet, astonishing as it sounds, on the very day on which we were assured that there was nothing at all in the newspaper talk about German attempts to obtain an alliance, Lord Lansdowne was actually concluding one of the most amazingly indiscreet alliances ever made with a foreign power."

This piece of amazing indiscretion was the alliance of Great Britain with Germany, as is clearly shown by a comparison of dates:

"On November 8 the German Emperor, accompanied by the German ambassador, Count Metternich, goes to Sandringham, and there meets Mr. Balfour and other ministers. On November 10 Mr. Balfour and the ministers above-mentioned leave, but the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, goes down to meet the Emperor. On November 11, Lord Lansdowne returns to London, and on that very day writes a despatch to Mr. Buchanan in Berlin saying, in effect, that Britain and Germany had determined to take joint action in Venezuela, and that the two Powers had agreed to what was, in fact, the closest form of alliance as regards the coercion of Venezuela—*i.e.*, we bound ourselves not to make any settlement with Venezuela

unless Germany had also come to terms with that republic. We bound ourselves, that is, not to recede from the policy of joint coercion unless Germany also receded. Thus only three days after the Kaiser landed we had been led into a definite alliance with Germany as regards the coercion of Venezuela—an alliance which the Germans can prolong at their pleasure, since we can not escape from it or from the joint action it involves as long as Germany likes to assert that her claims have not been met, or that the objects with which joint action has been taken remain unfulfilled."

Having acted in this dark and devious way, the German Emperor is now permitting Great Britain to survey at her leisure the trap into which he led her. Who knows what other secret traps await to be sprung upon the unhappy British public? To quote *The Spectator* again:

"We now know that the German Emperor managed while he was here to entangle us in an alliance calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the Americans in the Caribbean Sea, and to parade us before the world as his faithful supporters. Can we feel sure, in spite of official disclaimers, that he did not also manage to entangle us—possibly without our being conscious of the fact at the moment, for of course we do not doubt the *bona fides* in intention of the official denials—in agreeing to some scheme of joint action in the region of the Persian Gulf which would be equally wounding to Russia? We admit that it sounds incredible, but after the fashioning of such an agreement as that just made by Lord Lansdowne nothing seems impossible."

An even deeper despair is reflected in the utterances of *The Daily News* (London). The United States alienated, Great Britain led by the nose, the German Emperor laughing in his sleeve—these and worse are the consequences of being hypnotized:

"We have to go to Berlin for our policy. The German Emperor will probably want to wipe out some insult—perhaps, the attack on the German consulate—and probably he will be the less anxious to make peace as his real grievance is less. He has no love for the United States. Why should he respect their feelings? But with us it is different. There is no nation in the world for whose friendship this country really cares more than the United States."

"Public men [in the United States] are simply amazed that England should be so undiplomatic," continues this excited Liberal organ, and even the Conservative sheets seem taken aback. Thus *The Times* (London), which is reserved in dealing with this matter editorially, nevertheless prints letters from leading public men which reflect British distrust. Yet there is a Conservative sheet here and there like *The Standard* (London) which makes light of the theories discrediting Germany.

It is a suggestive fact that the German press at first received these British utterances in silence. The temptation to reply must have been extreme, but even the papers which are apt to be most provoked by British imputations of German bad faith failed to notice the stream of insinuation. But this is now changed. The leading organs of Berlin, official and semi-official, are noting with pained surprise that Great Britain is once more, through her press, "slandering" Germany. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is especially indignant. "Such misrepresentations," it declares, "show what little reliance can be placed upon the professions of esteem in which the English indulge regarding the grandson of Queen Victoria." At one moment the British journals remind us that William II. is dear to them "for his grandmother's sake," and in the next breath they accuse him of laying a pitfall for the people and Government of Great Britain. The *Kölnische Zeitung* is indignant at the attempts made to throw responsibility for summary measures in Venezuela upon Germany. It says Germany has not been harsher than Great Britain. The *Vossische Zeitung* sees in London utterances the activity of Germany's enemies and a renewal of "the campaign of hatred":

"These English enemies of Germany profess to speak from a conviction that the German authorities have set deliberately to work to provoke conflict. The utterances of certain members of Parliament to the effect that it was impossible to foresee the lengths to which Germany would go in this business are simply incomprehensible. . . . It is in the highest degree lamentable that so favorable an opportunity of removing the many Anglo-German misunderstandings by loyal cooperation should be made use of to create new dissensions."

It is a matter for indignation, says the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, that the British Premier should have spoken as he did in Parliament about the operations of the allies in Venezuela. Germany was plainly told that she had been lured into this complication. Mr. Balfour calmly announced that Great Britain would leave Germany in the lurch whenever such action was found expedient.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THEODORE MOMMSEN ON "THE OVERTHROW OF THE CONSTITUTION" IN GERMANY.

MOMMSEN, the illustrious German historian and publicist, has hurled a firebrand into his country's distracted political situation in the shape of a manifesto to the effect that "the imperial constitution is destroyed." He was led to this proceeding by the "revolutionary conditions" in the Reichstag, which has approved the famous tariff bill and at the same time "made

AGRARIAN PARTY: "It is not a fine child, this tariff baby, but its birth angers the Socialists and that is enough for me."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

popular government a thing of the past." The bill emerged triumphantly from its third reading through a combination of Clericals, national Liberals, and Agrarians, the final vote being 202 to 100. The measure is not quite what the Emperor wanted, as many concessions were made to the Agrarians; but it constitutes a decided triumph for William II. The Socialists are furious, as all debate was cut off and parliamentary rights were, as they maintain, "invaded." Such is the situation affording Mommsen his text.

According to him, Germany's constitution is "doomed." From his manifesto, as published in the *Nation* (Berlin), we

learn that the German Emperor and the German Reichstag are overwhelmed by a combination of the Clericals and Agrarians. "This is revolution." Every party in Germany is "one of revolution."

"What, in truth, are the aims of the Liberals, the Clericals, the Agrarians, the Social-Democrats? The Liberals want to convert the imperial sovereignty into the first servant of the state upon the model of England and North America. For our nation, with its profound and apparently rooted dynastic sentiment, this means revolution. The Clericals want to re-Catholicize Germany along the lines of the seventeenth century and transform our ruler into a vicar of the vicar of Christ on earth. This, too, is revolution. The Agrarian lords are striving for a monopoly of the higher civil and military posts, and they propose to reduce the German Emperor to the level of a ruler who is simply first among his equals. This is equally revolution. The Social-Democrats aim or profess to aim at the emancipation of economic conditions from capitalistic enterprise by allowing each individual a like quantity of soup from a general pot. This portends an overthrow of all existing relations."

The great historian draws the gloomiest inferences from all these things. The tariff bill episode in the Reichstag shows that "the country is only at the beginning of an era of overthrow." The fatherland is threatened by the elements which thus put might before right. The constitution can scarcely be expected to withstand the strain. The immediate future may be expected to bring forth absolutism and the destruction of whatever political freedom still subsists in Germany. These conclusions are thoroughly indorsed by the democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says the very next step on the reactionary program will be abolition of universal suffrage:

"The present supremacy of the Agrarian elements will certainly be menaced by the growing strength of the popular movement. The reactionaries and their allies will consequently be driven to maintain their power at all costs. They will have to aim at the abolition of universal suffrage. And this is overthrow of the constitution. That the Conservatives would prefer such an overthrow at once rather than postpone it a day they have often plainly acknowledged."

But any movement in this revolutionary direction will be vehemently resisted by the Social-Democrats and by the elements favorably inclined to the constitution. The outlook therefore is that a fierce struggle will be precipitated and all friends of the German people must view the situation with alarm. But the official organ of the Agrarians, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), takes it upon itself to cover these views, as well as the Mommsen manifesto, with ridicule. The views of this paper are too evidently colored by the rosy prospects presented by the passage of the tariff bill. The Agrarian organ, however, condescends to be serious over that part of the manifesto in which Mommsen urges the Liberals to form a sort of combination with the Social-Democrats and in which mention is made of "the dissatisfied toiling millions, downtrodden, and to some extent completely crushed." Such language seems to the *Kreuz Zeitung* to show how incompetent a political guide the great historian is notwithstanding his vast erudition. He is meddling with what does not concern him, anyhow:

"Theodore Mommsen, urged by his sympathizers, has already felt called upon to issue manifestos of one kind and another, but his post as instructor makes such proceedings somewhat uncalled for. All right-thinking and calm citizens will deem the latest Mommsen manifesto of even less importance than its predecessors. The Social-Democratic press and its sympathizers among the Liberals will naturally strive to make a sensation in approved fashion out of this Mommsen effusion."

This effort "to make a sensation" on the part of the Socialist press is certainly energetic and successful, but the *Vorwärts* (Berlin) points out that the Social-Democratic party can not make any concession of its principles to the Liberals, altho willing enough to accept their cooperation. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the Liberal organ which has never ceased, since the tariff bill passed, its cry of Cæsarism, thinks the situation so desperate that Germany's best friends may well despair.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOO MANY TARIFF COOKS.
The result is that the soup is not quite to Germany's taste.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

REVIVAL OF THE DIVORCE QUESTION IN ITALY.

PREMIER ZANARDELLI, head of the Liberal ministry in Italy, has announced his intention of pushing the bill permitting divorce under certain specified conditions. The opposition has at once become formidable—so formidable as to involve the possibility of a cabinet crisis in the immediate future. Even some of the moderate Liberals are threatening to vote against the Government. The Clericals form the backbone of the opposition, altho they do not openly take part in political contests in Italy. Their influence is felt none the less owing to the powerful Catholic feeling in many influential families. The Vatican denounces the divorce measure as a blow at the institution of the family. It is said that the Queen-Mother, widow of the assassinated Humbert, has made a personal appeal to her son, the King, to veto the bill should it be enacted. "It is not to be wondered at," says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "that the Italian Parliament has been impressed by the vehemence of the opposition." The Brussels paper continues:

"But it is difficult to see how the Liberals, however moderate they may be, can vote against the bill as presented by Premier Zanardelli. It affords every desirable safeguard and, so far from undermining the institution of marriage, protects it in many ways. The bill makes divorce litigation long and difficult. It makes actual separation before divorce an essential feature of every case. It does not permit divorce by mutual consent nor

from incompatibility of temperament. Adultery, abandonment, assaults, grave ill-treatment, and infamous crime (when conviction follows) are the only grounds for divorce recognized in the bill. The guilty party can not bring a suit for divorce. Surely a measure of this sort can not be accused of disregarding the rights of the family institution. Signor Zanardelli has shown every consideration for the unit of society. Elsewhere, even in Catholic countries, the bill would seem conservative."

The Vatican organs do not admit the possibility of Clerical sanction of the measure. The *Osservatore Romano*, organ of the Roman Catholic Church, denounces the measure, and calls attention to the monster petition against it which the Clericals have caused to be presented to Parliament. The Vatican *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) says the Zanardelli ministry shows its atheism and impiety by reviving the divorce question. The end and aim of Liberalism, it says, is to repudiate the law of God and to make of the state a negation of the divine and spiritual in every relation of life. Such warmth of language from Clerical sources leads the *Patria* (Rome) to suspect that the Vatican may withdraw its prohibition of Catholic participation in elections. But this rumor has been in circulation many times heretofore and has always turned out to have no foundation in fact.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICS IN BRAZIL.

SENHOR RODRIGUES ALVES was inaugurated President of Brazil on November 15 last. The first acts of his administration tend to confirm the favorable impression he has always inspired. It is true that the *Paiz* (Rio Janeiro) criticizes the new cabinet, and the *Aurora* (Rio Janeiro) thinks the administration will lack energy; but the more influential organs are generally favorable. The international problem facing the country, in the opinion of many Brazilian papers, will have to do with Germany. That country seems determined to get control of the rubber trade. A German steamship line is developing its service on the Amazon, and there are charges that Germans refuse to recognize Brazilian laws in the prosecution of their enterprises. There is a certain significance in the fact that the former Brazilian minister in Berlin has become Secretary of State in the cabinet of the new President. Of this member of the cabinet, Senhor Rio Branco, *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"His name alone is a guaranty of a new *régime* beneficial to the country, for it is certain that his influence will largely dominate in every office. Unquestionably there is urgent need for redress of grievances. Taxation has fallen upon the poorest; the necessary commodity of every-day life is taxed alike with luxuries, no discrimination has been exercised."

This authority attributes much of Brazil's trouble just now to the fact that she has generally hesitated to go into debt:

"She did not borrow enough when she had the opportunity. She could have borrowed scores of millions and she was content with forty. Two or three hundred millions invested in a country beget a wonderful condescension of treatment in the foreign lender. He is anxious to safeguard his interest, he is willing that his own country should help his debtor in all ways, he will even lend more to assure his security. His stake is too large to lose. It is different when only a trifling sum is at stake. What are forty millions to the great creditors of great nations? The creditor can afford to be nasty, to insist upon onerous conditions, to deny help, to require the utmost letter of his bond, to be blind to aught that is not written in the bond. What matter to him the political or agricultural difficulties of the debtor? Encumbered by problems at home, with a revenue foolishly raised, ill-administered expenditure, inefficient servants, Brazil receives no assistance from abroad and in her difficulties all hands are raised to demand from her. Had the national responsibility been higher she would be freer to-day; were the pecuniary burden more heavy, she would more lightly bear the weight."

The German element in Brazil must be organized without delay into a German political party, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The "unfortunate fact" is, it finds, that those Germans who became prominent in Brazilian politics ceased to regard themselves primarily as Germans and to act in that spirit:

"Still more observable is the lack of influential and capable men who could bring the German voters under their leadership. Only within a recent period, since the establishment of the republic, which conferred the suffrage upon all qualified foreigners, has there come about a change which is most evident in the names of the politicians to the fore in the state of Santa Catharina. There the first republican governor, right-hand man of Brazil's first President, bore the true German name of Müller. The present governor, Felippe Schmidt, shows in his name a German origin. Both are native-born Brazilians whose fathers came to the country from Germany. They are firm friends. But they can not be looked upon as Germans since they know no German, or claim to know none—perhaps to avoid becoming objects of suspicion to their Brazilian party associates. As long as a German speaks his own language, he remains a foreigner to the Brazilian, even if he be Brazilian-born."

But the German organ congratulates the fatherland upon the fact that there are five Germans in the state legislature of Santa Catharina who are German in speech, thought, and training, and who never lose sight of distinctively German interests. A writer in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), however, protests against the "Germanizing of people abroad simply because they are of German stock," and says a man's patriotic feeling belongs rightfully to the land in which he makes his home, his wife's home, and his children's home.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

KRUPP SCANDAL.—The legal proceedings against the Socialist organ *Vörwarts* of Berlin for "defaming" the late Herr Krupp have been withdrawn, a fact which that paper interprets as a vindication of itself.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ODYSSEY.—The wanderings of Joseph Chamberlain in South Africa inspire the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) with cynical criticism. If we are to credit this conservative sheet, the tour will come to nothing and end in a large bill for personal expenses.

DONKEYS AND A TIGER.—The Reichstag in Berlin suffers for want of intelligent management, asserts the *Volkszeitung* (Leipsic). The situation in which it finds itself proves that "a herd of mad donkeys can be more dangerous than a bloodthirsty tiger."

ITALY'S NEED OF A NAVY.—Certain ministerial sheets in Rome declare that Italy is in danger of falling greatly behind in her naval expansion. The *Patria* (Rome) says the Venezuelan affair shows Italy's need of a navy strong enough to uphold her rights in foreign waters.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND THE BALKANS.—A thorough understanding between Russia and Austria with reference to the Balkans is a probability of the near future, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which intimates that important negotiations are pending covering every point now in dispute.

A SOUTH AMERICAN STATESMAN.—The European press devotes much space to the career of the late Prudente de Moraes, some time President of Brazil, who died in retirement lately. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) pronounces him a statesman in every sense of the word, and one whose career did much to rescue the public life of Brazil and South America generally from discredit.

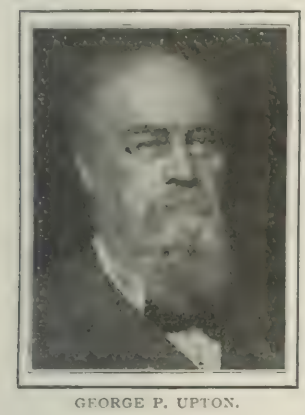
AN ANTI-ANARCHIST AUTOMOBILE.
Suggested by *Ulk* (Berlin) to King Leopold of Belgium

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOME MUSICAL BY-WAYS.

MUSICAL PASTELS. By George P. Upton. Cloth, 6¼ x 8¾ in., 213 pp. Price, $2.00 net. A. C. McClurg & Co.

IT will depend on the reader's ignorance of the subjects which Mr. Upton has treated whether or not he will enjoy this book. The more the reader knows the less he will enjoy. If the subject is all but new to him, he will find the pastel—just why "pastel" is not obvious—entertaining; but otherwise one will feel that what Mr. Upton's little essays have to convey is rather meager. However, when every Christmas sees the publication of so many perfunctory biographies of great musicians, a book that is bright and spontaneous and has anything new to say is to be welcomed.



GEORGE P. UPTON.

The ten essays which compose this volume deal with dissimilar subjects, which have in common only the fact that they are on out-of-the-way themes. This statement is not, however, entirely true. "The Beggar's Opera," for instance, gives a brief history of that famous work; but any one who knows anything whatever about the artistic life of England in the eighteenth century knows almost as much about the subject as Mr. Upton has to tell. In "Music and Religion," we are told that most of the great German composers were true Christians, which, while edifying in a way, is not made to seem either interesting or important. "Some Musical Controversies" is too large a theme to be treated in any other than a superficial way within the limits of an essay. The same is true of the essay "The Man Beethoven," which consists largely of amusing anecdotes about the great master. The most out-of-the-way subjects, which are also handled in the most interesting manner are: "The First American Composer," "The First Opera," and "The Bullfinch and the Nightingale."

The studies are chatty and informal in tone, and to people interested in reading about musical subjects, they can not fail to prove of interest; and even the more familiar topics will find a certain percentage of readers glad to have their knowledge reinforced. The book as a whole, if superficial, may serve to quicken the reader's interest.

DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE. By Winthrop L. Marvin. Cloth, 5¾ x 8½ in., 444 pp. Price, $2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IT is but natural that the recent political agitation in favor of the subsidizing of American ships should have fertilized popular interest in our merchant marine. It is also natural that such a book produced at such a time should be in the nature of a campaign document; and altho the reader may fairly reserve his decision as to the wisdom of any particular bill for the support of American shipping, he can hardly fail to be interested in the history of the effect which previous legislation has had in developing the prosperity of our commerce. There is, perhaps, no more important economic problem before the country than that which treats of the best method of fostering American ownership of merchant vessels. It has been Mr. Marvin's task to show that our shipping industry, if not exactly an infant industry, at least needs government support in order to struggle successfully with shipping which is still under allowance in foreign countries, and particularly in England. That the country at large is to receive benefit from American ownership of vessels, Mr. Marvin has been at little pains to prove; and he has practically taken it for granted that his readers have started with that premise. The merchant marine is worth developing at any price; that seems to be the spirit of his book. Whether or not the reader agrees with him, whether or not he believes that the development of American shipping ought to be forced by hot-house legislation or allowed to develop slowly as our great store of capital seeks investment, at all events there is a charm about Mr. Marvin's enthusiasm which can not fail to carry the reader through his pages. His style is attractive in its impetuousness; his facts are in the main accurate, and, if there is room for debate on some of his conclusions, at least the conclusions themselves are presented strongly enough to arouse debate, and that, of course, is a great thing in a book. Those readers who are interested in the South Seas may, perhaps, complain that not enough attention is given to our considerable sealing fleet, which did the main part of the pioneer work in the Antarctic regions in the early part of the nineteenth century. But this is a chapter of our mercantile history which is chiefly contained in old log-books which have never appeared in print. There is no need, however, for grumbling about deficiencies in Mr. Marvin's book. The details of the history of the American Merchant Marine can not be treated in 436 octavo pages, and the general proportions of the subject have been very judiciously laid out by this author.

WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

OOM PAUL SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

THE MEMOIRS OF PAUL KRUGER, TOLD BY HIMSELF. Cloth, 6 x 9¼ in., 445 pp. Price, $3.50. The Century Company, New York.

WHEN we consider that these memoirs, dictated by Mr. Kruger, partly to his private secretary, and partly to the former Under Secretary of State of the South African Republic (Mr. Piet Grobler), were first submitted to the vigilant scrutiny of an editor, Dr. Schowalter, and then revised by him in persistent colloquy with the President, who found himself under fire from a battery of two hundred (cross) questions, which his critical friend had masked for his reception; and, finally, that the editor's revised German text, "collated line for line with Mr. Kruger's original Dutch," is done into English with painful particularity by Mr. Teixeira de Mattos, including many interesting and edifying Notes by the editor of the German edition—after all this, the wonder is how anything Oom-Paulish can be left of the homespun and often surprising personality we are looking for. But, to the honor of the book and of all concerned in the making of it, be it said, the Oom Paul reflected in the frontispiece is disclosed on every page of this record. Not pretty to look at, mark you, nor a thing to be set to music; a man more apt to take off his coat to an affront than his hat to a coat-of-arms. As when an English lord, on a certain occasion, was presented to the President by some one who was induced to dilate upon the visitor's imposing pedigree and dignities, the President thought the gentleman might be interested to know that "I was a cowherd and my father a farmer"—a story which has led many simply good people to conclude that Mr. Kruger was never either arrogant or conceited. And now, at the end of the war, when "the Old Lion of the Transvaal" goes sadly *passant regardant*, looking for his lair, for a country that he might call his own, one's thought is recalled to the pathetic significance of a verbal incident in the Table of Contents, where the first word is "Homeless"—spoken of the child; and the last word is "Homeless"—spoken of the stout old heart that refuses to part with its courage and its hope, "because the peace is not such as the burghers wished."

PAUL KRUGER.

Between those two fateful words is spun the story of the making of a Man, told without fuss or flourish; beginning with the wanderings and wonderings of the child, nine years old, who goes trekking with his people across the Orange River, for hatred of the British, who, "having taken away his father's slaves, and sold them without accounting for the money, then set them free." And presently the child is busy with the other children and the women, molding bullets, loading rifles, even taking a shot now and then, in defense of Sarel Celliers and his small garrison, desperately holding a laager against a furious force of Zulus, who had just received oxen and cows for the land.

And so, to the end of the disheartening category of forlorn consecrations and thwarted fortitudes and outwitted projects of "plain dealing," it runs, a story of foes and fightings, at first with lion and panther, rhinoceros and elephant and buffalo; next with Kafir and Basuto and Zulu; and at last, and inevitably, with British High Commissioners, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Garnet Wolseley, Rhodes and Milner and Chamberlain, the Jameson Raid, and all the geographical varieties of trial and judgment grimly comprehended in the name of "Tommy Atkins."

The discovery of the gold-fields of the Witwatersrand wrought a revolution in the affairs of the republic. "Without the gold-fields," says Paul Kruger, "there would have been no war." When a burgher came to General Joubert, to tell him gleefully of the finding of a new gold-reef, Joubert rebuked him: "You would do better to weep; for this gold our country will be soaked in blood!"

Oom Paul had his impulses of generosity and affection, but they quite

failed to embrace the average Uitlander. At Paarde Kraal, on the occasion of the septennial commemoration of independence, "when he reviewed the history of his people in the light of God's Word," he saluted the mixed multitude in characteristic fashion: "People of the Lord: you old people of the country; you who are foreigners; you newcomers—yes, even you thieves and murderers." And in discussing with the British High Commissioner the circumstances of the riot at Johannesburg, he was reminded of a little story about a baboon he once had, which was so fond of him that it would attack any one who touched him. But once, when they were sitting by the fire, "the beast's tail got caught in the blaze; and immediately he flew at his beloved Oom." The Johannesburgers are just like that. They have burnt their fingers in speculations, and now they fly at Paul Kruger."

No, decidedly not pretty, nor picturesque, nor poetic; by no means courtly, gracious, or debonair. Nevertheless, we trace through these pages a very memorable figure—crude but convincing type of such a home-made hero as the Muse of History need not be ashamed to kiss her hand to.

THE LAST OF THE STOCKTON STORIES.

JOHN GAYTHER'S GARDEN. By Frank R. Stockton. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¼ in., 365 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

HERE is Mr. Stockton's last book. It is full of that rare and whimsical humor which made his genius so personal. This is the last crop of those inimitable whimsicalities which combined so much sound human nature with situations so grotesque and so irresistibly funny. It would be hard to estimate how much Mr. Stockton added to the gaiety of this country. How many people have laughed until they cried foolish tears over the wonderful Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine! There are thousands of families where that ginger-jar has developed into a household word, and "black stockings for sharks" passed into the slang of the day. There was only one imagination which could have conceived the remarkable wreck of the *Thomas Hyde*; and the very name of Rudder Grange makes one wish to read about Pomona once again; we are guessing yet if it was the lady or the tiger.

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

The world of literature has seen a merry crew of burlesquers, and the whimsical books are among the most precious that we have. There is one great difference between Mr. Stockton's absurdities and all others—excepting perhaps some of Robert Louis Stevenson's. Other writers of this class have spent themselves on the intricacies of their plots. Once the situation was worked out there seemed to be no force left to make real people. So this class of books is peopled almost exclusively with puppets. But no matter how impossible a situation Mr. Stockton's fantasy chanced, his characters were always real men and women.

Then, too, there was never anything portentous in Mr. Stockton's manner of telling a story. His style had always a child-like simplicity, and the more complex and wonderful was the narrative, the more matter-of-fact and convincing was the way he told the story. Neither were his imaginings at any time forced; marvelous plots, strange conceits, were as natural to him as going to market is to a careful housekeeper.

What is true of Mr. Stockton's younger work is also true of "John Gaypher's Garden." The humor of these last tales is not as riotous as formerly, but it is deeper than in some of his earlier short stories. There is the barest thread of narrative running through the book. Various people sit down under the trees in John Gaypher's sunny garden and spin yarns, and the audience comments upon them. It would be about as easy to write a story like one of them as to describe one. One can only say that they are inimitably funny.

AN ELEMENTAL MAID.

A DAUGHTER OF THE SNOWS. By Jack London. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 334 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THIS novel of Jack London's shows more power than anything he has done. The book throughout is splendidly virile, and glowing passages illumine the narrative. He has created a new woman, something elemental, physically almost savage, but with touches of the eternal feminine that prevent her being a man in petticoats—"A Daughter of the Snows," in truth, and a credit and embellishment of that wonderful region, Alaska. She must be an ideal of Mr. London's aggressive cerebrality, but she rings true and would not be herself in any other setting than that in which he places her. Frona Welse is a magnificent Amazon of the snowy Edge of Things, and if she ever seems escaping from the hold of her creator, Mr. London, it is when he lets her grow young-ladyish. She is a woman, clean-souled, strong-thewed, and with an essential touch of deep underlying sympathy. It is an achievement to have drawn a girl who has such a number of strictly masculine qualities and yet appeals to the best in a man keenly susceptible to womanly influence and charm.

JACK LONDON.

"A Daughter of the Snows" is the most vital presentation of Alaska that literature has yet known. The bitter cold, the wearying trails, the tremendous spring break-up of the ice-bound Yukon, the rough atmosphere of mining life, the biting color of social intercourse in Dawson and in the mining-camps, together with sharp-cut, forceful human beings, are all powerfully depicted. The reader is there and sees things pass before his eyes.

Mr. London could not handle his theme with such thorough assertiveness were he not strong and frank. He treats an episode, necessarily suggestive, in the wholesomest fashion, and with breezy purity. Frona Welse, the heroine, returns to Alaska after having been "on the outside" since she was a girl, getting cultured. She is twenty, and that the States and London have not enervated her is shown by the plucky and enduring way she treads the bitter trail which puts strong men on their mettle. She is separated from her outfit through some casualty, and arrives at a tent on a dismal night, wet and weary. An engaging young man is the sole occupant. She explains her plight and asks hospitality. He accords it willingly, and magnanimously says he will "sit up and watch the fire."

"Fiddlesticks!" she cried. "As tho your foolish little code were saved in the least! We are not in civilization. This is the trail to the Pole. Go to bed." So they sleep like tired children, their blanket couches on either side of the stove. It is only allowing her a proper share of feminine inconsistency, that she falls in love, not with this fine Vance Corliss, but a specious adventurer named St. Vincent.

The book is open to some criticism on the ground of technique. Mr. London's craftmanship is faulty. The narrative lacks perfect cohesion and unity. He dispenses his tale in sections which stand too much apart, and greater clearness as to place and date would help the novel materially. The language of two or three of the characters is absurdly polished. But it is a vigorous work, and Frona Welse is, as a whole, a wonderful and quite new phase of womanhood.

A MODERN ORATOR.

A FIGHTING FRIGATE, And Other Essays and Addresses. By Henry Cabot Lodge. Cloth, 316 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS volume contains ten essays and orations, of which seven are biographical. The title is that of the first essay, which proves to be an oration delivered in Boston several years ago upon the old *Constitution*, on the occasion of her return to the Charleston navy-yard. Senator Lodge uses this occasion to point out the effect of our naval victories in the war of 1812. Upon Great Britain the results were depressing and alarming. "In twenty years England had fought over two hundred single-ship actions with pretty much every people in Europe, and had lost only five of them. In six months she had fought five single-ship actions with us, and lost every one of them."

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

By far the best oration in this volume is that on John Marshall, whom Senator Lodge considers as a statesman pursuing steadily throughout his career the purpose of erecting out of the confederation of separate States a centralized government adherent to a dominant constitution. In this task, Marshall is credited with a share even greater than that of Washington or Hamilton, continuing their labors after the Federalist party had perished, and robbing Jefferson of the fruits of his ultra-republican policies by hedging them about with constitutional interpretations that made them instruments for accomplishing results that Jefferson abhorred.

An oration of almost equal interest upon Daniel Webster dwells chiefly upon his power and gift of oratory. Webster united in himself Shakespearian diction and the solidity and eloquence, at his best moments, of Cicero and Demosthenes.

The other essays are upon Oliver Ellsworth, Rochambeau, "The Treaty-Making Power of the Senate," called out by the discussions of the recent Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, "Some Impressions of Russia," and a combination eulogy of three Massachusetts governors, Greenhalge, Robinson, and Walcott.

The oratory of Senator Lodge is classical, his language chaste, his periods are sonorous, and his logical grasp of his subject is always that of a man able to see salient features and to marshal them in progress to defined results.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"As It Is In the Philippines."—Edgar G. Bellairs. (Lewis, Scribner & Co., New York, $1.50.)

"Economics of Forestry."—Bernhard E. Fernow. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50 net.)

"[illegible]."—A Memorial by Thomas Lansing, Jr. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.00.)

"The Divine Question."—Lionel Josaphare. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $0.25 net.)

"The International Directory of Booksellers and Bookbuyers' Manual for 1902-1903."—Edited by James Clegg. (Published by the editor at Rochdale, England.)

"Plays."—Bert Finck. (John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.)

"World Almanac for 1903."—(Published by *The World*, New York, $0.25, by mail $0.35, postpaid.)

"Succeseful Advertising, How to Accomplish It."—J. Angus MacDonald. (The Lincoln Publishing Company, Philadelphia.)

"Was Christ Born at Bethlehem."—W. M. Ramsay. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Four Little Indians."—Ella Mary Coates. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Mollie and the Unwiseman."—John Kendrick Bangs. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $1. net.)

"General History Way-Marks."—Charles C. Boyer. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $0.65.)

"Chinese Heroes."—Isaac T. Headland. (Eaton & Mains, $1 net.)

"Pictures and Problems from London Police Courts."—Thomas Holmes. (Edward Arnold, London.)

"Four Princes."—James A. B. Scherer. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

"The Unexpected Christ."—Rev. Louis Albert Banks. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.50.)

"The Death of Christ."—James Denney. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.50.)

"Twenty-Six Historic Ships."—Frederic Stanhope Hill. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50 net.)

"Things."—George W. Stevens. (The Franklin Printing & Engraving Co., Toledo, O.)

"The Isle of Content and Other Waifs of Thought."—George F. Butler. (The Erudite Press, Concord, Mass.)

"Twentieth Century Manual of Railway and Commercial Telegraphy."—Frederic L. Meyer. (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, $1.)

"Lays for Little Chaps."—Alfred James Waterhouse. (New Amsterdam Book Company, New York.)

"Shakespeare and His Forerunners."—Sidney Lanier. [2 Vols.] (Doubleday, Page & Co., $10 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Two Poems.

By CLIFFORD LANIER.

[The poems that follow have been selected from Mr. Lanier's "Apollo and Keats," issued by Richard G. Badger.]

LOVE'S RESERVE.

To WILHELMINE.

The poet [illegible], gazing wifeward said:
"Thou art the self of Beauty to my sight;
From dainty feet to glory-crowned head
[illegible]
[illegible]

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A pulsing couplet form in rhythm regal;
And o'er thy bosom drape the vestments white
Tenderly as words by music vestured.
If verse now had the graphic warmth of sun,
If Love could body what his heart would hide,
If thou wert less than wifely vestaled nun,
Dear love of thee might yield to Art's fond pride,
And, dressed in poet's breath, these veils aside,
Thou shouldst be wife and poem merged in one."

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Dreaming along the haunted shore of time
And mad that sea's Hellan song to sing,
He found the shell of beauty, rhythmic rime,
And fondly deemed its sheen a living thing.

Discord.

By CLARENCE URMY.

As o'er an untuned lyre I swept my hand
And through my soul the jangling sounds were poured,
I thought I could a little understand
Of God's great grief when heart-strings do not chord,
As, bending from His throne, He singles out
A thrice-blest player, bids him strike the strings—
When lo, instead of concord, din of doubt,
Babel of griefs, and cry of bitter things!

—In *Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Turning Dervish.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

Stars in the heavens turn,
I worship like a star,
And in its footsteps learn
Where peace and wisdom are.

Man crawls as a worm crawls;
Till dust with dust he lies,
A crooked line he scrawls
Between the earth and skies.

Yet God, having ordained
The course of star and sun,
No creature hath constrained
A meaner course to run.

I, by his lesson taught,
Imaging his design,
Have diligently wrought
Motion to be divine.

I turn until my sense,
Dizzied with waves of air,
Spins to a point intense,
And spires and centers there.

There, motionless in speed,
I drink that flaming peace,
Which in the heavens doth feed
The stars with bright increase.

Some spirit in me doth move
Through ways of light untrod,
Till, with excessive love,
I drown, and am in God.

—In London *Saturday Review.*

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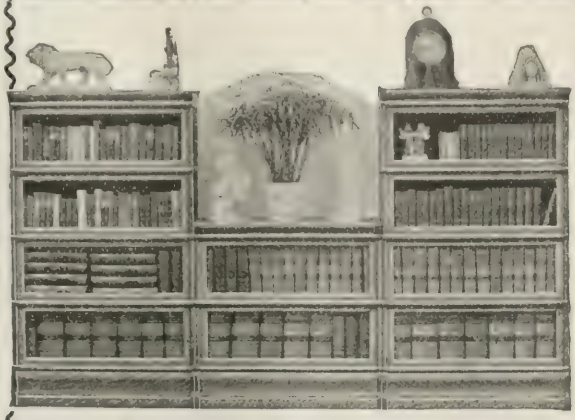

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NOTE—See our other advertisement in this magazine.

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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention this publication when writing to advertisers.

PERSONALS.

How Dewey Quelled a Mutiny.—Once when Admiral Dewey was executive officer of the old *Kearsarge*, in 1861, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, the sailors mutinied and went below to the gun-deck.

Summoning the ship's writer, who had charge of the watch muster, and arming himself with twelve pistols (they were of rather ancient pattern), Dewey, it is related, started for them. The ship's writer carried a lantern and the roll.

Reaching the mutineers, the destined hero of Manila Bay, facing them with a cocked pistol in each hand, and the other ten tucked away in the breast of his coat, said: "Call the roll!" The first named happened to be John Jones. Through sheer force of habit he answered, "Here." Aiming his pistol at Jones, who stood in the rear of the crew, Dewey said: "John Jones, I see you. I am going to have your name called once more, and if you do not answer and immediately go up on deck you are a dead man. Call the roll!" "John Jones!" rang out the voice of the ship's writer. No answer. Dewey fired. The bullet meant for John Jones went throught the heart of the man standing beside him.

Almost before his dead body struck the deck, Dewey, recocking his weapon, said: "Now, men, the roll will be continued. As each man's name is called he will answer and go up on deck. Call the roll!" "George Smith!" "Here," answered Smith, putting his hand to his foretop, and as the muzzle of Dewey's pistol frowned uncompromisingly upon him he stepped out from the ranks of his fellows and disappeared through the forehatch. One by one the remaining forty-eight followed suit.

Daudet and His Friends' Books.—Alphonse Daudet received so many new volumes written by his friends that he seldom read one; but this did not prevent him from forwarding the customary letter of approval. As illustrative of this the *Revue Hebdomadaire* publishes the following incident:

When Leon Cladel published his novel, "Omprandailles," he sent a copy to Daudet, who forthwith penned to his address a most elaborate letter of congratulation. The style of "Omprandailles," was unexcelled; the plot marvelous, etc., etc.; in fact the novel was nothing short of a *chef d'œuvre*. A few days later Cladel paid Daudet a visit, and to his great surprise discovered his novel, leaves uncut, in the middle of a big pile of new books. Daudet realized that he was caught and thought that it was best to confess. Therefore he called his secretary and told him in the presence of Cladel: "My dear sir, it seems to me that I instructed you to cut the leaves of all the new books sent to me; do not forget this in the future!" Useless to say that Daudet and Cladel could not look at each other without laughing heartily, and the [illegible] was closed in [illegible] manner.—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Grant's First Speech.—[illegible] Grant was worshiped when fresh from his triumph of crushing the Confederacy is shown by an incident

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WHY?—Made of copper and brass from top to bottom by workmen who know how to make good lamps. Have stood every climate and given entire satisfaction.

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BECAUSE—Handsome, best designed, best made, up-to-date, lighted, lowest, finest. Perfect, reduced cost light. From 50 to 100 Candle Power. Can be turned low at a cost of one cent per five hours. Give best, safest light known. From 150 to 600 candle power. Catalogue C.

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KLIPS Write for price list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

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G. P. Goerz Optical Works hereby wish to inform the intending competitors for the **International Prize Competition,** that at the request of a number of competitors in the English and French Colonies, the date of closing this contest has been postponed until the 30th of June, 1903.

Competitors who, with a view to this alteration, wish to withdraw their exhibit or exchange the same, are hereby notified that their exhibits will be kept at the New York Office until the date of shipment to Berlin.

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which Thomas B. Bryan writes in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia). Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan visited Chicago to attend the Sanitary Fair for the benefit of the sick and disabled soldiers. Mr. Bryan conducted Grant from the station to the fair.

Our progress was through cheering crowds, but above the roar of the multitude I could hear the men at our elbows exclaiming:

"I touched him!"

"Tipped his shoulder!"

"There's good luck for the rest of my life!"

At our entrance such a volume of applause as never before or since assailed my ears shook the huge structure until it trembled. I speak literally when I say that the sound was deafening. At first it was a chaotic roar. Then it soon formed itself into quick pulsation which struck the senses like blows from a hammer. "Grant! Grant! Grant!" it repeated.

Not by a glance or the movement of a muscle did he betray the slightest recognition of the marvelous ovation.

Finally, by force of sheer exhaustion and hoarseness, the crowd began to lessen the volume of its tumult. At last, from somewhere in the body of the house a man with a thunderous voice was heard to shout:

"If Grant won't talk have him make Sherman speak for him."

When Grant heard this his face betrayed the first sign of interest in the scene. Every man on the platform knew the great warrior had never addressed a public audience, and the belief was common that he would rather fight a desperate battle against heavy odds than attempt to say a dozen words from a platform.

Would he dare make the effort?

Suddenly he arose to his feet and took a step forward, as he began to speak.

"Fellow citizens," he said, "it is an inflexible rule of mine never to exact of a subordinate what I am unwilling to undertake myself."

Then he bowed and sat down.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Poor Type.—

"I can read my lover just like a book!"
Declared fair Winifred Hall.
"Why, what a feat!" exclaimed her friend,
"To master type so small!"

—*American Tit-Bits.*

An Experimenter.—PROFESSOR: "Have you done that experiment of melting ice?"

BOY: "No, but I tried to make love to a Radcliffe girl."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Three Women.—In a village lived three women who were asked to join a Woman's Club. "Alas," said the first woman, "I have lived but twenty years, and I have read but few books save those of a frivolous character. I do not know enough to join a Woman's Club."

"But I," said the second woman, "have lived twenty-five years, and I have read Ruskin and Emerson and much of Browning. I know enough to join a Woman's Club."

"I," said the third woman, "have lived thirty years, and I know too much to join a Woman's Club."—CAROLYN WELLS, in *Life*.

English Hash.—Cook a Green Crabbe until it

$47.50 OUR GENUINE SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL

TOP BUGGY
is sold direct from the makers at $47.50 and
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
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A Fairy Sandwich with an upper and lower crust of indescribable delicacy, separated with a creamy flavoring of

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76 Park Place, New York

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Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Burns. When it is Shirley Dense a'l sorts La[illegible] as Swift as possible in a Steele Bar. If [illegible] Kent did Baron.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

So Polite!—Hi[illegible] "Won't [illegible] of [illegible] Miss Spooner?"

Miss Spooner—"Alleyne"—London *Punch*

Its True Worth.—[illegible] LAWYER—"How much is [illegible] worth?"

SECOND LAWYER—"Admit it's thousand to Jagsby and two hundred thousand to us."—*Life.*

Trouble.—"If you had eight pennies and Billy had four, and you took his and put them to yours, what would that make?"

"Make trouble, I 'spect, 'cos I'd have to fight him 'bout it!"—London *Punch.*

Coming Events.

January 20.—Union of American Hebrew Congregations, at St. Louis.

January 20–22.—Convention of the Union Lumber Dealers' Association, at Pittsburg, Pa.

Convention of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, at New York.

Convention of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, at Kansas City, Mo.

International ice yacht races, at Kalamazoo, Mich.

January 21.—Convention of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, at Ottawa, Canada.

January 21–23.—Convention of the American Guild of Banjoists, Mandolinists, and Guitarists, at Philadelphia.

January 23–25.—Convention of the National Liberal Party, at Lexington, Ky.

Current Events.

Foreign.

December 29.—The Viceroy of India officially opens the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The Sultan of Morocco is said to be barricaded in his palace at Fez, prepared to repel a threatened attack by the rebels.

The Cuban Senate refuses to meet in extra session to dispose of the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Emperor Francis Joseph gives a farewell audience to United States Minister McCormick.

December 30.—France and Guatemala agree to submit their differences to The Hague Tribunal.

The Viceroy at Shanghai refuses to pay the January instalment of the indemnity in gold; the ministers decline to accept it on a silver basis.

The British Government offers General Vitjoen the command of a Boer force to be led against the Somalis.

December 31.—President Roca is named as arbitrator in the dispute between Peru and Bolivia.

Announcement is made from St. Petersburg that financial help for Finland will be welcomed.

January 1.—King Edward is officially proclaimed Emperor of India at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The reply of President Castro to the proposals

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I thoroughly study your case, prescribe for you the diet and the bathing which your system requires and give you special exercises necessary to bring you out as an individual in perfect health and symmetry. It is to my 12 years of work with women in person before I began my instructions by mail, that I attribute my marvelous success with my mail pupils. I have failed but in one instance to relieve the condition I set out to relieve. My work is not muscular exercise alone, it is physical **culture.** It begins with the causes—with the vital organs, the nerve centers, the lungs and the heart, and when I reduce a woman, I reduce her to **stay** reduced. When I build her, I build her to **stay** built.

My work cultivates the distinguished carriage and bearing and the engaging presence and ease, which at once bespeak culture and refinement. It gives you poise, mental, moral vital—perfect self-possession, a clear brain, quick perception and a nerve force vibrant with life.

The following are some extracts from letters on my desk since my last month's advertisement:

"Everybody notices the difference in my **complexion.** It has lost that yellow color almost entirely."

"My **deep breathing** has given my **skin** a new life and color and my hands and feet are much better. I am indeed grateful to you."

"Some inquire if my benefit is **permanent,** not seeming to realize that as development is attained, it **must** be **permanent.**"

"Before commencing your exercises I was compelled to use **glasses** which happily I do not need at the present time. I began to feel that **buoyancy** of **body** and **spirit** of which you speak."

"I wish I could have had a picture of my shape before and now—it would speak plainer to you than I can write you."

"I **never paid out any money with more satisfaction** than for these lessons."

"My **throat exercise** is helping my throat to my great delight. The only benefit I have ever received for it."

"My **catarrh** is better than it has been for three years."

"I wish that every **nervous** woman (and their name is legion) could know what benefit is to be derived from your work."

"Miss Cocroft, I am one-half **inch taller,** bust measurement has increased three inches and abdomen reduced 3½ inches."

"My **neck** and **chest** are filling out very perceptibly and am broader across the bust."

"Let me thank you for all you have been doing for my wife. She feels better now than she ever felt in her life, and looks better. She is ready for her third lesson, send it as soon as possible as she is very anxious to get it."

"I have neither had **colds** nor **indigestion** though I was very subject to both. I have gained eight pounds in flesh but 800 times this amount in feeling."

"I have lost twelve pounds so far—my bust and hips are smaller. I am feeling very well and full of courage."

I can take but a limited number of pupils, because I give each pupil my personal attention.

If you will write to me, I shall be glad to tell you just what I can do for you, sending you complete information in regard to my work and telling you whether I can reach your case and how. I know that I can reduce prominent abdomens and hips, build-up thin necks, bust and chest, and bring any woman to roundness and symmetry and I can give them relief from above diseases. I have done all of these hundreds and hundreds of times. It is no longer an experiment with me. Write to me.

For ten cents I send you an instructive and interesting booklet, showing the correct lines of a woman's figure in poise and movement and a card of correct poise for your dressing table.

Yours for a body expressing perfect health, perfect grace and perfect womanhood.

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CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Pubs., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago

for arbitration is received in London, Berlin and Rome.

The Kaiser sends his good wishes to President Roosevelt and to the people of the United States.

Emperor William intends to send descendants of Germans who fought under Washington as part of the Presentation Commission to accompany the statue of Frederick the Great to this country.

January 2.—The Commercial Treaty Society of Berlin issues a circular declaring that the United States tariff injures Germany, but says that the new German tariff will not improve matters.

Monsignor Guidi, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, reports to the Vatican on the progress of the negotiations regarding the friars.

The Sultan of Morocco is reported to contemplate abandoning Fez and declaring a holy war against the pretender.

January 3.—King George of Saxony is reported to be in a critical condition.

German marines land at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to cover the seizure of vessels in the inner harbor by the blockading fleet.

Preparation are being made to place Spain on a gold basis.

European Powers are again menacing China; a note demanding the payment of the indemnity on a gold basis is decided upon.

January 4.—The Sultan of Morocco, by becoming reconciled with his brother, practically puts an end to the rebellion.

Domestic.

December 29.—Binger Herrman, commissioner of the General Land Office, resigns.

The new battle-ship *Maine* is put into commission at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is opened at Washington.

December 30.—Señor Azpiroz, Mexican Ambassador in Washington, confirms the reports that his country contemplates a change from a silver to a gold standard.

The Navy Department, in order to protect sailors from the dives of Seattle, Wash., has issued an order forbidding war-ships to call at that port.

January 1.—President Castro's reply accepting the proposal to submit the Venezuelan dispute to arbitration is received by the State Department.

The United States Government is willing to accept payment of the Chinese indemnity on a silver basis.

The United States Steel Corporation announces a plan by which profits will be shared with employees.

Secretary Wilson gives information showing that the beet-sugar industry will not be harmed by the reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

New York's new police commissioner begins his work with some sensational changes in the force.

January 2.—Greetings to President Roosevelt are sent over the new cable from Hawaii.

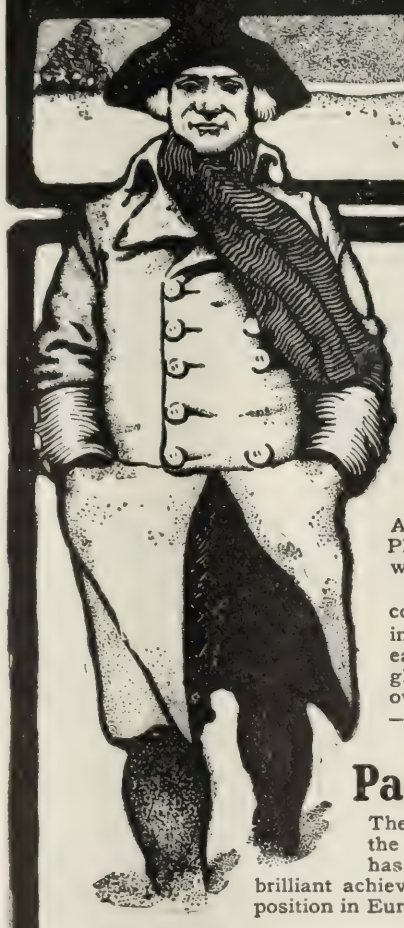
The text of Senator Hoar's anti-trust bill is made public.

The President declines to accept the alleged enforced resignation of the negro postmistress at Indianola, Miss., and orders the post-office closed.

January 3.—Negotiation for a Panama Canal Treaty continues in a deadlock over the question of the amount of annuity to be paid to Colombia.

The United States, it is believed, favors re-

EARLY WINTER NUMBERS OF
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
An Illustrated Weekly Magazine
Established 1728 by Benjamin Franklin
and regularly published for 175 years



To Begin January 17

GOLDEN FLEECE

The American Adventures of a Fortune-Hunting Lord

In this sparkling serial story of American society Mr. David Graham Phillips makes us personally acquainted with a certain type of Englishman.

His campaign, begun on the liner, is continued in New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago. In each of these cities we are given a glimpse of the local "Smart Set" and its own peculiar fads and foibles. The end—an unexpected one—comes in Chicago.

Another strong feature now running:

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The distinguished Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. For thirty years he has been of the inner circle, and his brilliant achievements have won for him a unique position in European politics.

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AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 705 5th Ave., N.Y. City.

ferring the Chinese indemnity controversy to The Hague Tribunal.

Southerners in Washington express indignation at the President's action in closing the Indianola post-office.

January 4.—The reports of the Philippine Commission and Governor Taft are made public.

G. B. Markle & Co., independent coal operators, reply to the statements made by the miners before the Coal Strike Commission.

CHESS.

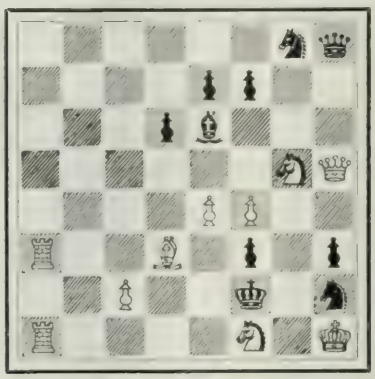
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 791.

CIX. MOTTO: "A minor key."

Black—Ten Pieces.



White Ten Pieces.

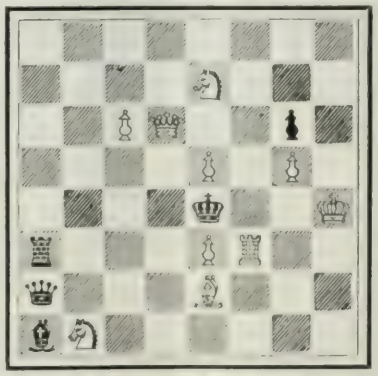
6 s q; 4 p p 2; 3 p b 3; 6 S Q; 4 P P 2; R 2 B 1 p 1 p; 2 P 2 k 1 s; R 4 S 1 K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 792.

CX.—MOTTO: "Yours truly."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 4 S 3; 2 P Q 2 p 1; 4 P 1 P 2; 4 k 2 K; r 3 P R 2; q 3 B 3; b S 6.

White mates in two moves.

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—Send for the—

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Thousands of students are now enrolled from all parts of the United States and Europe. The Dickson Method has long since passed the experimental stage it is an unquestionable success. It is indorsed by ministers, lawyers, bankers, actors, business men, in fact, we have indorsements from every class of thinking men and women.

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Rev. J. T. Osler, West Milford, N. J., says: "Just as sure as a mother can train her child to walk, your method will guide the weak and tottering memory to strength and vigor. The memory is held to the path by the threads that you provide, and acquires the art of self-government with help for all the mind's powers."

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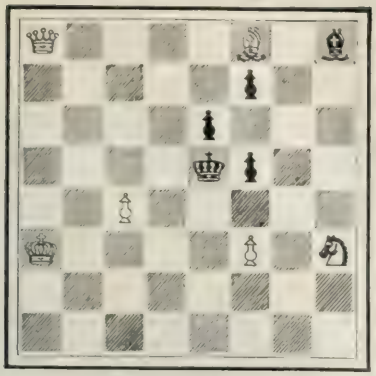
If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

Problem 793.

CXI. MOTTO: "Regina III."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

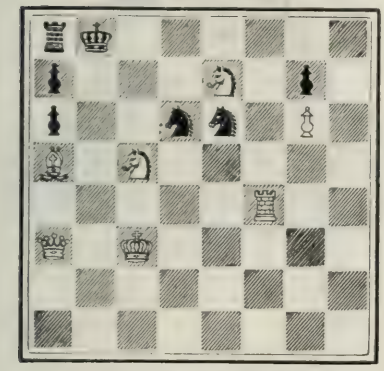
Q 4 B 1 b; 5 p 2; 4 p 3; 4 k p 2; 2 P 5; K 4 P 1 S; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 794.

CXII.—MOTTO: "Oxus."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

r b 6; p 3 S r p 1; p 2 s s 1 P r; B 1 S 5; 5 R 2; Q 1 K 5; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 775. XCIII.: Kt—K 7.

No. 776. XCIV.: B—Q 7.

No. 777. XCV.: Author's Key: P—R 8 (Kt).
Second Key: P—R 8 (Q).

No. 778. XCVI.: Author's Key: K—Kt sq.
Second Key: R—K 2 ch.

No. 779. XCVII.: Q—B 7.

No. 780. XCVIII.: Q—K 8.

No. 781. XCIX.: Q—K B 8.

No. 782. C.: Author's Key: Q—R 8.
Other Keys: Kt—Kt 4, Kt—Kt 6, Kt—K 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.

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The Voigt Game.

Played in the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia. Mr. Voigt has made the Sicilian a special study.

SICILIAN OPENING.

	LASKER. *White.*	VOIGT. *Black.*		LASKER. *White.*	VOIGT. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	16	P x Kt	Kt x P ch
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	17	K—B sq	B—K 3
3	P—Q 4	P x P	18	B—Q Kt 5 ch	K—B sq
4	Kt x P	Kt—B 3	19	Kt—Q 4	B x K Kt P
5	Q Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	20	Q—Q 2	Q—B sq
6	B—K 2	P—K Kt 3(a)	21	R—B sq	B—R 6 ch
7	P—K B 4(b)	B—Q 2	22	K—B 2	Q—Kt 5
8	B—K 3	B—K Kt 2	23	R x B	Q x R
9	Kt—Q Kt 3	P—Q R 4	24	R x Kt	R—K Kt 6 (f)
10	P—Q R 4	R—Q B sq(c)	25	B—B sq	Q—R 5 (g)
11	P—K Kt 4	P—K R 4 (d)	26	Kt—B 3 (h)	Q—Kt 5
12	P—K Kt 5	Kt—K Kt 5(e)	27	Q—B 3	K—Kt sq
13	B—K Kt sq	Kt—Q Kt 5	28	B—R 2	P—R 5
14	P—K R 3	B x Kt ch	29	Q—B 8 ch	wins (i).
15	P x B	R x P			

(Comments by Reichelm.)

(a) The modern modus of the Sicilian opening.

(b) Starting the new line of attack he played against Showalter.

(c) In the simultaneous seance Voigt made the better move of Kt—Q Kt 5 at once, and the game proceeded with 11 Kt—Q 4, Castles, 12 P—K R 3, R—Q B sq, etc. Game was ultimately drawn.

(d) Pawn-moves of the advanced kind are best taken care of by similar counter-moves. See also Black's ninth move.

(e) Losing some material, but Voigt has a counter-attack.

(f) The Voigtian combination is nearing its denouement. With threat of R—Kt 7 ch Lasker walks the chalk-line.

(g) Crisis of play has arrived. At this point Emanuel had but one move to win the game.

(h) The one move to win.

(i) Forcing the exchange of Queens.

Concerning the Pillsbury-Lissek game in LITERARY DIGEST, November 15, two correspondents have gained a forced mate in *four* moves, instead of five as announced by Mr. Pillsbury:

1 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 4 2 Q—Q 7, Q—K 5 3 Q x Q, Any 4 mate

Pillsbury began by R—B 3.

"A Man is no Stronger Than His Stomach."

INDIGESTION

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Dear Sir:—I have the greatest difficulty with my stomach, and my family physician and others whom I have consulted treated me since 1887, without any favorable result.

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Extracts from the Remarks of Dr. Thomas at the Physical Culture Mass Meeting, held at the Grand Opera House, New York, June 1st.

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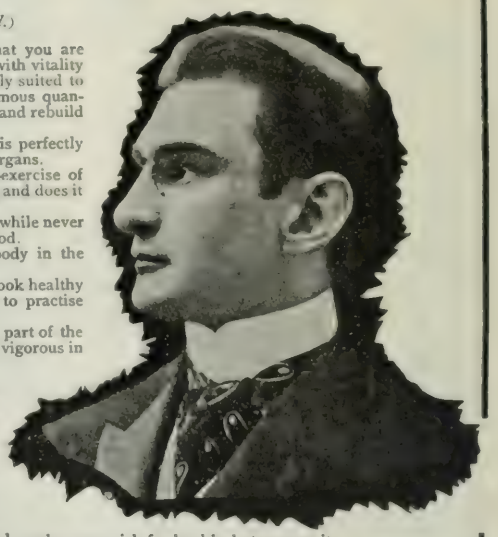

The advantage of eating raw food is that you are eating vital food so that you can fill your system with vitality and **cast off disease.** If the food is scientifically suited to your condition, you can take this vital food in enormous quantities, so that you can soon force out all impurities and rebuild your body.

There is no danger of over-eating, as the food is perfectly suited to the requirements of your internal or vital organs.

There is no over-exercise of one organ or under-exercise of another; but each organ has its special work to do, and does it with delight and pleasure.

The food is so pleasant that those who eat it for a while never think of returning to tasteless, devitalized cooked food.

It allows us to make a perfectly symmetrical body in the place of a deformed, diseased one.

Sick and deformed men should be ashamed to look healthy animals in the face. No doctor should be allowed to practise who cannot keep his own body healthy.

There are elements in the Natural Food for each part of the body, so that each tissue is renewed and becomes vigorous in the performance of its individual work.

This vital material is of such nature that it does not long remain in our bodies, but rapidly changes them so that we have a new body every few months.

Hence in the place of growing older, we grow younger.

There is no telling how long a person would live who lives in accordance with nature on Natural Foods.

There are thousands of persons who say they feel healthy, but they do not look so. No Insurance Company would accept them. Natural Food not only makes you wish for health, but possess it.

Raw Food makes it possible for men to be as healthy as wild animals, in spite of their intelligence.

It is a well-known fact that the entire human race is half sick, while the wild animals rejoice in health, and yet we are supposed to have the most intelligence.

The Creator, who formed man, also formed his food.

Do you think He knew what He was doing? I do.

I find by practical experience with it that it was formed perfectly to suit our requirements.

Whereas, if I take the same food after having changed it from a living to a dead thing, that it no longer answers my requirements.

There are elements in Raw Food which not only nourish the body, but keep it clean.

Raw Food harmonizes thoroughly with Natural air, water and Natural heat.

It allows one to exercise and rest in the fullest sense.

I would as soon think of cooking the air I breathe, or the water I drink, as to cook the food I eat.

Each mouthful of vital food taken into your body helps you to digest the next meal.

Over-training is utterly impossible in the mental or physical athlete who is eating Raw Food. While, on the other hand, if he is eating cooked food, there is no telling when he will break.

If one eats the food his Creator intended for him he will be able to manifest his Creator's desires by living a perfectly healthy, happy, vigorous life: doing good to himself and others. Whereas if he materially changes his food from its original nature, he must go through life sick and deformed; making himself and others miserable.

There is no life without life, and no continuation of life without other life.

You may eat uncooked healthy live food and live, or unhealthy cooked food and die.

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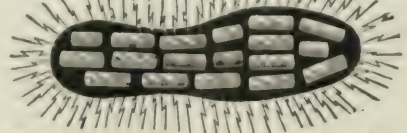

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"Without Judaism Christianity would have had no foundation; without Christianity the spirit of Judaism would have wielded no universal influence," says Mr. Harris Weinstock in his new book "Jesus, the Jew." The Jew has given the world its greatest preachers, teachers and teachings, but the Christian made the God of Israel become the God of all civilization. The Jew was confined by tradition. He lacked aggressiveness. God chose Jesus as the messenger to create a renewed spiritual wave, and Paul's broad cosmopolitanism made it possible to send God's message out to the whole world. These are a few thoughts from one of the ten frank talks by the author of the book. 12mo, Cloth $1.07 post paid. Third edition. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE INDIANOLA INCIDENT.

STRONG feeling is displayed by the New Orleans papers in their comment on the Indianola (Miss.) post-office affair; but the rest of the press, North and South, seem able to treat it not only with calmness, but in some cases with good-natured repartee. One paper in Chicago and another in Memphis suggest to the people of Indianola that if they don't like their treatment by the Government, they might secede; and a paper in Atlanta suggests, on the other side, that the President appoint a negro postmistress at Oyster Bay, and hints that it is about time the negro postmistress of Indianola was invited to the White House to dinner. Only the most extreme opinions in the Southern papers have been telegraphed to the press of the North and West, and the impression has been created in this way that the people of that region favor violent and savage treatment of negro office-holders, an impression that the Charleston *News and Courier* brands as "a gross libel on the Southern people." A comment that tells the story of the incident, and, at the same time, represents the view of the more temperate Southern papers, is the following one from the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:*

"The trouble at Indianola, Miss., which has resulted in the closing of the post-office at that place, is most regrettable. It is a pity that it could not have been avoided. It is a pity that it should have been brought to such an acute crisis. It has ugly features to it. The Cox woman was appointed six years ago by President Harrison. She was a negress then as now. She was reappointed two years ago. Her husband is a man of means. Her own character is exemplary. No protest against her appointment was heard. She was acceptable to every one. Leading Democrats indorsed her and went on her bond. Leading Democrats still are her friends and defenders. The opposition to her is of recent growth.

"It is not necessary to believe that only 'the lawless element of the town' is opposed to the Cox woman as postmistress, altho this is what her Democratic bondsmen telegraphed the President. There is no escaping the conclusion, however, that the white people are divided on the question, and that only a part of them is acting in a lawless manner by making threats and compelling a postmistress to resign.

"Colored people should not be appointed to public positions in communities where race prejudice exists. It produces unnecessary irritation. But this seems to be an exceptional case, and it is not easy to see what course is left the President other than the one he has taken. He has already declared himself on the question and he need not be expected to change.

"Meantime the business interests of a flourishing town must suffer. The suffering will be temporary because a solution will be found, and all because of two mistakes. One of these mistakes was committed when a colored woman was appointed postmistress in a Mississippi town, and the other was when certain people in that town, six years afterward, drove her from office by threats and menaces."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* and the New Orleans *States* take the affair much more seriously. The former journal declares that Postmaster-General Payne "knows that incidents of this kind inflame political prejudice at the North and strengthen Mr. Roosevelt's grip upon the Republican electorate," and that "he would rejoice to coin political capital out of it." And then it exclaims:

"Let him attempt to do so, if he will! The South has for thirty-six years resisted just such attempts and is prepared to resist them forever. . . . If Mr. Roosevelt, knowing as he does the conditions that obtain at the South, persist in this madness of his—for that is what it is, madness—the responsibility will, in the judgment of his countrymen, lie at his own door. If violence follow, its victims will be on his head; for, after all is said, it will be clear to every one that by a nod of his head or by a stroke of his pen the President could have averted it, and averted it, too, without infringing the rights of any citizen of any color in any State of the Union."

Even more outspoken is the comment of *The States*. It charges the President with "the deliberate purpose of offending and insulting the white people of the South" "to pander to the negro vote of the Northern pivotal States," and goes on to make this threat:

"If President Roosevelt has made up his mind to outrage and insult people of the South by appointing and keeping in office obnoxious negroes, his negro appointees will be killed, just as the negro appointees of other Republican Presidents have been put out of the way.

"Some persons will say, no doubt, that these are intemperate and violent views, but we are confident that they will be indorsed by the majority of the people in the Southern States. It may be said also that if Mr. Roosevelt's negro appointees are killed or run out of the country, he will dragoon the South with federal troops. In such an event we are confident that the fact will be quickly established that our people are fully as strenuous as their Knickerbocker President.

"The people of the South were dragooned during the 'Dark Days of Reconstruction,' and the history of that period shows that they did some dragooning on their own account. It was effective then, and it is well for the President to know that it will be still more effective now. If he desires, in order to serve his own political ends, to raise 'a rough house' in the South, he can rest assured that the game will be made entirely interesting for him."

In the midst of this discussion the President has nominated Dr. Crum, a negro, to be collector of the port of Charleston. This appointment is not relished by the white people of South Carolina, but the Charleston *News and Courier* remarks that the President is hurting the blacks more than the whites, for such appointments "will do more to revive race animosities in

the South than any act done by a Republican President in twenty years." It says further:

"Every negro in the South will feel the effects of Crum's appointment in time, and in ways that can not be described. The hope of the negro, so long as he shall remain in this country, is in the friendship and help of the white people of the South. He knows that. The greatest of all the negroes in the United States, Booker Washington, knows that, and has said, in effect, that the best friends the negro has are the Southern white people. There are many ties which have bound them together, but federal office-holding is not one of them. It will be found that the President's policy of appointing negroes to office in the South as a premium to encourage yet other negroes to aspire to office in the South will cost the negroes in one way and another, and none of them unlawful ways, far more than the offices are worth in pay to the office-holder or in 'recognition' to the race."

THE MINERS' UNION AND "THE MIRE."

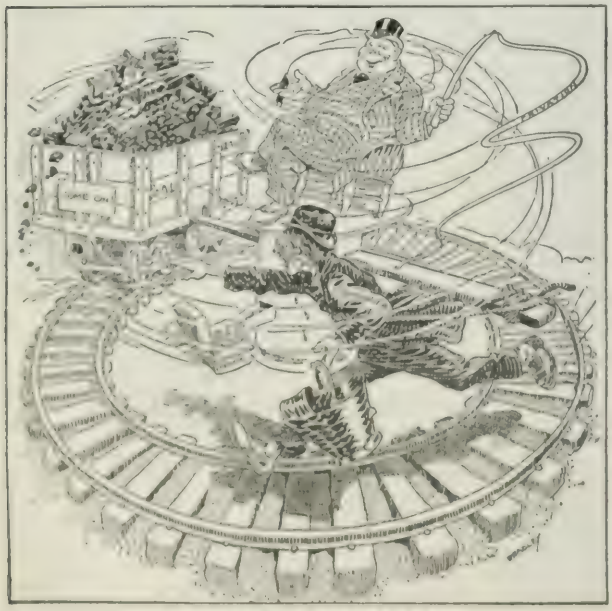
"I . . . would be glad to see your order come up out of the mire," said Judge Gray, chairman of the coal strike commission, to John Mitchell on Thursday of last week, after listening to about 150 non-union miners and their relatives, who told of murders, assaults, boycotts, the dynamiting of houses, and other acts of violence and persecution to which they were subjected during the strike. And when Mr. Mitchell objected to the Judge's words, the latter exclaimed: "I am waiting to hear of one instance of discipline among these mobs. I have yet to hear of one man being expelled from your union for these evident misdeeds. I have yet to hear of one union voice raised for law and order." And again, referring to the fatal riot at Shenandoah, the Judge said: "There was a crowd, and as yet I have heard no evidence of a disciplining voice in that mob. No man there said: 'Shame on the cowards.' No man that I have heard of raised his voice in behalf of the law and order of the community in which he lived." The colloquy grew warmer, and at length Mr. Darrow, counsel for the union miners, when asked if he thought "it would be entirely consistent with the advice of the president of this organization to allow a man to stay in the union after being convicted of crime, or of violence, and of preventing other men from going to work," replied: "I would say Yes, seven and seventy times seven. I will say that I do not consider that these men who did these things were bad men. They were done under the most terrible provocation and under circumstances of dire distress. I am not willing to believe that these men are criminals."

No daily newspaper that we have seen justifies the miners' union in this inferred approval of violence. The evidence "goes far to justify this most serious allegation" that the union "practically encouraged this reign of terror by doing nothing—beyond verbally disavowing unlawful acts of violence—to put an end to it," says the New York *World*, which sympathizes with the miners' side of the controversy. And the Scranton *Tribune*, which is thoroughly familiar with conditions in the strike region, says:

"The colloquy between President Mitchell and Judge Gray yesterday went to the heart of the serious part of anthracite labor issue. Questions of wages and hours of work are purely mathematical. Their adjustment is by no means difficult where honest intent is present on both sides in interest.

"But when peaceful communities are invaded with the effect of converting them into centers of lawlessness and outrage, it becomes necessary not only for the invaders to show substantial justification for the invasion but also more than a negative innocence of law-breaking. During the recent strike, we had in the coal-fields a government, not by the United States or by Pennsylvania, except in certain general forms; actually the government was by labor-unions. The unions decided what men connected with our chief industry should and should not work in freedom, and tried to decide, and in many instances did decide, how commerce should proceed, and who should be permitted to ride on public conveyances and buy the necessaries of life.

"The chief officers of these unions, it is true, deplored violence and urged their followers to be law-abiding. Their public speech was uniformly correct; but did they exhaust their power in enforcing their professions? Did the miners' union, for instance, throw the whole influence of its powerful organization in the behalf of law-observance and public order? We don't think there can be any doubt as to history's final reply. Judge Gray's wish that this great labor-union may wholly come up into the sunlight of American freedom and civilization is not an unkind wish and John Mitchell had no reason to take umbrage at it. The broad jury of intelligent public opinion before which Mr. Mitchell says he is resting his case will not see in Judge Gray's comment anything to take exception to; on the contrary, it will applaud it and reaffirm it, and, in the long run, enforce it should it be resisted, which is inconceivable."



THE CO-OPERATIVE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

SPECULATOR: "Why should he grumble; ain't I keeping him warm?"
—*The Chicago News.*

"IT'S HIS FAULT."
—*The Chicago Tribune.*

EFFECTS OF THE COAL FAMINE ON THE CARTOONISTS.

MAYOR A. A. AMES,
Who fled from Minneapolis, under indictment for corruption in office.

HOVEY C. CLARKE,
"Foreman of the grand jury which cleaned out Mayor Ames's administration, caught and had convicted the officials who sold criminal rights to loot Minneapolis."

D. PERCY JONES,
"The acting-mayor, who refused to license vice either for public revenue or public safety."

MEN PROMINENT IN MINNEAPOLIS CORRUPTION AND REDEMPTION.

Courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) says in defense of the union:

"The operators are making a huge effort to have the public believe that all the incendiary destruction of property and the shootings and beatings of scabs and their sympathizers were the work of the strikers. There was lawlessness there. There are similar crimes committed every day in every city in our land. There would have been shootings, incendiary fires, and assaults in the anthracite region had there been no strike. As a matter of fact there was less crime committed in the region during the strike than during any other period of five months in the past twenty years. The statistics of the police courts prove that, and those records are irrefutable evidence that the United Mine Workers acted as a restraint upon the lawless. It is a source of wonderment that the oppressed people were so self-contained. Remember what these people had undergone, how they had been oppressed and robbed, and then you will not be surprised that there were some lawless acts done, but rather you will wonder that they were so few of them."

THE PLUNDERING OF MINNEAPOLIS.

WHAT *The Outlook* (New York) characterizes as "a brazenness of municipal corruption not equaled in Chicago or even in New York during the past quarter of a century," is laid bare in an article by Mr. Lincoln Steffens in *McClure's Magazine* under the title "The Shame of Minneapolis." In this article Mr. Steffens tells of an alleged "system of robbery, blackmail, and plunder" which existed during the fourth term of Albert A. Ames as mayor of Minneapolis, beginning in 1900 and continuing until Hovey C. Clarke, foreman of the grand jury last year, brought about the exposure and conviction of most of the criminals. Mayor Ames succeeded in becoming mayor of Minneapolis twice as a Republican and twice as a Democrat, altho Mr. Steffens believes that he would never have been elected for the fourth time had not that year (1900) been a Presidential year. In Mayor Ames's previous administrations he had not been especially venal. He was a "spender" and not a "grafter," being "guilty of corruption chiefly by proxy." At the beginning of his fourth term, he set out to organize a system of corruption for his own enrichment. He made his brother, Col. Fred W. Ames, who recently returned "under a cloud" from service in the Philippines, where "he proved a coward under fire," chief of police, and Norman W. King, who was formerly a gambler, chief of detectives. Irwin A. Gardner, a medical student under Dr. Ames, was made special policeman for the sole purpose of collecting money from disorderly houses, and John Fitchette, known as "Coffee John," was made captain of police with no other duties than to sell places on the police force. Mr. Steffens then goes on to tell of the carnival of corruption that followed:

"The administration opened with the revolution on the police force. They liberated the thieves in the local jail, and made known to the Under World generally that 'things were doing' in Minneapolis. The incoming swindlers reported to King or his staff for instructions, and went to work, turning the 'swag' over to the detectives in charge. Gambling went on openly, and disorderly houses multiplied under the fostering care of Gardner, the medical student. But all this was not enough. Ames dared to break openly into the municipal system of vice protection.

"There was such a thing. Minneapolis, strict in its laws, forbade vices which are inevitable, then regularly permitted them under certain conditions. . . . Disorderly houses were practically licensed by the city, the women appearing before the clerk of the municipal court each month to pay a 'fine' of $100. Unable at first to get this 'graft,' Ames's man Gardner persuaded women to start houses, apartments, and, of all things, candy stores, which sold sweets to children and tobacco to the 'lumber Jacks' in front, while a nefarious traffic was carried on in the rear. But they paid Ames, not the city. . . . . .

"They let gambling privileges without restriction to location or 'squareness'; the syndicate could cheat and rob as it would. Pedlers and pawnbrokers, formerly licensed by the city, bought permits now instead from 'Gardner's father,' A. L. Gardner, who was the mayor's agent in this field. Some two hundred slot-machines were installed in various parts of the town, with owner's agent and mayor's agent watching and collecting from them enough to pay the mayor $15,000 a year as his share. . . . But the women were the easiest 'graft.' They were compelled to buy illustrated biographies of the city officials; they had to give presents of money, jewelry, and gold stars to police

officers. But the money they still paid direct to the city in fines, some $35,000 a year, fretted the mayor, and at last he reached for it. He came out with a declaration, in his old character as friend of the oppressed, that $100 a month was too much for these women to pay. They should be required to pay the city fine only once in two months. This puzzled the town till it became generally known that Gardner collected the other month for the mayor. The final outrage in this department, however, was an order of the mayor for the periodic visits to disorderly houses, by the city's physicians, at from $5 to $20 per visit. The two physicians he appointed called when they willed, and more and more frequently, till toward the end the calls became a pure formality, with the collections as the one and only object."

The excesses of the administration "became so notorious," we are told, as to cause alarm among certain county officers. Sheriff Megaarden interfered and arrested a few gamblers, which led to his removal from office. Then the final breakdown of the "system" came from dissensions within. The conspirators began to rob one another, and finally the "whole system became so demoralized that every man was for himself."

At this time, April, 1902, the grand jury was drawn with Hovey C. Clarke as foreman. He determined to break up the "Ames gang." Two men who worked for Gardner, "Billy" Edwards and "Cheerful Charlie" Howard, were arrested and arraigned. Says Mr. Steffens:

"A prosecutor was needed. The public prosecutor was being ignored, but his first assistant and friend, Al. J. Smith, was taken in hand by Mr. Clarke. Smith hesitated; he knew better even than the foreman the power and resources of the Ames gang. But he came to believe in Mr. Clarke, just as Edwards had; he was sure the foreman would win; so he went over to his side, and, having once decided, he led the open fighting, and, alone in court, won cases against men who had the best lawyers in the State to defend them. His court record is extraordinary. Moreover, he took over the negotiations with criminals for evidence, Messrs. Clarke, Hield, Elwood, and the other jurors providing means and moral support. These were needed. Bribes were offered to Smith; he was threatened; he was called a fool. But so was Clarke, to whom $28,000 was offered to quit, and for whose slaughter a slugger was hired to come from Chicago. What startled the jury most, however, was the character of the citizens who were sent to them to dissuade them from their course. No reform I ever studied has failed to bring out this phenomenon of virtuous cowardice, the baseness of the decent citizen. Nothing stopped this jury, however. They had courage. They indicted Gardner, Norbeck, Fred Ames, and many lesser persons. But the gang had courage, too, and raised a defense fund to fight Clarke."

Norbeck, Fred Ames, and King were convicted and sentenced to various terms in prison. Mayor Ames, under indictment and heavy bonds, fled from the city. Alderman D. Percy Jones was appointed acting mayor and with the help of the grand jury succeeded in wiping out the last vestige of Mayor Ames's régime.

$3,000,000 RELIEF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

IT was only two months ago, notes the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), that the President declared in his Memphis speech that "the progress of the [Philippine] islands in material well-being" had been "astounding." On Wednesday of last week he despatched a special message to Congress calling for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to relieve "the present distress in the islands." The present distress which he refers to was described at some length in these columns in our issue for December 20 (p. 825). Most of the farm animals have been carried off by the rinderpest; cholera, famine, and a disordered currency are working havoc among all classes of the people, and the Philippine commission has felt itself compelled to spend $15,000,000 of the insular revenues for relief supplies. Governor Taft says: "It may be that as the conditions grow worse—for they are likely to do so before they grow better—it will be necessary in a province like Cavité, where ladronism seems inbred in the people, to proclaim martial law and even to call in the military finally to suppress it, but it is still hoped this may be avoided."

"This hideous illustration of the workings of benevolent assimilation," as the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.) calls it, affords the anti-imperialist journals material for considerable moralizing. Thus the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"If a few millions will help to repair some of the waste which our terribly mistaken war in the Philippines has made, let them go. They are but a drop in the bucket of our wasteful and unnecessary outlay there, and they may salve the national conscience a trifle. Reckonings in nature and the moral world are not to be escaped. Oratory will not delay them, or misrepresentation avail to gild them beyond a certain point. Soon or late, and speedily now, we must face the inexorable consequences of an adventure alien to Republican ideals and hence horribly troublesome. The statesmanship of Hoar and of Boutwell, of Reed and

RAISING THE MORTGAGE.

If our southern brother would raise more mortgage and less other things, no one would object. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

MAINTAINING A DIGNIFIED SILENCE ON THE CANAL QUESTION.

SECRETARY HAY (impatiently): "What's the matter, kitty got your tongue?" —*The Kansas City Journal.*

SOUTH AMERICAN MOODS IN CARICATURE.

of Edmunds, stands already and amply vindicated in more unpleasant ways than one."

What might have been is sketched by the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) in the following paragraphs:

"It is instructive at this stage in our rule of the Philippines to consider what the imperialists would be saying at the present moment if the islands had not been seized by us, and if, under native control, they had drifted into the state in which, according to the official reports of the Philippine commission and of the Secretary of War, they are now languishing. We may be sure that the ladronism, and the cholera, and the loss of nine-tenths of the caribaos, and the demoralized finances, would have been lumped by our imperialists into one great heap of accusing wretchedness, the unanswerable proof of the imbecility of anti-imperialist sentimentalism. No such thing, it would have been said, could have happened if Uncle Sam had taken hold of the affairs of those poor little brown men, and done what he knew was really best for them, instead of letting them do what they thought was best for themselves. But of course, now that the thing has happened with Uncle Sam in charge for the past four years, it must be regarded as an unavoidable visitation of Providence. . . . . .

"Another aspect of our experience in insular management thrusts itself upon public notice at this juncture. In Cuba, thus far, none of the things have come about, or shown signs of coming about, that were looked upon by imperialists as so sure to flow from an attempt of the Cubans to carry on their own government. There is complete order and peace in the island. The public revenue comes in well, and, according to all current reports, is administered in an exemplary way. The general condition of the island is prosperous, in spite of the failure of this country to institute tariff reciprocity with it. Lawlessness that threatened to become serious and general at Havana some weeks ago, in connection with a labor strike, was suppressed with a promptness and completeness that might well put some of our own foremost cities and States to the blush. If there shall be troubles and disturbances in the future, nobody will be surprised; but the experience of the little republic has already been sufficient to disprove the charges of hopeless incapacity which passed current with such ease before the experiment of self-government was tried. The difference between our course in Cuba and our course in the Philippines was precisely the difference between a policy inspired by a genuine desire to give the people a fair chance to show what they could do and a policy in which, while professing to be actuated by the purest motives, we were really controlled by the itching desire to grab the islands. Peaceful establishment of self-government and contentment was the result of the one policy; a devasting war, with famine, pestilence, and destitution as its sequel, is thus far the record of the other."

JOHN MARKLE,
Who differs with his critics in regard to his alleged unkindness to his employees, their widows, and orphans.

An expansionist reply may be seen in the following comment by the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.):

"The Philippine islands are passing through the same period of adjustment to new conditions that Porto Rico and Cuba had to pass through. They will emerge from it with a vastly larger degree of prosperity and progress than they ever had before, or ever could have had without the American connection. They have been the scene of a war that their people brought upon themselves. . . . Tho the distress proceeds, as to its ultimate cause, from our disposition to help the Philippines, and is not, as the anti-imperialists are trying to make out, the result of a deep and dark American conspiracy to ruin and torture their people, we can not evade our responsibility in the matter. We doubt if any American wishes to evade it, and we are therefore convinced that the President's demand for a $3,000,000 relief appropriation will be granted, as it should be.

"The development of the Philippine islands has not yet been begun. Their sources of wealth have scarcely been touched. When this development has been fully entered upon, there will be no need of relief appropriations. The islands will more than take care of themselves."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"While the islands were the seat of war, nobody except those who denied the right of government to maintain itself could blame the United States for the devastation caused by insurrection against its authority. But when peace is established and American sovereignty is supreme, it is incumbent upon the United States to spare no pains to restore tranquillity and prosperity. No excuse of distance or congressional absorption in other problems will relieve us of responsibility. Our capacity as a nation to deal with the problem is yet on trial. We have shown our power and caused it to be obeyed. Now, if we are not to be disgraced we must show that we have both the disposition and ability to use that power with generosity and with discretion. We can not drift. We must be active and attentive, and make our rule a positive blessing or it will be a curse. If Statehood bills, or beet-sugar interests, or political intrigue stand in the way, they must be shoved aside."

JOHN MARKLE'S DEFENSE.

A WIDESPREAD reputation for humanity and kindness to the men in his employ was given by the newspapers, during the coal strike of 1900, to John Markle, the managing partner of G. B. Markle & Co., independent coal operators at Jeddo, Pa. But in the last few months he seems not only to have lost that reputation, but to have acquired a far different and less desirable one. His rather forcible remarks to the President at the meeting of the strike principals in Washington to consider arbitration brought down upon him a good deal of unfriendly comment; but when some of the strikers from his mines went on the stand before the commission last month and told stories that brought tears to the eyes of the commissioners, the newspapers seemed to regard him as the embodiment of inhuman capitalism. One cartoonist depicted him as weeping over the horrors of the Spanish inquisition while crushing a miner, his wife, and children in a press, and he has been denounced and caricatured all over the country.

Mr. Markle seems to feel this change of sentiment deeply. He has written a pamphlet of forty-four pages in his own defense and is sending it around to the newspapers, who, however, seem to be paying little attention to it. He has also had most of the pamphlet printed in the advertising columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. Markle's unpopularity has been due largely to the feeling aroused by the stories of Henry Coll, Andrew Chippie, and Mrs. Burns. Henry Coll, his sick wife, and aged mother were evicted from a Markle house in a November rain-storm, and his wife died not long after, so Mr. Coll testified, from the effects of it. Andrew Chippie, a small boy, told of having his pay withheld by the Markle Company to pay a rent debt owed by his father before he was killed in the mines; and Mrs. Burns said that after her husband was killed in the mines she and her children had to work thirteen years to pay off an accumulated rent and coal bill presented by the company. The general newspaper idea seems to be that the company, instead of collecting from widows and children debts owed, not by them, but by the dead husband and father, ought to have paid them damages. Mr. Markle says, however, that "the father of the boy Chippie was killed as the result of his own negligence," and his mother "had been allowed

to live in the [company] house from the time of the death of her husband without ever having been called upon to pay for rent or coal." When the boy began work, the bill was presented. Mr. Markle does not say whose negligence, if any one's, caused the death of Mr. Burns, but says that Mrs. Burns, for five years, "was allowed to live in the house without paying rent, and was supplied with coal without payment." And further: "When her son began to work, under the rules, she was allowed to go to the store and buy goods on credit. In the regular course she should, at that time, have been credited with the amount due for rent and coal, but this was overlooked, and it was not until 1898 that he was credited with $376.70, the amount of rent and coal; or, in other words, she was forgiven the indebtedness which had accrued down to the time her son began work."

In regard to the Coll eviction, which has been told in the newspapers all over the country, Mr. Markle says that Coll was evicted because he was one of the men who "had been active in preventing the men from resuming work." Coll was given six days' notice, but ten days were allowed to pass before eviction, during which no appeal was made for an extension of time. Mr. Markle points out that Coll's household effects might have been seized and sold for arrears of rent had the company been so disposed, and says that he knew nothing of Mrs. Coll's illness. To quote:

"No one knew anything of the condition of his wife, and she did not die in consequence of the eviction, which occurred on the 6th of November, as she lived until the first week of December. He was one of the men reported to have been advised to refuse to move, and tho he had ten days in which to make ready, he compelled the sheriff to put his goods out of the house. It is manifest that it was thought desirable by some one that the firm should be forced to take this action, in order to make a case which should appeal to the sympathy of the commission. . . . It is also apparent that if, in any case, the parties were entitled to sympathy and help, the United Mine Workers (who had kept them in idleness during six months, and whose officers were in direct communication with them, so that they had the means of knowing the truth as to their condition) might easily have assisted them in removing to suitable homes and provided for their wants, and for the consequences which followed they are responsible."

The following editorial from *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis, of December 25) is of interest in this connection:

"'And God hardened Pharaoh's heart and he would not let his people go.' The employees of G. B. Markle & Co. were on strike for six months and owed that company for rent. When these men went to the office to get their pay last Saturday the company retained the six months' rent from their wages. Few if any had earned in the two weeks enough to pay it, and were left penniless for Christmas. Markle & Co. had a legal right to the money. It 'was so nominated in the bond.' But the company did not need the money, but it saw a chance to embitter and harass the men who had stood for their lawful rights. Just men, men whose hearts and minds are filled with lofty purposes and Christian graces, do not stoop to petty persecutions and do not oppress the poor. Putting the humane side of it out of the question, the act of G. B. Markle & Co. was poor business policy. It tended to keep alive the passions aroused by the strike. It will make any question arising harder to settle, for the human heart is not softened by persecution. It was within the power of the Markles by a small, gracious waiving of a portion of the rent to have established kindly feelings and grateful remembrance. But Pharaoh's heart is hardened. The passover of labor will come."

Toledo, O., January 4.—The coal situation in Toledo has reached the point where a physician's certificate is required before coal dealers before they will sell over a ton of coal. The certificate must show that there is illness in the home of the would-be purchaser, and that coal is necessary as a safeguard for the patient.—*Press Dispatch.*

LABOR PRESS ON THE TAFF-VALE DECISION.

"AN historic trial, which must have an immense influence on the future development of trade-unionism," is the characterization given by the London *Labour Leader*, Keir Hardie's paper, to the Taff-Vale case, which was decided against a British labor-union a few days ago in the Lord Chief Justice's court in London. In this case the Taff-Vale Railway secured a verdict for $140,000 against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, for damages suffered by the railway during a strike two years ago, a strike in which the employees violated their contracts by striking, and in which violence and intimidation were used. The important point, from the labor-union view, is the decision that an unincorporated union can be sued; and it is believed that if the American courts follow this British decision, our labor-unions can be pushed to financial ruin by damage suits following strikes. If the matter should "be allowed to rest here," declares *Justice* (Socialist, London), "it is quite clear that, apart from the question of liability for civil damages where there is no illegality, it would be quite impossible for a union to carry on a large strike. If the union is to be held responsible for the illegal acts of any person in connection with a strike, it will not be difficult to get up enough breaches of the peace through or by 'free laborers'—we suppose we mustn't call them blacklegs!—to ruin any union."

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) says in comment on this case:

"If an American company signs a contract with an unincorporated union, both parties stand upon precisely the same grounds. The union can not be sued for any breach of the contract or agreement, simply because it has no existence in the eyes of the law. On the other hand, neither could the employing company be sued were the breach to be on its part, for the simple reason that the union would have no standing in court to maintain a suit any more than it would have liability to be sued. . . . . .

"The lack of incorporation among American unions gives the unions no legal advantage over employers whatever. If the system gives them any advantage at all, it manifestly must lie in their freedom from the motives of business responsibility and business honor that is supposed to animate employers. And yet the bituminous coal-miners of five great States testify that they regard a contract with the unincorporated United Mine Workers as good as gold, and their experience is quite the opposite of extraordinary. Workmen are not one-half so dishonorable as a certain petty class of trade organs sometimes represent. If there were less social class prejudice on the bench, the unions would have no objection to incorporation."

The Social-Democratic Herald (Socialist, Milwaukee) advises the trade-unionists, in view of this decision, to stop trying to fight capital with money, which they lack, and begin fighting with the ballot, which is their strongest weapon. It says:

"Only fools talk of the harmony between capital and labor; there is none. Capital demands cheap labor and labor demands high wages. Naturally the capitalists regard labor-unions as their foes, and this Taff-Vale case represents the latest effort to cripple trade-unionism and rob it of its most formidable weapon. If the capitalists can get at the union treasuries through damage suits they will achieve a twofold purpose. They will render the union harmless as an antagonist and stop the ability to pay strike benefits, by which strikes are prolonged. It has been well said that the fight between capital and labor is a contest between a fat purse and an empty stomach. . . . . .

"The English decision has carried consternation to trade-unionism in Great Britain. *Justice*, of London, says it ties the unions hand and foot. The inevitable result will be that the unions will now take up the ballot as its chiefest weapon. It is not to their credit that they have neglected it so long, nor would they but for the short-sighted counsel of men of the Gompers type of mind. For the working class to fight their economic enemies with finances, in which respect they are pitifully weak and bound to fall in the long run, and to neglect the ballot, where they are

numerically powerful and all-conquering, is one of the things about labor leadership that have an ugly look. Capitalism will crush trade-unionism if it can, and it has the lawmakers and the courts with which to do it. Only a concerted use of the ballot will frighten it and have a deterrent effect, and a new leadership is arising to that end."

THE ADMINISTRATION TRUST PROGRAM.

"ABOUT the sanest, clearest, and most suggestive utterance yet made on the subject," is the verdict of the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) on Attorney-General Knox's communication to the House and Senate judiciary commissioners on the trust question; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* agrees that it "strikes at the root of monopoly." It is understood that the President indorses Mr. Knox's opinions, if, indeed, he did not inspire them, and they have been formulated in a bill that has been introduced into Congress. If Congress fails to enact any anti-trust law at this session, it is predicted that the President will call the next Congress in extra session after March 4 to make good the defect.

Monopoly "would be impossible in this country," declares Mr. Knox, in his communication, "if competition were assured of a fair and open field," so he proposes that Congress use its power over interstate commerce to prohibit railroad rebates and discrimination in prices. Then he would have a commission created "to make diligent investigation into the operations and conduct of all corporations, combinations, and concerns engaged in interstate or foreign commerce," and "to make specific recommendations for additional legislation." The gist of his recommendations is contained in the following paragraph:

"My suggestion, therefore, is that as a first step in a policy to be persistently pursued until every industry, large and small, in the country can be assured of equal rights and opportunities, and until the tendency to monopolization of the important industries of the country is checked, that all discriminatory practises affecting interstate trade be made offenses to be enjoined and punished. Such legislation to be directed alike against those who give and those who receive the advantages thereof, and to cover discrimination in prices as against competitors in particular localities resorted to for the purpose of destroying competition in interstate and foreign trade, as well as discrimination by carriers."

"The milk in the coconut is to make the railroads the enemies of the trusts instead of their copartners," says the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), and "Mr. Knox's plan would seem to embody more of the elements of efficacy than are to be found in any of the other and very numerous suggested remedies." The Detroit *News* (Ind.) says of railroad rebates and discriminations:

"The law of gravitation is hardly more generally accepted than the statement that the Standard Oil Company, one of the greatest of all trusts, was built up on the ruins of enterprises destroyed by Rockefeller's criminal agreements with transportation companies, whereby his goods were delivered at consuming points at secret rates, which made competition impossible. While the attorney-general's statement was being made public at Washington yesterday, representatives of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company were submitting to the interstate commerce commission evidence to show that the freight on 100 pounds of plate glass from Pittsburg to Minneapolis is 25 cents more than on like merchandise from Antwerp, Belgium, to the same point. Some years ago it was established beyond doubt that a box of tinplate, bought in Wales, at the same price quoted in Pittsburg, could be laid down in Chicago at a less cost than the same product bought in the Pennsylvania city. When such preposterous discriminations as these are possible, it is clear that manufacturers not thus favored are at a hopeless disadvantage, and must eventually either go to the wall or accept whatever terms of sale or combination those wielding this irresistible weapon choose to offer. Not even the most cynical combiner can defend such practises, on either ethical or legal grounds, and the right and duty of the Government to go to any necessary length to prevent them is so clear that the New York *Sun* itself could hardly claim that any legitimate interest was threatened by efforts in that direction.

"That they can be prevented if the law-making and law-enforcing officers act honestly and fearlessly is indubitable. That some forms of discrimination are exceedingly difficult of detection is true, but there detection is not impossible, and the offense is so serious that heavy penalties should be provided. A few railroad presidents and managers in prison for long terms would put an end to the business, and the Administration is wholly right in holding that the grantees and grantors of such unjust favors be considered equally guilty."

But "of course a Republican Congress is not going to do anything," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) doubts if there is "the slightest possibility" of such a thing. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) calls the proposed program "radical," "experimental," and "of doubtful constitutionality," and adds:

"The basis of this alleged power is the constitutional clause authorizing Congress to regulate interstate commerce. Carried to its logical development it throws all other parts of the Constitution into the dust pile and enables Congress to reign absolutely over every man or association of men who don't wish to be imprisoned, individually or commercially, within the limits of their particular State. All reforms, all scientific experiments in sociology can be tried on by Congress through the drastic power of the interstate commerce clause, and the restraints of the Constitution and the courts can go out of business. Where are we at?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UNDOUBTEDLY what Venezuela most needs is a Leonard Wood receivership.—*The Scranton Tribune.*

WILL the South please state whether it is satisfied with the color of the postage-stamps?—*The Detroit News.*

INSTRUCTOR: "Mention some of the by-products of petroleum." Young Man: "Universities."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

YESTERDAY we received the first spring poem. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IT is plain that one George Frisbie Hoar does not depend upon trust contributions for his election to the United States Senate.—*The Chicago News.*

THE New York police who raided the most notorious gambling-joint in America are to be tried for it. This has Tammany several points down.—*The Detroit News.*

OWING to events taking place within the past two years, the discovery o diamonds near Pretoria does not involve any necessary changes in British boundaries.—*The Detroit News.*

IT has been officially decided that a hostile fleet can not enter Manila harbor. That was what the Spanish thought before Dewey took his little pleasure trip.—*The Chicago News.*

THEY held an election in Honduras recently and cast 30,000 more vote than the entire population. Honduras is evidently playing for annexation.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THE attention of Mascagni is respectfully called to the fact that 14,651 of his countrymen came to this country in 1902 who have as yet recorded no kick.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

SOME of the European press declare that Europe does not recognize the Monroe Doctrine. But they know it when they see it, and that is more to the purpose.—*The Baltimore American.*

HOW to destroy germs with lemon juice: Grasp the germ firmly between the thumb and forefinger and pour down its throat about half a teaspoonful of the juice.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE Mexican Government is going to break up all monopolies speculating in the necessities of life. We had better keep an eye on Mexico and watch how she does it.—*The Baltimore American.*

WE have always looked upon Mr. Thomas Edison as a most practical man, but his proposal to make electricity directly from coal is, to say the very least, not opportune.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is now seen that J. Edward Addicks of Delaware will have to go into the retail coal business if he wishes to continue to be a candidate for the United States Senate.—*The Brooklyn Standard Union.*

THE end of the present month, it is predicted, will see the establishment of the first ocean newspaper. When the passengers begin to write to the editor complaining of the fare or asking for better "rapid-transit" facilities, the steamship companies will begin to see the other aspects of the proposition.—*The New York World.*

IN our issue of December 27 (p. 864) a comment from the Detroit *Journal* was erroneously credited to the Detroit *Free Press.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE IN 1902.

IT seems to be the general verdict that the year just past has been, on the whole, one of literary mediocrity. "There have been some very clever and even important contributions to fiction," observes *The Bookman*, "but of course nothing that is to give the year a distinctive place in the history of letters." The same magazine proceeds to comment on the fiction of 1902 as follows:

"Those writers to whom we are in the habit of looking year after year for amusement seem to have been particularly industrious. Mr. Kipling did not publish another 'Kim,' but his 'Just-So Stories' will by no means be ignored. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle brought Sherlock Holmes into being again. . . . Anthony Hope did well with 'The Intrusions of Peggy.' Mr. Arthur Morrison and Mr. W. W. Jacobs each contributes a volume or two. As for Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Marie Corelli—well, there is no burdening the reader with superfluous information. Mr. F. Marion Crawford we have had with us, as usual; but Mr. James Lane Allen has published nothing, and it begins to seem a very long time since the appearance of 'The Reign of Law.' We expect to hear from Mr. Winston Churchill only once in two years, so his silence in 1902 has been in no way surprising. From Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith we are very glad indeed to hear again, especially when it is in the shape of a book so good as 'The Fortunes of Oliver Horn,' and the same is to be said for Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who after what seemed a long retirement gave us during the year 'Ranson's Folly' and 'The Memoirs of Captain Macklin.' Mrs. Atherton's book for the year was 'The Conqueror,' altho 'The Splendid Idle Forties' is likely to be heard from during the first months of 1903. Then there are Mr. Major's 'Dorothy Vernon' and Miss Johnston's 'Audrey,' and by no means least, Mr. Booth Tarkington's 'The Two Vanrevels,' which people had long been awaiting, curious to know just how far it would bear out the fine promise of 'The Gentleman from Indiana' and 'Monsieur Beaucaire.'"

In the lists of the six most popular novels printed in *The Bookman* during 1902, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" figures most prominently, having occurred in eight of the twelve monthly tables. "The Right of Way," "The Mississippi Bubble," and "The Virginian" were mentioned five times; "The Crisis" and "The Man from Glengarry" four times; "The Leopard's Spots," "Lazarre," "The Cavalier," and "Sir Richard Calmady" three times; and "Castle Craneycrow" and "The Lady Paramount" twice. The following novels were mentioned only once: "Donovan Pasha," "Hearts Courageous," "The Eternal City," "The Ruling Passion," "If I were King," "The Conqueror," "The House with the Green Shutters," and "The Fifth String."

Several other novels are included in a list compiled by *The Independent*, namely:

"The Kentons." By W. D. Howells.
"The Valley of Decision." By Edith Wharton.
"The Portion of Labor." By Mary Wilkins.
"Spindle and Plough." By Mrs. Henry Dudeney.
"Confessions of a Wife." By "Mary Adams."

In England, Mr. Henry James's new novel, "The Wings of the Dove," wins unstinted praise. "No work of the imagination which has been published in 1902, and which I have read," declares Mr. Edmund Gosse, in a contribution to a literary symposium in the London *Academy and Literature*, "has seemed to me so original, so subtle, or sustained at so high a pitch of excellence as Mr. James's 'The Wings of the Dove.'" The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* refers to Henry Seton Merriman's "The Vultures" as the most successful English novel of the year, and sets next to it Mr. A. E. W. Mason's story, "The Four Feathers." The two premier novelists of England, Thomas Hardy and George Meredith, have been silent during 1902; but Mr. Barrie's "Little White Bird," A. T. Quiller-Couch's "The Westcotes," and Joseph Conrad's "Youth" are all regarded as notable contributions to the fiction of the year. "Love and the Soul Hunters," by "John Oliver Hobbes," has had a large circulation in England. It is "a quite remarkable book," says Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, on account of both its "brilliance" and its "fecundity of thought." The London *Academy and Literature* prints, in the order of their popularity, the following list of the twelve most popular novels of the year, as determined by a plebiscite of its readers:

"Love and the Soul Hunters." By "John Oliver Hobbes."
"The Vultures." By Henry Seton Merriman.
"Temporal Power." By Marie Corelli.
"The Intrusions of Peggy." By Anthony Hope.
"Fuel of Fire." By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.
"The Lady Paramount." By Henry Harland.
"The Hound of the Baskervilles." By Conan Doyle.
"Audrey." By Mary Johnston.
"Love with Honor." By Charles Marriott.
"The River." By Eden Phillpotts.
"Scarlet and Hyssop." By E. F. Benson.
"The Sea Lady." By H. G. Wells.

In the poetical world, the year's results have been scant indeed. The most noteworthy effort is undoubtedly Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses." William Watson's and Bliss Carman's Coronation Odes, and Rudyard Kipling's polemics, should also be mentioned, as well as Mrs. Margaret Woods's poetic drama, "The Princess of Hanover." Mr. Thomas Hardy declares that "The Princess of Hanover" interested him more than any other book that he read during 1902. In this country, a "companion to 'Hiawatha'" has appeared in "Kulóskap the Master," translations in the original meter of Algonkin folklore by Charles Godfrey Leland and Prof. J. Dyneley Prince. Of original verse *The Independent* selects Prof. George Santayana's "A Hermit of Carmel" and Josephine Preston Peabody's "Marlowe" as most worthy of notice. *Unity* (Chicago), in its annual survey of the literature of the year, calls attention to Ernest Crosby's "Swords and Ploughshares" as a book of poetry that "shows what Walt Whitman, Tolstoy, William Morris, and Henry George may bring forth in a fertile mind when it is coupled with stalwart independence and a glowing heart." The same paper chronicles the publication of new books of poems by Clifford Lanier, Holman F. Day, and Frank L. Stanton.

Biography is well represented in the literature of 1902. *The Independent* mentions Belloc's "Robespierre," Hensman's "Cecil Rhodes," and Curtis's "Jefferson." It continues:

"Far the greater number of real biographies are devoted to names famous in literature; and this might be expected, for it is easier to transmute a writer's life into writing than any other man's. The first place among these biographies ought probably to be given to the late Mr. Scudder's semi-official life of Lowell, which had the benefit of being written by a man in close touch and sympathy with Lowell's surroundings. Of a more critical nature is Professor Woodberry's study of Hawthorne in the American Men of Letters Series, the most adequate account of that romancer yet given. Full of enthusiasm, sometimes misplaced, but in general justified, is Professor Harrison's Life of Poe in the new elaborate edition of Poe's works; and some mention should be made of Colonel Higginson's 'Longfellow,' if only for the new material in it. Other American authors whose biographies have been published are Eugene Field, a good subject, and Philip Freneau, another good subject, but unfortunately treated with little literary skill.

"Perhaps no biography of the year was looked for more eagerly than Mr. Balfour's Life of Stevenson; but it must be confessed that somehow the charming personality of Stevenson did not entirely appear from the pages of that book. The historian Green was far better portrayed in the volumes edited and written by Sir Leslie Stephen; and the brief sketch of Kinglake, by the Rev. W. Tuckwell, was a most delightful piece of writing. Among English novelists must be mentioned the interesting life of Black by his friend, Sir Wemyss Reid, the autobiography of

Sir Walter Besant, and the charming story of Jane Austen's homes. In German literature we have Professor Thomas's elaborate study of Schiller; in French St. Cyr's unusually interesting and penetrating volume of Fénelon, and the first volume of Taine's correspondence."

Woodrow Wilson's important "History of the American People," the first three volumes of Dodd, Mead & Co.'s "New International Encyclopedia," and the second and third volumes of Funk & Wagnalls's "Jewish Encyclopedia" have been published during 1902. The most important books of essays and criticism are named by *The Independent* as follows:

"The Earlier Renaissance." By George Saintsbury.
"A History of English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century." By Henry A. Beers.
"Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist." By Thomas R. Lounsbury.
"The Beginnings of Poetry." By Francis B. Gummere.
"Chapters on Greek Metric." By Thomas Dwight Goodell.
"The Poetry of Robert Browning." By Stopford A. Brooke.
'Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetry." By Mark H. Liddell.
"George Eliot." By Leslie Stephen.
"William Hazlitt." By Augustine Birrell.
"Facts and Comments." By Herbert Spencer.
"Essays Theological and Literary." By Charles Carroll Everett.

The year 1902 has an impressive death-roll. France has lost Emile Zola. England has seen the passing of two great poets, Aubrey de Vere and Philip James Bailey; two great historians, Samuel Rawson Gardiner and Lord Acton; and three minor novelists, G. A. Henty, Mrs. Alexander, and George Douglas Brown. America has lost Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton, E. L. Godkin, Paul Leicester Ford, and Frank Norris. "In Mr. Brown and Mr. Norris," observes the London *Academy and Literature*, "Great Britain and America had two young writers who were surely marked for greatness had they been spared."

MUSIC AS A FACTOR IN AMERICAN LIFE.

MR. DAVID BISPHAM, the well-known opera- and concert-singer, is far from being ready to share the pessimistic views of America's artistic condition which so often find expression in the magazines and reviews. He thinks, on the contrary, that "it may fairly be said that America stands at the head of the nations in its appreciation of the art of music to-day," and he paints a roseate picture of artistic prospects in this country. "Nowhere in the world," he declares (in *The North American Review*, December), "since the inception of Christendom, when civilization in its ceaseless swing about the globe was at one of its flood tides, has such a gathering of possibilities taken place as upon the shores of this land—so astounding in its achievements, so bewildering in its probabilities." We quote further:

"Each emigrant has had—or he never would have reached us—courage if not wealth, Pluck with Poverty, and the precious Perhaps in the pocket; and in the joy of a wider life he sang—even the slave in his chains sang louder than the rest—in the natural recreative outpouring that simple music can give the simple mind in the sound body. When we consider upon how many Old World nations, the height of whose culture is an earnest of their musical advancement, we have drawn for our population, and, further, when we reflect that the character even of the peasants of nearly every one of these lands is, from some remote source beyond a doubt more prolific of tune than that of the average Anglo-Saxon, what wonder that the sowing of a few of Fafner's dragon-teeth should bring up bands of ready-equipped musicians and armies of listeners who would dance to their piping or march to their trumpeting, to the death if need be, but more readily, and more likely as time goes on, to the peaceful and infinitely ampler state of existence to which, to a degree as yet unimagined, the world shall attain, largely through the direct influence of music."

Mr. Bispham proceeds to call attention to the remarkable development of musical feeling in the United States. The organizations for the study and cultivation of music now number about one thousand, three-fourths of them having sprung into existence since 1890, their active membership aggregating a total of about 70,000. Mr. Bispham refers to the wonderfully varied work being done by Frank Damrosch as follows:

"What admirable work is being done by Frank Damrosch in the People's Choral Union, which teaches masterpieces of choral art to thousands of wage-earners, who are thus not only made to know and love their beauty, but are kept out of mischief and induced instead to associate themselves with thoughts infinitely above the cares of their none too interesting existence. The same pioneer, through the medium of the Symphony Concerts for Young People, is placing before children, young and old, the great works that all should know, while in the Oratorio Society he is keeping up the study and knowledge of the recognized works of that special repertoire, besides introducing the best among modern compositions; and in the Musical Art Society he is laboring with a body of picked and paid singers in the field of madrigals and the less known and more intimate compositions intended to be rendered by a smaller body of voices for a class of amateurs whose interests and tastes are highly cultivated.

MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
He thinks that "America stands at the head of the nations in its appreciation of the art of music to-day."

"The name of Walter Damrosch is too well known to need more than passing mention, but as the Director of the Philharmonic Society, and through the other orchestral bodies which have come under his direction since his father bequeathed his baton to his keeping, he has been an educator of public taste; while to his zeal for Wagner we owe a large part of our acquaintance with the works of that master, and the introduction of many of the most noted foreign singers of the day. To these two enthusiasts, who desire to do nothing else and could perform no greater service, the profound thanks of the community are due, for their influence has always been of the best and their work of the highest."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is characterized by Mr. Bispham as "probably the finest body of instrumentalists in existence"—"a splendid example of what good may be done by the philanthropists in music." It was founded and is sustained by Henry L. Higginson, and the service that Mr. Higginson has rendered Boston Mr. Carnegie has rendered Pittsburg. "But of all living men, Theodore Thomas it is to whose labor of love we owe most, for to him we have looked, more than to any other, for our introduction into the mysteries and beauties of the enormous mass of instrumental literature, and for our education in the symphonic works of the great masters."

Mr. Bispham refers briefly to the musical festivals held annually in Worcester, Mass., Cincinnati, and other cities throughout the country, and says, in conclusion:

"There is an untrodden field for some benefactor yet to come, in founding what might be called the University of Music, which,

having affiliations with all schools previously existing among us, could extend its influence throughout the country, by discovering, fostering, and importing the best talent, and publishing and supplying the best music of all schools to the public; by opening circulating libraries where all the compositions of noted composers of all times might be obtained; and by superintending, if not actually carrying on, the general instruction, not only of individuals, but of the masses. Such an institution, in order to make its work known and universally felt, would maintain a staff of singers and instrumentalists who might tour the country, or whose services could be obtained to perform at concerts and recitals the music of various kinds and countries, making it known historically before the countless audiences which would be only too glad to receive such enlightenment. From the Gregorian chant to the compositions of Palestrina and the masses of Beethoven; from the lays of troubadours and minnesingers to the art songs of Germany; from the operas of Handel to those of Wagner, every phase of vocal art would be traversed. From the lyre to the harpsichord and the piano, from the viol to the string quartet, from 'the instrument of ten strings' to the modern orchestra, the growth of music would be clearly demonstrated, its permanence as one of the most lofty, tho most evanescent, of the liberal arts would be assured, the influence of the charlatan would be kept within bounds, and even the least attentive class of the population, unconsciously to themselves, attracted, cultivated, raised from the sordid affairs of the moment, soothed, cheered, ennobled, and inspired with fresh courage to face the problem of life.

"To the mind awake to music in a land like ours its permanent value as a profound factor in social science can not long remain hidden; for it is a civilizing influence of the most potent character."

A NEW POETIC PRINCIPLE.

NO topic in polite literature, as Edgar Allan Poe once observed, has been more pertinaciously discussed than the question of the nature of poetic form. To his mind the subject was "exceedingly simple; one-tenth of it, possibly, may be called ethical; nine-tenths, however, appertain to mathematics; and the whole is included within the limits of common sense." So he finds the essential elements of poetic form in a nursery rime practically devoid of any idea.

A theory of poetic form in direct conflict with this idea is propounded by Mr. Mark H. Liddell, recently professor of English in the University of Texas, who contends in his newly published "Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetry" that English poetry is not rhythm of sound, but rhythm of thought and emotion. His book has evoked an unusual storm of criticism both in this country and in England, not only because of the author's theory, but because of his aggressive manner of advocating it. The New York *Outlook*, which calls the book "an independent, able, and original monograph," adds that it is "phrased with pedantry and written with the zeal of a tactless iconoclast." And the London *Athenæum* says: "Professor Liddell's treatise contains so much clear and sound thinking . . . that it is a pity that he should prejudice his hearing by a rather arrogant claim to be taken as a four-and-twentieth leader of revolt." Professor Liddell's conclusions may be summarized as follows:

The fundamental element in shaping our English verse-form is what may be termed "Attention-Stress." This stress material is the very warp of the poet's verse. It is the punctuating material which divides the poetry into varying rhythm-figures of ever-changing beauty and harmony. Its workings are neither accidental nor capricious, but as definite and as formulable as are the phenomena of physical science or of economics.

If one takes an ordinary thought and pronounces it to himself merely as a group of vocal impulses, not thinking of the significance of the impulses themselves, but treating them merely as successive sounds, and gives the stressed impulses an exaggerated emphasis, the effect will be a staccato utterance exceedingly unpleasant to an English ear. But if we think of the impulses as impulses of thought, not of sound, and then give those which are stressed an exaggerated emphasis, the effect will be that continuous wavelike movement of sound which is the normal accompaniment of English speech. Those accesses of impulse which we call "accent" and "emphasis" are but vocal reflections of a mental energy.

This principle is very strikingly illustrated in Shakespeare's poetry. His pulsing rhythms vibrate with the quick energy of his thought till they fairly tingle with emotion. Take almost any passage—Hamlet's soliloquy, Lear's outburst of passion during the storm, Macbeth's defiant challenge to the impending ruin he has brought on himself—there is not a word whose impulse is not definite and certain. The rhythm moves with clearness and sureness; it is not a question of poetry or of prose, but of the fullest, clearest, most adequate expression human thought is capable of. The reader does not realize that he is reading poetry—he is too intent on reading the souls of men. The poet's idea forges its own rhythm, and with it battles its way through the gates of speech to the inmost core of human experience. And so it is with all our English poetry.

PROF. MARK H. LIDDELL.

His new book on poetic form has evoked an unusual storm of criticism

He who could think of it as a pleasing arrangement of vocal sounds has missed all chance of ever understanding its meaning. There await him only the barren generalities of a foreign prosody, tedious, pedantic, fruitless, and he will flounder ceaselessly amid the scattered timbers of its iambices, spondees, dactyls, tribrachs, never reaching the firm ground of truth.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* regards Professor Liddell's work as an interesting attempt to reduce the study of poetry to a scientific principle. "In spite of its toughness," it says, "the book is carefully thought out, and will prove especially suggestive to students of the formal side of poetry." The London *Daily Chronicle* goes so far as to say that the volume is "more likely to interest and serve the student of English poetry than any we have ever seen before." In contrast to such flattering estimates is the comment of the Chicago *Dial*:

"We can not see that Professor Liddell has added anything to the excellent work which has already been done in the study of English prosody. His methods and his style are for the most part unsatisfactory, and his theories may most safely be regarded —to use the words of Francis B. Gummere in his admirable 'Handbook of Poetics'—as among 'those sweeping changes of recent writers which are in so many cases merely destructive of old theory without offering solid basis for new rules.'"

The critics who most thoroughly and joyfully disagree with Professor Liddell are a reviewer in the New York *Evening Post* and Paul Elmer More, a writer in the *Sewanee Review*. Both stand upon the theory of Lanier, which is practically that of Poe, that rhythm is wholly a matter of acoustics. *The Evening Post* reviewer declares:

"Sidney Lanier, in his 'Science of English Verse,' set forth that when we recite poetry we utter sounds; when we listen to poetry, we hear sounds; when we read poetry the letters recall sounds to our mind; when we remember or conceive poetry we

imagine sounds. This is good physics, good physiology, and good psychology. . . . . .

"The book before us is an attempt to take the study of verse-form out of the safe province of acoustics, an attempt to argue the facts of verse-form altogether out of the category of objective realities, and to banish them into the nebulous realm of subjective phenomena."

TWO INTERPRETATIONS OF "HAMLET."

THE simultaneous appearance of Mr. E. H. Sothern and Herr Ferdinand Bonn in the rôle of "Hamlet" has created considerable interest in New York dramatic circles, and affords a basis for an interesting comparison between the interpretation of a famous American actor and that of a famous German.

It was Mr. Sothern's boyhood dream, we are informed by *The Times*, to portray "Hamlet," and the impression made upon him by a visit in his youth to "Hamlet's Castle," at Elsinore, Denmark, in company with his father, was so vivid that he was able to sketch for his scenic artists the details, surroundings, and interior of the great Danish castle. He first appeared in the part of "Hamlet" in New York two years ago, but met with an unfortunate accident that compelled him to withdraw the production. Of Mr. Sothern's present performance, Mr. John Corbin, of *The Times*, writes:

"Mr. Sothern has emphasized, more than we have ever before seen emphasized, the vigor and the fervor that inhere in this stirring drama. The ardor of Hamlet's love for his dead father, the awe of the ghostly apparition, and the excitement of his resolve upon revenge are brought out with ringing effect. His denunciation of his mother is vehement and thrilling. He carries off the sword scene with sinister power. Even in the famous soliloquies one feels rather the fever of forced inaction than the self-communings of a spirit that (as some actors have conceived with dubious wisdom) is rendered lax by philosophy and unnerved by doubt. This interpretation carries one breathlessly from scene to scene. . . . Sometimes, as in the passage in which he calls the majesty of Buried Denmark 'truepenny' and 'old mole,' as also in that in which he records his uncle's knavery in his notebook, it is the sheer force and dignity of his bearing that carry us over dangerous ground. Sometimes it is by dint of interpolating action for which there is no warrant in the text, as when, having bidden the 'rash, intruding fool,' Polonius, Hamlet's unsympathetic farewell, Mr. Sothern simulates an excess of inarticulate remorse. There need be no objection to taking Hamlet in this stirring, romantic vein. The whole nature of the piece cries out for it. These are the tones of the drama as Shakespeare passes it on to us. What he added are properly to be taken as the overtones. And one has not the heart to demur at the means by which the unsympathetic incidents in the story are slurred over. If ever it is admissible to 'improve' upon Shakespeare it is here. There is little room, in fact, for anything but rejoicing at so intelligent and stirring a performance."

The Evening Post, on the other hand, finds Mr. Sothern's rendering "deficient in some of the most vital elements of the part, in the sweet courtesy of the prince, the philosophic reflection of the scholar, and the natural restraint of dignified and refined habit." And Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, says:

"Mr. Sothern is an earnest and conscientious actor—now, after upward of twenty years of professional service, at the meridian of his career—and his endeavor to play Hamlet, while it can not be much extolled, should, at least, be recognized as creditable to his ambition. It is a worthy endeavor, but not a victorious one. . . . At certain pivotal moments of the tragedy—such as Hamlet's first meeting with the Ghost, his parting with Ophelia, his delirium at the climax of the 'mouse-trap' play, and his frenzied joy and horror at the killing of Polonius—he conspicuously lacks the passion that should be electrical and the tragic power that should carry all before it. Of the corrosive misery of Hamlet—misery that has sapped the foundations of his mind and life, and which steadily, mercilessly, inexorably, and irresistibly burns out his heart and propels him onward to ruin and death—he gives no denotement."

HERR FERDINAND BONN, MR. E. H. SOTHERN,

As they appear in the rôle of "Hamlet."

Herr Bonn's performance is characterized by *The Times* as "interesting, but on the whole disappointing." The same paper says further:

"He has followed the questionable practise of making Hamlet a blond, and has made him a very German blond at that. His yellow mop of unkempt hair (orange-tawny Shakespeare would have called it) forestalled all possibility of regarding him as the Englishman the poet undoubtedly conceived him to be, or even as a Dane—a type which is still somewhat removed from the Teuton of Herr Bonn's embodiment.

"The insuperable difficulty was in the matter of the convention in which Herr Bonn acted—a convention which, at least to an English-speaking public, seems at once childlike and old-fashioned. In Germany, to be sure, this convention has still its partizans. Its citadel is the Royal Playhouse of Berlin, of the company of which Herr Bonn is a member. When Herr Matkowsky plays Macbeth and Frau Poppe his lady for the Kaiser, the stage trembles and shakes beneath their rages even as does the stage of the Yiddish Theater in the Bowery beneath those of Herr Joseph Adler.

"And so it does beneath the Hamlet of Herr Bonn. Excitement is denoted by stamping and striding, terror by shuddering and staggering. When any emotion reaches its climax Herr Bonn falls prostrate on a chair, a table, a flight of steps, and very often on the floor. These gross movements of the body are made the chief means of utterance, and they preclude most of the finer traits of expression, which depend upon the subtlest

shadings of light and shade in the features, the beam in the eye, the modulations of the voice, a delicate poise of the body, even the little, undistinguishable movements of the fingers."

In this judgment *The Tribune* concurs. *The Evening Post*, however, is more laudatory in its criticism, and concedes "the general power of Mr. Bonn's portrayal, as well as the richness of his histrionic work in detail."

JOHN FISKE'S TRIBUTE TO MILTON.

AT the outset of an address on Milton which was written by Mr. John Fiske shortly before his death and is now printed in *The Cosmopolitan*, we are told that "to bring a sketch of John Milton within the compass of a single hour seems much like attempting the feat, described by Jules Verne, of making the journey around the world in eighty days." Mr. Fiske says further:

"In the dimensions of that human personality there is a cosmic vastness which one can no more comprehend in a few general statements than one could sum up in one brief formula the surface of our planet, with all its varied configuration, all its rich and marvelous life. There have been other men, indeed, more multifarious in their work than Milton, men whose achievements have been more diversified. Doubtless the genius of Michelangelo was more universal, Shakespeare touched a greater number of springs in the human heart; and such a spectacle as that of Goethe, making profound and startling discoveries in botany and comparative anatomy while busy with the composition of Faust, we do not find in the life of Milton. A mere catalog, dealing with the Puritan poet and his works, would be shorter than many another catalog. But when we seek words in which to convey a critical estimate of the man and what he did, we find that we have a world upon our hands. Professor Masson, of the University of Edinburgh, has written the 'Life of Milton' in six large octavos; he has given as much space to the subject as Gibbon gave to the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire'; yet we do not feel that he has treated it at undue length."

Milton's first important work was "Comus," a dramatic poem performed at Ludlow Castle in 1634. Mr. Fiske deems it "a piece of poetry more exquisite than had ever before been written in England save by Shakespeare." He continues:

"There is an ethereal delicacy about it that reminds one of the quality of mind shown in such plays as 'The Tempest' and 'A Midsummer-Night's Dream.' The late Mark Pattison has observed that 'it was a strange caprice of fortune that made the future poet of the Puritan epic the last composer of a cavalier mask.' But in truth, while Milton was a typical Puritan for earnestness and strength of purpose, he was far from sharing the bigoted and narrow whims of Puritanism. He had no sympathy whatever with the spirit that condemned the theater and tore the organs out of churches and defaced noble works of art and frowned upon the love of beauty as a device of Satan. He was independent even of Puritan fashions, as is shown by his always wearing his long auburn locks when a cropped head was one of the distinguishing marks of a Puritan. With the same proud independence he approved the drama, and kept up his passion for music. In his seriousness there was no sourness. A lover of truth and righteousness, he also worshiped the beautiful. In his mind there was no antagonism between art and religion; art was part of religion; the artist, like the saint, was inspired by God's grace. Listen to what he says of the power of poetic creation: 'This is not to be obtained but by devout prayer to that Eternal Spirit that can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and sends out his seraphim with the hallowed fire of his altar, to touch and purify the life of whom He pleases.' There is the Puritan doctrine of grace applied in a manner which few Puritans would have thought of."

The blithe and sunny temper of Milton is illustrated in the two next poems that he wrote, "L'Allegro," or "The Cheerful Man," and "Il Penseroso," or "The Thoughtful Man." "Nothing more beautiful," in Mr. Fiske's judgment, "has come from human pen." These twin poems are pastorals, and were followed in 1637 by "Lycidas," a poem of similar construction. Milton's masterpieces, "Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained," and "Samson Agonistes," were not written until more than twenty years later. Says Mr. Fiske:

"'Paradise Lost,' like Dante's great poem, the only one with which it can be compared, was the outcome of many years of meditation. As a young man Milton thought of writing an epic poem, and he took much time in selecting a subject. For a while the legends of King Arthur attracted him, as they have fascinated Tennyson and so many other poets. In the course of his studies of early British history and legend, he was led to write a history of England to the year 1066, in one volume. After a while he abandoned this idea. The subject of an epic poem must be one of wide interest. Homer and Vergil dealt with the legendary beginnings of national history. If a national subject, like the Arthur legends, were not adopted, something of equal or wider interest must be preferred; and the choice of the Puritan poet naturally fell upon the story of the Creation and Fall of Man. The range of such a subject was limited only by that of the poet's own vast stores of knowledge. No theme could be loftier, none could afford greater scope for gorgeous description, none could sound the depths of human experience more deeply, none could appeal more directly to the common intelligence of all readers in Christendom. Of all these advantages Milton made the most, and 'Paradise Lost' has been the epic of the Christian world, the household book in many a family and many a land where Puritanism has not otherwise been honored. As Huxley once remarked, the popular theory of creation, which Lyell and Darwin overthrew, was founded more upon 'Paradise Lost' than upon the Bible."

By common consent of educated mankind three poets—Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare—stand above all others. "For the fourth place," declares Mr. Fiske, "there are competitors: two Greeks, Æschylus and Sophocles; two Romans, Lucretius and Vergil; one German, Goethe. In this high company belongs John Milton, and there are many who would rank him first after the unequaled three."

NOTES.

A *Journal of Comparative Literature*, edited by Professors George E. Woodberry, J. B. Fletcher, and Mr. J. E. Spingarn, made its first appearance on January 1, and will be published quarterly in New York.

KIPLING'S new poem, "The Rowers," has naturally created great indignation in Germany. Herr Ernest von Wildenbruch, the well-known novelist, in a poem replying to Kipling and conspicuously printed by newspapers of every political hue, intimates that everything Kipling has heretofore written is wiped out by the Germans by his latest verses, and that his name shall never again be heard in Germany.

THE QUESTION IN FUTURE WARS: "WHO IS KIPLING WITH?"
—*The Chicago News.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING?

WE are continually being told by the "Oldest Inhabitant" that the winters are not so cold as when he was a boy; and the belief is a common one that the climate of North America is growing warmer. Statistics give no support to this belief, which is based on psychological rather than meteorological conditions; but the words of science fall on unwilling ears and the public will not be persuaded. A writer in the Boston *Transcript* makes one more attempt. He says (December 6):

"The climate is not undergoing any permanent change. Of course, noticeable fluctuations occur. The average climate for one decade may, and often does vary from that of another; but, looking back as far as human records extend, any unusual 'spell of weather' in one century can be matched by an equally unusual spell in any other century. It is the Oldest Inhabitant or his immediate environment that changes, not the climate. Once when he was a boy it really did snow in November quite heavily, so that the fields and hillocks about the farm turned white all in an hour. His mittens and heavy coat were at home, of course, hadn't used them for a year; and the sudden penetrating cold bit him so cruelly that the memory of the day clung to him years after. Then there was a time when he received a sound thrashing for skating on Thanksgiving Day instead of going to church. That also he remembers clearly. The times when he didn't skate on Thanksgiving and didn't meet with a snow-storm are so frequent he has forgotten them. Therefore, as he looks back, the exceptions that remain fixed in his mind become the rule. . . . .

"'But all the same,' he will still maintain, 'records or no records, I remember perfectly well the time when we used to go sleighing on Boston harbor just as often as winter came. We wouldn't have felt Christmassy without it.' Now here he may be perfectly correct in his reminiscences, but how many sewers emptied their greasy contents into the harbor at the time of which he speaks; how many gas and oil-refineries spilled coal-tar over its surface? And have not the wharves since then pushed out into deeper water, obliterating the shallower, stiller inlets of the bay and making the main tide channels run swifter? There is no doubt that a city, in growing, changes the climatic conditions of the immediate spot upon which it is built. The climate of the lower end of Manhattan island is probably not the same now that it is buried under twenty stories of hot bricks as when Henry Hudson first looked upon it in its green, wooded loveliness. The sleighing isn't so good there as it used to be—not with the millions of house furnaces radiating their heat out upon the snow. . . . . .

"There are more reliable witnesses in the world in this matter of weather than old inhabitants. The trees that have stood in the very same spot for five hundred summers and winters testify that it could not have been so very much hotter or colder when they were young, for if we were to take their own seedlings and plant them where the climatic conditions were different from where they stand, they would die. More than that, if we cut into the forest patriarchs, we see by the growth of their rings as compared to that of their young offsprings that the same amount of sun in summer, the same amount of moisture in spring must have occurred during their youth as now.

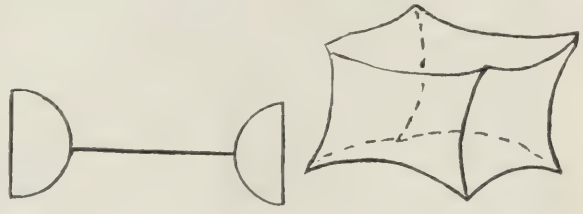
"Glaciers also are very sensitive climatic tell-tales. They depend at one end on snow to supply them and upon sunlight at the other to melt them away. When there comes a succession of years stormier and colder than the average, the glacier advances at its lower end, pushing its pile of débris ahead of it down the valley. When the years average warmer and drier, the glacier melts away faster than it can be supplied from above, leaving its cast-off burden of stones behind it. The glaciers of Switzerland have been watched very carefully for a long time. During the periods 1760–86, 1811–22, 1840–55, and from 1880 on to the present they have been extending on account of greater supply from above and more intense cold. During the periods, 1750–67, 1800–12, 1822–44, 1855–80, they have retreated; but they have indicated no permanent weather change during that long time."

Doubtless climatic changes have taken place and will take place again during long geologic periods. There was a time, the writer reminds us, when semi-tropical plants grew in Greenland, and another when huge glaciers covered the northern United States. To bring about such changes as these, however, continents were reconstructed, winds and ocean currents were altered. According to some astronomers we must even invoke an alteration of the earth's orbit to account for them. To quote again:

"With such engulfing, continent-destroying changes as these, the oldest inhabitant has no concern. Let us hope so, at least; for as far as humanity was concerned, they would be the end of the world. Meanwhile, as long as the thin crust of this planet continues to sustain us as it has done for so many centuries, and our track through the starlit space remains what it has been for so many uncounted eons, despite the little forests which we cut down and the little specks of cities we locate on the map, if we but go far enough afield for it, we shall find that same old rigorous winter that our fathers knew."

THE UNIVERSE AND ITS FORCES—A NEW THEORY.

OF the various motions whose sum makes up the activities of the universe, those have always been most puzzling that seem to be brought about by action at a distance, such as those of gravitation or magnetic attraction. The modern tendency is to regard such action as distant only in appearance, and to explain it by supposing that some invisible agency is really pushing or pulling the moving body directly. Long ago, a Russian philosopher, Boscovich, supposed gravitation to be due to the impact of myriads of swiftly moving corpuscles that were always flying through the universe in a constant storm, coming



SHAPES OF ATOMS BENDING TOWARD ZONES OF GREATEST VIBRATION.

from nowhere and going nowhere—a cruel waste of energy. Nowadays the effort is to avoid such a waste in hypotheses, and to frame them so that they will account not only for gravitation, but for all other forces of the same class. One of the latest is described by M. E. de Camas in an article in the *Revue Scientifique* entitled "An Attempt to Explain Action at a Distance." Says M. de Camas:

"It may be noted that natural phenomena are of two sorts. Some appear due to the dissipation of a certain energy emanating from a certain domain of space, whence it is transmitted by means of the ether; such are the phenomena of light, heat, and electric oscillation. Others are phenomena of action at a distance; it does not appear that there is dissipation of energy here, altho we may believe with Faraday that the presence of material bodies modifies the state of the ether. Thus an electric current A, in a permanent state, acts on another current B, and is not a source of electric energy that is dissipated in the ether. But since A acts on B, it would seem logical to think that A is the source of something, and this can only be energy. Now this emission of energy is not apparent. It must be, therefore, that between matter and space there are equal exchanges of energy, becoming apparent only when the state of the matter is modified and then being attributed to the matter alone.

"We are thus led naturally, when we wish to explain forces at a distance by vibrating movements of the ether, to make the following hypothesis:

"The ether is traversed in all directions by a great number of plane vibrations of very different phases and of determinate

periods. These vibrations are reflected (at least partly) on the surface of atoms, the ultimate particles of matter, and these atoms thus give rise in their vicinity to a certain order of nodal and ventral surfaces [surfaces of minimum and maximum vibration, such as are always produced by the interference of a reflected with a direct wave]."

Without following the argument of M. de Camas step by step, we may simply state he finds that in general the ether-waves will drive a spherical atom toward a surface of least vibration, just as sound-waves in air have been found to do. The atom, however, may be so shaped that it will be driven instead toward a surface of least vibration. This would happen if it were formed like two hemispheres connected by their convex sides. The surface of the atom itself is a surface of least or greatest vibration, according to whether it changes the sign of the wave in reflecting it. By making appropriate hypotheses regarding the shape and properties of the different atoms, therefore, M. de Camas explains all kinds of attraction and repulsion, electric, gravitational, cohesive, etc. He even builds upon it a theory which explains also chemical and vital phenomena. According to him, to quote further:

"The formation of chemical atoms, biological cells, and cosmic systems takes place in similar ways. The chemical atom, in particular, seems to us stable only because it is in medium where its conservation is possible—a medium defined by the number, nature, and speed of the ions, as well as by the vibrations that traverse it.

"The fundamental hypothesis on which this theory has been built is unfortunately somewhat vague and incomplete—that is to say, the existence of vibrations of different phases traversing the ether in all directions. This we can take for granted if the ether is finite; for the vibrations of the universe would then be reflected at its free surface and return toward the interior. If we further assert, with Lord Kelvin and Helmholtz, that the ions of different kinds are only vortical modifications of the ether, we shall conclude that matter can not leave the ether. Then energy can not be dissipated and will remain constant in a finite universe.

"Now the configuration of the universe at a given instant is the result of vibrations capable of being enumerated and defined; that, at least, is our conception of it. But every vibration that emanates from a certain region returns, after reflection from the free surface of the ether, toward another region, and this keeps up indefinitely. According to this way of looking at things, all that exists has existed before and will exist again.

"The universe, in a word, will have at the end of a sufficiently long time, and during a given interval, a configuration differing as little as we like from that which it had during a corresponding interval of time previously determined."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLIC PARENTS.

WHAT shall be done with the drunkard's children in order that they shall not fall as he fell? The question is an important one. Here is some advice given on the subject by an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (December 20). He says:

"That a good many alcoholic parents have children who themselves become alcoholic can hardly be denied. Whether they suffer because of their parents' fault is another matter; probably when heredity has anything to do with it parent and offspring alike are the victims of some old taint of nervous instability which has come down through many generations. But however it happens, we can not, in the bringing up of a child, ignore its tendencies as shown by those of its progenitors. Hence it becomes a very important question to decide, from quite early days, what sort of a régime such a child should be subjected to. Such children are often liable to exhibit extremes of activity and prostration. In work, in study, and equally in play, they show enormous energy and 'go' for a short time, and this is followed by periods of exhaustion. As these children grow up they are neurotic, often brilliant in certain ways, but very impatient of suffering, and it is to relieve their phases of depression that later on alcohol is so often taken. In the rearing of such children then nothing should be done to increase their inherent tendency to sudden outbursts of energy. Stimulants should be absolutely avoided, and one must not confine the term to alcoholic stimulants alone. Our object should be to produce a slow and passive growth rather than a sudden evolution of nerve force, hence alcohol, tea, coffee, and even meat broths should be forbidden. In the daily diet also meat should be given in very limited quantities, or is perhaps better avoided altogether, the diet being made to consist of milk and vegetables, fruit and farinaceous foods. The meals should be administered at regular times, and under no circumstances should such children be allowed to relieve any sense of emptiness or faintness by intermediate snacks. This habit of immediately relieving every internal discomfort by putting something into the stomach is at the root of the evil. In childhood it leads to biscuits and sweets, but in manhood it too often leads to unlimited 'nips' and 'pegs' and other easy means of relieving depression. The origin of tippling may sometimes be traced back to nursery habits."

BECQUEREL'S WONDERFUL RADIATION.

IT is a curious commentary on human interest that while the discovery of the Roentgen rays set the world agog, that of the Becquerel rays, which are still more remarkable, was scarcely noticed. The *x*-rays require powerful electrical excitement, but the Becquerel rays, whose properties are the same, "only more so," are given off continuously by certain rare substances, which appear, therefore, to be unfailing sources of energy—something whose existence modern physics does not acknowledge. The Becquerel rays and their explanation have therefore inspired the keenest interest in the scientific world. The latest state of our knowledge about them is set forth in an article in *Harper's Magazine* (January) by Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge University, one of the greatest living authorities in physics, who has just accepted a call to Columbia University, New York. Professor Thomson reminds us that uranium, the substance first recognized as a source of the rays, has long been known as a brightly phosphorescent substance, but it was reserved for M. Becquerel, third in a line of illustrious French physicists, to show that it gave off continuously, even when not visibly shining, rays resembling the newly discovered Roentgen rays. In fact, Professor Thomson tells us, the new radiation is a mixture of Roentgen rays and cathode rays, and must therefore, if current theories are correct, consist, not of etheric waves like light, but of swiftly moving corpuscles, the fragments of atoms. Says Professor Thomson:

"The speed of the cathode rays depends upon the extent to which the air has been removed from the vessel. The highest velocity recorded for rays produced in this way is about 70,000 miles per second. Large as the velocity is, it is greatly exceeded by the velocity of the cathode rays spontaneously given out by uranium; while another substance, radium, emits rays moving at a still greater speed, velocities of over 120,000 miles per second having been recorded by Becquerel for the cathode rays given out by radium; a particle traveling with this velocity, and starting from the earth, would reach the moon in two seconds. Among all the mysteries associated with matter, few, if any, are more striking than that afforded by these substances, in no way remarkable in appearance, which, without provocation and without intermission, emit projectiles which travel at a rate compared with which that of the fastest bullet is absolutely insignificant.

"After the discovery of the peculiar property possessed by uranium, all the known chemical elements were tested to see whether there were any others which possessed similar powers; one and only one was found to do so; this is thorium, a substance largely used in the manufacture of incandescent gas-mantles."

Altho these were the only radio-active elements known at that time, research brought to light wholly new ones, which have been named radium, polonium, and actinium. All are extremely rare,

but the first, when sufficiently purified, is a hundred thousand times more active than uranium. Says Professor Thomson:

"The radium is self-luminous, shining with a bluish light; it, like Roentgen rays, makes a sensitive screen phosphoresce; it shows the bones in the hand, and is so vigorous that it has produced sores on those who have incautiously carried it about their persons. The radium emits negatively electrified particles with a velocity in some cases approaching that of light. This continued emission of particles from the radium of course implies that the radium is losing mass and energy. The loss of mass is exceedingly small; from the results given by Curie for the amount of negative electricity emitted by the radium it follows that the loss of mass would only amount to about one-thousandth of a milligram in a million years for each square centimeter of surface. In consequence of the tremendous velocity with which the particles are projected, the amount of energy radiated is quite an appreciable amount, being sufficient, if converted into heat, to melt in a million years a layer of ice of the same area of the radium and more than a quarter of a mile thick. This loss of energy goes on without intermission, and has been going on —as far as we know—for whatever number of million of years the radium may have existed.

"There must have been some very considerable store of energy at the disposal of the radium to enable it to keep up this rate of radiation, and the very interesting question arises, What is the nature of this energy, and how is it stored? A satisfactory answer to this question has, I think, been given by some quite recent researches made by Professors Rutherford and Soddy of Montreal."

The discovery of these gentlemen, to condense Professor Thomson's explanation, is that, in the case of one radioactive substance, thorium, the activity is confined to a very small fraction of the mass, which continuously changes. Ordinary inactive thorium is continually turning into the active form, and this again changes into a third form, which is also inactive. The substance thus keeps on losing energy by its radiation and will presumably in the course of millions of years become entirely inactive. Professor Thomson believes that all radioactive substances pass through this cycle. As the change occurs in a very small fraction of the substance at a time, some part of it is always in the active state and hence the peculiar properties of the substance appear to be constant. One of the most wonderful properties of radioactive substances yet remains to be told. They give off a gaseous emanation which is not only radioactive itself, but communicates this activity to other substances by contact. Says Professor Thomson:

"The intensity of this induced radioactivity does not depend to any great extent on the nature of the substance. A piece of paper can be made as strongly radioactive as a piece of metal. This induced radioactivity only lasts for a few hours—the induced radioactivity due to the emanation from thorium lasting longer than that due to radium, altho the activity of the emanation from thorium is much less durable.

"Elster and Geitel made the very remarkable discovery that substances could be made radioactive without the aid of thorium or radium; all that is necessary is to hang them up in the open air, or in a very large room, and change them strongly with negative electricity; after a few hours they become radioactive. Elster and Geitel have taken photographs with the scrapings of a copper rod, which had been treated in this way. The earth itself is negatively electrified, and the natural electrification on pointed conductors connected with the earth is sufficient to make them radioactive without further electrification. Thus the points of lightning-conductors, the pointed leaves and spines of trees, are always radioactive, and C. T. R. Wilson has lately shown that freshly fallen rain is so too, and that it retains this property for about an hour. Elster and Geitel thought that this induced radioactivity indicated the presence of yet another constituent in that already very mixed body the air, the new constituent being, like thorium or radium, radioactive.

"The writer has, however, recently made some experiments which show that we can account for this induced radioactivity without having recourse to such an hypothesis, and that . . . to make a body radioactive all that is necessary is to get a layer containing a large quantity of positive electricity close to the surface of the body. We can, in this way, make radioactive substances without the use of any material that is intrinsically radioactive.

"It is thus, I think, that the leaves of trees and the countless objects on the surface of the earth which are radioactive acquire this property; they are, in fact, cathodes, discharging cathode rays into the air. Thus cathode rays, which have only comparatively recently been discovered, and then by the help of most elaborate apparatus, are in all probability so widely distributed and occur so frequently that there is hardly a patch of ground on the earth's surface which does not contain an active source of these rays."

PAINTING BY PNEUMATIC POWER.

THE use of a pneumatic spraying-machine for painting was first brought prominently before the public at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago, when the exhibition buildings were coated with paint by this means. Since that time pneumatic painting has developed a great importance, having proved itself a cheap, speedy, and efficient substitute for the slow brush in many cases. In *The Scientific American* (December 26), a correspondent thus describes one of the devices now in use for this purpose. He says:

PAINTING A FREIGHT CAR WITH THE PNEUMATIC COATING MACHINE.

"The machine . . . comprises a self-contained air and liquid pump, fitted with a special expansive plunger, and an eight-inch boiler-tube receptacle in which the liquid and air are compressed.

The apparatus thus comprised is mounted upon a substantial platform. Attached beneath the receptacle are two valves, located one above the other at one side of the pump in a special valve-chamber, and playing in removable brass seats and cages. The suction-opening at the under side of this valve-chamber is L-shaped. Into the L thus formed is screwed a piece of one-inch pipe to which the wire-wound suction-hose is attached. The suction-opening leading into the pumping-cylinder is placed about one and one-half inches above the bottom of the cylinder, and is connected with the lower valve-chamber. It is the object of this construction to allow the plunger to close the suction-opening on each down stroke, thereby crowding every drop of liquid or air through the upper valve into the receptacle. From this construction, it follows that the liquid can never come in contact with the packing of the plunger. Indeed, the liquid does not enter the cylinder at all, because on the upper stroke of the cylinder the lower valve is opened and the liquid is drawn through into the lower valve-chamber. The down stroke, whereby the lower valve is closed and the upper valve opened, forces the liquid through the upper valve into the receptacle. . . .

"Any length of pneumatic air-hose can be used; for when the discharge-valve is open the hose becomes a part of the receptacle, increasing its capacity to the extent of the additional volume of the hose. By means of an eight-foot extension-rod or tube the liquid can be spread fourteen to sixteen feet overhead without a scaffold or ladder. Within this extension-rod is another valve, which gives the operator complete control of the discharge, even tho he is working one hundred feet away from the machine. A specially designed nozle at the end of the extension-rod gives to the liquid a whirling motion, so that there is no possibility of clogging the outlet. This special nozle, in connection with the compressed air, atomizes the liquid so that a fine, filmy mist is formed which penetrate everywhere.

"The merits of the construction of the machine are obvious. The pump has simply to compress the liquid and air, and is not used as a means of discharging the liquid. The air, confined above the liquid, forces the liquid out through the discharge-hose and nozle, so that if the machine is charged with liquid and air, it is not necessary to operate the pump-handle in order to empty the receptacle. The chemicals in the liquid can not reach or destroy the plunger-packing; for they do not pass through the plunger. Since the valves are located at one side of the plunger, they can not become clogged with sediment. By providing concave seats and giving the valves a rolling motion, each stroke of the handle cleans the valves. The air pumped in while the receptacle is full of liquid passes to the top of the receptacle, thereby stirring or agitating the liquid constantly. By spreading the liquid into a thin mist through the medium of a special nozle it is possible to apply a coat more evenly than otherwise, and without the streaky appearance given by the brush.

Contrary to the prevalent opinion, the pneumatic coating-machine is clean. If the filmy mist falls to the floor, it is hardly noticeable. In painting by brush, huge drops often fall to the floor. The application of the machine is wide, but has found its chief use in warehouses, factories, and for painting large surfaces of any kind, whether they be rough or smooth. In painting rough surfaces the saving in time and labor is particularly marked; for the fine spray permeates every crevice, and the work is far better done than it could be by hand and brush."

A New Wireless Telegraph System.—A new system of wireless telegraphy, which, while not possessing some advantages of the present systems, has valuable features when small distances are concerned, is described in *The Electrical World and Engineer* from an account in the *Physikalische Zeitung*. The inventor, Herr Blockmann, calls it "ray telegraphy," its distinctive characteristic being that lenses are substituted for the antennæ. Says the paper referred to above:

"The material of the lenses must have a high dielectric constant, and may consist of resin, glass, paraffin, and the like. An important observation made is that the lenses, to be effective in concentrating the electromagnetic rays upon a distant object, need not be very large in comparison with the wave-length used. Thus mirrors 80 centimeters [32 inches] in diameter suffice for waves 20 centimeters [8 inches] long, and signals can be exchanged over several miles. At the receiving-station a similar lens is used; in fact, the apparatus is practically a heliograph employing invisible instead of visible light. The dark rays have the advantage of secrecy and of not being intercepted by fog or by non-conducting solids. Mountains are an obstacle; but this can be overcome by a series of relays. The direction of the arriving waves can be clearly distinguished to within a degree, and many simultaneous messages may thus be received and separated. Messages may also be sent out simultaneously in various directions. It appears that a clear path through the air without intervening bodies is necessary, just as in heliography."

Simultaneous Inventions.—The same thing sometimes pops into the heads of two entirely different inventors at once. This phenomenon, says *The American Inventor*, is one of the strangest and often one of the most inconvenient happenings in patentdom. It goes on to say:

"A case in point is found in the much-talked-of non-refillable bottle. For years inventors have been trying to invent corks which would allow liquid to flow one way only, and in so doing have produced many curious and weird devices. A little more than a year ago a man walked into *The American Inventor* office with a model of one of his inventions in his hand. At first sight, it appeared to be an ordinary bottle, but on close inspection it was found to have blown in one side of it a small cavity, in which was what appeared to be a small piece of tinfoil. The inventor explained his device as follows: 'The manufacturer who uses this bottle for any purpose must advertise that every bottle contains, blown in its side, a small piece of folded metal foil on which is stamped a number. These numbers run from one to one thousand. Every month a drawing of numbers will be made at the factory, and the first number drawn will win a prize of twenty-five dollars. The idea is that every purchaser of a bottle will break it open to get at the number which may win him a prize, and in so doing will destroy the bottle, so that it can never be refilled with the product of any one else.' This was an entirely new feature in non-refillable bottles, but the most obvious and simple manner of using this solution did not occur to the inventor in question. It has remained for a New Haven man to improve upon the plan by blowing a small coin, say a five- or ten-cent piece, into the side of the bottle, in such a manner that it can be plainly seen and yet not extracted without breaking the bottle. There is no doubt whatever that either of these two methods would succeed in preventing the bottles being refilled. It is a little doubtful whether Uncle Sam would care to have such liberties taken with the coin of his making as would be necessary in the latter-named method; but, successful or not, the two inventions illustrate the point mentioned above."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ALL briquettes which have hitherto been manufactured by means of soluble cements (such as dextrin, molasses, lixiviated cellulose, oxidized lignin, resinate of ammonia, etc.) dissolve in water," says United States Consul B. H. Warner in a report from Leipsic. "Richard Böck, an engineer of Merseburg, Saxony, has discovered a method for making briquettes which are entirely waterproof. He heats the finished briquettes until the cement is wholly or partly carbonized, which makes them indissoluble. In case the ignition temperature of the cement is likely to be attained, the heating must take place in an air-tight case or by means of hot gases."

"A inventor of Pittsburg, Pa.," says *The Scientific American*, "has just perfected a wrapping-machine which will handle with great rapidity a piece of any size from a cracker to a cake of soap, and wrap it in a faultless manner. A company has been formed, and will soon be engaged in the manufacture of the machines to meet the requirements of various industries. The machine performs about forty different operations, including the cutting of the paper from a roll. A machine has been constructed which is worked by hand, and the inventor says the capacity of this is 175 pieces per hour, but this would be greatly increased by driving it with an engine."

THAT a polished metallic surface is always positively electrified with regard to an unpolished surface of the same substance has been shown by Hesehus, a Russian experimenter, according to the *Revue Scientifique* (December 13). "The same rule," it says, "applies to other substances; for instance, of two slabs of wood cut from the same piece, one cut parallel to the fibers is always positive to one cut crosswise. Of two plates of various metals the softest is positive, while non-metallic bodies are more positive as they become harder. Sticky substances and those that give off dust are always positive. . . . Generally speaking, positive electrification appears to increase directly as superficial density." It is hoped that these results may lead to a rational theory of contact-electricity.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

THE religious progress of the past year denotes, in the eyes of the Boston *Transcript*, "a growth all around that will compare favorably with the past." Financially the year has been one of great significance. Nearly $40,000,000 has been collected in America and in England by Methodists, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Baptists. Says *The Transcript:*

"Church interests, maintenance, and betterments are now costing the people of the United States $260,000,000 a year. And this vast sum does not include $70,000,000 which is given in benevolence, outside of government charity, and in sums above $5,000 each gift. Of this benevolence $3 in every $4 comes from members of churches. It cost to maintain all Baptist churches in the United States last year $14,138,195, all Episcopal churches $15,184,926, and all Congregational churches $10,276,105. Figures for Reformed Churches (Dutch) last year are $1,622,696, and for Presbyterian (North) $17,080,191. To maintain all Methodist churches, South and North, cost last year $24,552,800. These figures in every case include betterments. They also include contributions to missions, both home and foreign. Financial figures for Roman Catholic churches are unobtainable, in great part because Catholic officials do not themselves collect them. As indicating the prosperous times, and how prosperity affects the churches, the average church-member last year gave a larger sum of money for all purposes than in any previous year. Curiously, it is to be noted that most of the large bodies —large in membership—are the ones whose members give largest individual contributions. There are exceptions to this rule in both directions. One is the Roman Catholic, a large body that raises a vast sum of money each year, but whose members give each quite small sums. Another exception are Baptists, because of the large colored membership in the South. A third is the Universalist, a small body whose members average high per member. The highest of all, per member, is the Episcopal, each communicant in which gave last year $19.82."

The Transcript points out that church-membership growth during the year has been steady. The bodies that show the largest actual figures are the Disciples of Christ and the Lutherans. Presbyterians gained about 32,000, Methodists 61,000, Baptists 36,000, Episcopalians 14,000, and Congregationalists 12,000. We quote further:

"Some controversies developed during the year, and one was settled. Church leaders do not look upon them as unmixed evils, however, for during the year just passed, as formerly, disagreements that looked portentous at their inception demonstrated their economic usefulness. Baptists conclude the year with a discussion whether baptism is essential to church-membership. The matter was precipitated by Mr. Rockefeller's pastor, and has now reached the South, whence are coming condemnatory expressions in large as well as strong numbers. The International Sunday-School Lesson committee split over the matter of uniform lessons. At a convention in Denver uniformity of these lessons was broken, and so was the convention and the committee, the former by a division, and the latter by the loss of its secretary through failure to be reelected. Discussion is still on. Money matters of Methodists South came into the General Conference at Dallas, and on the surface a settlement was effected of them. The settlement has not, however, healed everything. The history of the trouble is interesting. A publishing agent deceived United States Senators concerning a claim for damages sustained by the publishing house at Nashville during the Civil War. The deception consisted of the point whether any commission was to be paid to a lobbyist. Methodist leaders, largely of the laity, demanded that the entire amount be returned to the Government. The General Conference repudiated the deception, but did not return the money because the Senate said there was no one authorized to receive it. English Lutherans have difficulty separating from their German brethren. After a disagreement the New York Ministerium divided last summer and an English synod resulted. Episcopalians started out to found an autonomous Episcopal Church in Mexico. A storm arose, and the three bishops nominated were not consecrated. One of their number has been designated to look after things till the row blows over. Christian Science readers were making good things financially out of their positions, by reason of healing arts which they practised. Mrs. Eddy put a limit to their tenure, and a new set of readers came in, the old ones meanwhile trying with fair success to hold on to their healing practise."

Regarding the personalities prominent in the religious world during 1902 *The Transcript* says:

"Hardly the usual number of new men came to the front last year. An example of official progress is shown by Episcopalians, who consecrated a larger number of new bishops last year than during any previous twelvemonth, and five of the twelve did not represent new men for old places merely, but were both new men and new places. Mr. John Willis Baer, long general secretary of Christian Endeavor, quitted an unofficial position for an official one, and became a secretary of a Presbyterian board. A new force came into Presbyterian evangelistic work in Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, new in that he now represents an official bureau. With him, but representing the intellectual side, altho in sympathy with the evangelistic, is Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, no longer a local pastor, but a national leader as moderator of the General Assembly. Close beside him is Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, this year's president of the Reformed General Synod and head of that body's evangelistic committee. Among Baptists Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers is new as field secretary of their Home Mission Society, and among Congregationalists Mr. Don O. Shelton is new as a secretary of their Home Missionary Society. Among Roman Catholics the most significant change was the entrance into a position of the first grade of Archbishop Farley of New York. Various other Catholic promotions are talked of, among them positions in Chicago and San Francisco, but Archbishop Farley's promotion is important in that it replaced Archbishop Corrigan, a reactionary official of the old school, with a liberal-minded, progressive, and spiritual man of the new school. And the replacing was done, not by the triumph of one party and the defeat of another, but by the unanimous voice of all elements. Americanism, as the term is employed by Catholics, gained much by the change. Archbishop Guidi was sent as apostolic delegate to Manila and Monsignor Falconio came to Washington in the same capacity."

Religious work among the young has been vigorously prosecuted, and has been marked, according to *The Transcript*, by "less conventions and more hard work within the churches." We quote, in conclusion:

"Educationally the feature of the year was the founding of the general educational board, and its recent incorporation in the District of Columbia. The general secretary of it is Rev. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, a Baptist minister, and the chief promoter of it is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, also a Baptist. . . . Methodists started some years since an institute for the instruction of unordained workers in the use of the Bible for soul-winning. During the year this institute idea has become national. There was an advance in mission study, and several theological seminaries received heavy endowments, chiefly by legacies. There was, however, no material increase in the number of students in theological seminaries, long strangely low, with no great numbers in sight from the college classes. Jews brought over from Cambridge, England, the greatest living Hebrew scholar [Dr. Solomon Schechter], to be president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, the rabbinical school of progressive American Judaism, altho classed theologically as conservative. The new president stands for much more, however, than rabbinical instruction, and, in cooperation with B'nai B'rith, will undertake a Jewish renaissance. The preliminary work was done during the year, and the entire work consists of the conversion, if possible, of Jews to Judaism. It is, in short, a Jewish forward movement. Zionism as a movement made marked progress during the year, but its promoters did not succeed in getting anything tangible in the shape of political promises from the Sultan of Turkey."

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed the late Archbishop Temple. The archbishopric was offered to him six years ago, on the death of Archbishop Benson, but he declined the post on account of ill-health. His health, it is said, has greatly improved since that time. From the New York *Tribune* we quote the following account of Archbishop Davidson's career:

"The new Primate of all England, the Right Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, is in his fifty-fifth year. He was born on April 7, 1848, in Edinburgh, and received his education at Harrow and Oxford, being graduated at Trinity College in 1871. He was ordained in 1874, and, after serving three years as a curate, he became chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait, of Canterbury, remaining with him until the Archbishop's death in 1882. He made the principal arrangements for the great Lambeth Conference of one hundred bishops in 1878. He was made an honorary chaplain to the Queen in 1882, and a year later she made him Dean of Windsor and Resident Chaplain in Ordinary and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. In 1884 he became one of the trustees of the British Museum, an office he still holds. He was the honorary secretary of the third Lambeth Conference, in 1888, and he afterward published a history of the conferences.

THE RIGHT REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, D.D.,

The New Primate of All England.

"In April, 1891, Dr. Davidson was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and in the same year he became Clerk of the Closet to the Queen. He was appointed to the see of Winchester on the death of Bishop Thorold, in 1895, and he was chief episcopal secretary to the fourth Lambeth Conference, in 1897. He was married in 1878 to the daughter of Archbishop Tait, and he has published a biography of his father-in-law.

"He is now Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to the King and a prelate of the Order of the Garter."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH PRESS ON THE EDUCATION ACT.

ONE remarkable fact is revealed in the flood of English comment evoked by the passage of the Education bill, namely, that its provisions, which were presumably intended to increase the power of the state church, are as distasteful to many Anglicans as to the non-conformists themselves. The London *Church Gazette*, an Anglican paper with "High-Church" sympathies, declares:

"The discussion of the bill, both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, served to make it clear that some of the most objectionable provisions of the bill are admittedly aimed against that section of the clergy somewhat loosely termed 'Ritualists.' . . . It is specifically aimed against those priests who hold and would desire to teach in their schools the full Catholic faith. It is as well that we should realize this fact without delay."

The London *Pilot*, another Anglican journal, is dissatisfied with the act for quite different reasons. It observes:

"When we turn to the religious provisions of the act, we can only wonder at the perverse cleverness which has made them equally hateful to non-conformists and churchmen. A law which directs that denominationally managed schools shall be maintained out of the rates, and then violates a fundamental principle of the denomination principally concerned, is a masterpiece of misdirected ingenuity. Lord Hugh Cecil struck the right note for churchmen who believe in their church when he urged them not to rest until they have persuaded Parliament to relinquish the disastrous policy which, as we now see, was inherent in the management clauses from the very first. That Mr. Balfour made this clear, at all events as early as the 21st July, he has proved triumphantly. Nothing, we fully admit, can be plainer than his words on that day: 'The religious education will be under the control not of one man, and that man the parson of the parish, but of a board of six.'

The London *Guardian* (Anglican), while not entirely pleased with the details of the act, believes that the new educational system will be a great improvement over the old. The denominational schools, it claims, are not unfairly dealt with, since they retain the majority of managers. Furthermore, non-conformists may be admitted to representation in the management of Anglican schools in the same way that Anglicans may be admitted to representation in the management of non-conformist schools. (According to the provisions of the act, the authorities of denominational schools are allowed to appoint four of their managers, the remaining two being appointed by the popularly elected local educational body.) The London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) says:

"The old bad system of inequality and positive discrimination against definite religious teaching in the schools was one which could not have been consciously invented by the legislature—the nation drifted into it unawares. It was only gradually that the board schools built at the common cost of all the people came to be a national system for the endowment of dissent. People whose religious convictions were not of the sort to lead to pecuniary sacrifices managed quietly to take possession of the board schools and to treat them as their own. Public elementary schools, built at the expense of the community, were allowed to become so many little seminaries of non-conformist principles. . . . All these things are now part of the past, and tho the goal of equality is not yet reached, we have reached a position never touched before and hardly hoped for. We have still to keep our [Roman Catholic] schools in structural repair, but otherwise the advantages of the board [public] schools almost disappear. In efficiency of equipment and inadequacy of salaries henceforth both sets of schools ought to be on a footing of perfect equality. There is something still left to win, but it is nothing compared to what we have won aready."

The objections everywhere formulated against the act by non-conformists may be summarized under two main heads. They claim (1) that the act compels the public to pay for denominational schools that are outside of public control; and (2) that it enormously increases the Anglican control over religious education. The case against the act is thus emphatically stated (in the London *British Weekly*) by the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, secretary of the Baptist Union:

"It is opposed to the religious convictions of half the nation; it was introduced without a mandate, and has been closured through in compartments; it throws the cost of the schools (apart from the rent of the buildings) upon the public purse without giving public control; it drives Free-Church children in single school districts into a Romanizing atmosphere; it excludes Free-Church teachers from state schools in which the full share of all teachers' salaries is paid by Free Churchmen; it affronts even the conscience of the man of the world; it is a measure which barters away our birthright of a truly national education."

Public indignation against the act runs so high in some parts of the country that a "passive resistance committee" has been organized for the purpose of persuading the opponents of the measure to refuse to pay church-rates. This committee is backed by Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the editor of *The British*

Weekly, and numbers among its members the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, of London; the Rev. Dr. Townsend, president of the National Free Church Council; the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of Brighton; the Rev. Dr. C. F. Aked, of Liverpool, and other eminent non-conformist ministers. The course of these "extremists" is disapproved by the more conservative non-conformists. The London *Christian World* (non-conformist) says:

"Where is the inducement to alienate the support of friends, invite the recrimination of opponents, and generally to prejudice our cause, by resort to a method which, its advocates being witness, is a practical confession that we abandon hope of winning the country to our side by any other means? There lies the great trial of non-conformity at this hour. It is fronted with the danger of marring, or even throwing away, one of the supreme opportunities of its history. Its straight and productive course is to appeal to the people; if it falls back on refusal of rates it will lay itself open to the suspicion, however ill-founded, that it dare not challenge the popular judgment."

The passage of the act has undoubtedly given a new impulse to the agitation for the disestablishment of the English Church. Says the London *Christian Commonwealth* (non-conformist):

"The Liberation Society has held in London a special conference of its supporters, for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign for the disestablishment of the church. In an important circular reasons are given for adopting this course. The public are reminded that the Education bill is based on policy which has for its declared object the perpetuation and strengthening of the Established Church, to which it practically gives fresh endowments. It is not surprising to those who have watched recent events that Liberationists should take this step. Even from the Government side of the House of Commons ominous warnings have come, addressed to Mr. Balfour, that the bill might prove in the end to be fatal to the interests of the church, in which, says the circular, 'sacerdotalism grows unchecked, and there is a demand for reforms which can not be effected without an alteration in the present relations of church and state.'"

"A Brand of Dishonor" upon Our Naval Chaplains.—The emphatic language quoted is used by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke in an article in *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), and the "dishonor" to which he refers is implied in an act of Congress passed in 1899 and known as the "Navy Personnel bill." He writes:

"The facts are simply these: Navy officers, previous to the Spanish-American war, had been receiving, rank for rank, a lower rate of pay than those of the army. With a view to rectifying this inequality, Congress enacted a law making the pay of officers of the army and navy, rank for rank, substantially the same. As passed by the Senate, this bill included the chaplains, but, whether by oversight or through some refraction in the instinct of justice, when it passed the House in the closing hours of Congress, the chaplains were omitted from its provisions, and virtually treated as not deserving the consideration which the others enjoyed."

"It is not merely a question of pay," declares the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who takes up the chaplains' grievance in the pages of *The Interior* (Chicago); "that question plays a minor part. It is preeminently a question of honor and self-respect." He continues:

"The spirit of the American navy has always valued honor above pay. The chaplains of the navy feel the slur of being passed over in an act of justice done to their comrades. The exception seems to cast contempt upon their work and to lower the dignity of their position. Surely a generous country can not consistently put a slight upon the men whom it calls and commissions to preach the Christian Gospel, to comfort the sick and wounded, to console the dying, and to bury the dead, among its sailors."

Both writers unite in pleading that Congress at its present session shall pass a bill giving chaplains the same pay as their brother officers of the same rank.

FATHER McGRADY AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE resignation of the well-known Socialist priest, Father Thomas McGrady, from his pastorate in Bellevue, Ky., affords a new illustration of the irreconcilable conflict that is developing in this country between Socialism and Roman Catholicism. Ever since the appearance, two years ago, of Pope Leo's Encyclical directed against Socialism, this subject has been a prominent one in Roman Catholic circles, and the utterances of the late Archbishop Corrigan, and of Bishops Quigley and Spalding, have left no doubt as to the "official" attitude of the church. Father McGrady was reprimanded in November last by Bishop Maes, of the Covington diocese, but refused to retract his public utterances and writings on Socialism. He has now severed his connection with the church, and declares his intention of devoting his life to the Socialist propaganda.

FATHER THOMAS McGRADY.

He has been compelled to resign from the Roman Catholic Church on account of his Socialist views.

The principle at issue, namely, whether a man can be at once a Roman Catholic priest and a Socialist, elicits some interesting comment. The San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) thinks that "the priest who faithfully discharges the spiritual functions of his office, together with the parochial business and incidental works of benevolence inseparable from the calling, finds little time to spare for other things. He is content to leave questions of practical politics and economics to the laity, who are quite competent to deal with them." The Chicago *New World* (Rom. Cath.) comments:

"His [Father McGrady's] going out will not hurt the church; neither do we think it will help Socialism. It, at least, is developing beyond his theories, as we meet it daily here. It has taken the bit in its mouth and is moving toward a darkness into which he will scarcely care to go. In a few years he will be a 'man without a country,' and then the reaction will begin. It is bound to come sooner or later.

"In that hour may God pity him! God pity every soul that believes herself advancing toward light and later finds herself surrounded by impenetrable shadow! Even should he succeed in leading astray a few impulsive spirits like his own, the greater bitterness shall be his when at last the awakening comes. Try however he may, no man can find in Socialism a heart-satisfying, soul-uplifting religion. The 'religion of humanity' must always be less than a religion founded by God for the purpose of leading men's souls to God. Let us hope that, some day, when the flavor of the new wine palls, Father McGrady shall return as thousands of others have returned."

The Socialist press recognize in Father McGrady a distinguished convert. The *Social Democratic Herald* (Milwaukee) remarks that Bishop Maes "is behind the times if he thinks he can hinder the onward march of Socialism by trying to silence so conscientious a man as Father McGrady. Other priests will talk Socialism just the same, for Catholics feel the economic pressure, the blighting touch of a wrong system, as well as people of other faiths, or non-faiths." *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kans.) says:

"A high official of the Catholic Church has once again affirmed

that his office gives him authority to speak with infallibility on economic and political matters as well as on religion and morals. He has renewed the declaration of war, long grown old in Europe, between hierarchy and Socialism. Another brave mind has come to the parting of the ways, and has been forced to choose between intellectual freedom and hierarchic despotism. The bishop declares, with the full force of his official authority, that the church is opposed to the emancipation of humanity from wage-slavery. A subordinate priest, differing from him on a matter outside of the jurisdiction of the church, has been told in plain language that the church stands for capitalism and will fight Socialism.

"What have the great mass of the members of the church to say on this question? If they will continue to declare with manly courage, 'My religion from Rome, but my politics from no man,' they, too, will come to the parting of the ways, and will have to choose between economic freedom and the church. What will they choose?"

It is noteworthy that Father Thomas J. Hagerty, now resident in Arkansas, is also prominently identified with the Socialist movement. He is a priest in good standing, but has given up parish work.

THE CHRISTIAN OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA.

WHY is it that Christianity seems to be making so little progress in the great Chinese empire? Mr. Francis H. Nichols, an American traveler who has had exceptional opportunities for observing Chinese life at close quarters, is responsible for this question, and he endeavors to deal with it in *The Atlantic Monthly* (December). He writes:

"Perhaps in the higher sense, that 'no power is lost that ever wrought for God,' it is not wholly correct to say that efforts to introduce Christianity into China have failed. But humanly speaking, in proportion to the amount of money, lives, and effort expended, they have apparently not met with great success. The small number of converts after one century of Protestant and three centuries of Roman Catholic endeavor is the least part of the failure of missions in China. All over the empire to-day there prevails a spirit of hatred and antagonism to Christianity so intense and so peculiar that a certain brilliant missionary in describing it has had to coin a new word. He has called the feeling of the provincial authorities of Shantung toward Christianity 'Christophobia.' Usually it is specially stipulated when foreign teachers are engaged for recently organized government schools that they shall make no reference even in the remotest way to the Bible or to anything connected with it. In the gradual subsiding of the Boxer storm the one kind of foreigners warned to keep away from a troubled district are always missionaries. Except in the few places where they are numerous enough to form a community by themselves, Christian converts are ostracized, boycotted, and sometimes persecuted."

Mr. Nichols is not ready to take the view that the aversion to Christianity among the Chinese is due to their hatred of foreigners. Islam is essentially a foreign religion, and yet in some provinces one-third of the population are Mohammedans, and no reproach attaches to this fact. Buddhism is one of the three great religions of China, yet Buddhism is also a foreign religion. The chief obstacle to the spread of Christianity in China, declares Mr. Nichols, is not any dislike of it as an imported religion, but "a fear and an objection to certain foreign concomitants which, because of a mistaken point of view, are regarded by missionaries as essentials." He continues:

"The conversion of a heathen to Christianity means much more than it would in the case of an American. A Chinaman must not only experience a change of heart, he must also undergo a complete revolution of opinions and sentiments. He can no longer venerate his ancestors and pray before their tablets that he may keep unsullied the honored name they have left him. It is not permitted to him to take pride in the traditional glories of palaces and gray-walled cities; he must learn the history of his country over again; he must discover that all the great sages and rulers of his country's past are eternally lost; he must experience a constant feeling of pity if not of contempt for the civilization and government of China and for his friends and relatives who persist in remaining heathen. In other words, in order to become a Christian according to missionary standards, a Chinaman must be denationalized. In sentiment he must become a foreigner. And naturally enough his 'heathen' countrymen who still love their country and reverence their ancestors do not like the denationalizing process."

That China "needs the Gospel" Mr. Nichols makes no attempt to dispute. He thinks "she needs it far more than she needs anything else," and that "until she is truly converted to Christianity, she can never take the place among the nations of the earth to which her great resources, her vast population, the age and civilization of her people, entitle her." We quote further:

"Whatever opinions a traveler through the interior provinces may hold on the question of whether or not religion is no longer essential for his own *fin-de-siècle* nation of the West, he must, it seems to me, admit that Christianity is a necessity for China. Twenty-five hundred years ago Confucius drew a complete and elaborate chart for the guidance of the race to which he belonged. The chart was intended to provide for every possible contingency that might ever arise in the life of the individual or the nation. Confucius fastened his chart on the wall and said, 'Follow that.' It was a wonderfully made chart, more nearly perfect than any chart that modern altruist or student of ethics has ever devised. As the chart was supposed to describe every course that could be sailed with safety, the Chinese have never thought it possible to discover new continents. They have never looked at the stars or the horizon, always at the chart. It made no pretensions to the supernatural. It was essentially human and matter-of-fact. The chart related to the known, not to the unknown. It took little account of hopes or inclinations. It made no provision for a change of conditions either in the state or in the individual. As a result Chinese civilization has never changed. It is restrained from drifting or turning aside into dangerous channels by the Confucian chart, but it can not and will not go forward until it recognizes a soul, until it has ideals that are not earth-made, until it 'seeks a country' that is not like Shensi, eternal on earth, 'but eternal in the heavens.'"

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) has the following to say in regard to Mr. Nichols's conclusions:

"Of course there are great differences in missions and missionaries, and we could point Mr. Nichols to some missions where his conclusions would not at all apply. But we fear there is too much truth in his statements as to missions, not only in China, but elsewhere. Mr. Nichols cites illustrations in support of his views, and any one familiar with missionary periodicals will readily recall others. The practise of teaching the pupils in mission-schools to eat and dress and sleep in American or European fashion is especially referred to as one which separates the pupils from their people and creates a prejudice against Christianity. The pressure brought upon converts and churches to conduct their services and affairs in a manner foreign to their native ideas also has a tendency to emphasize and keep Christianity as a foreign religion. Above all, a contempt on the part of a missionary for the people among whom he labors and for their long-established customs is sure to be a bar to his usefulness and success. It is a striking fact that all the great successful missions have been those in which the missionaries have come into closest touch with the life of the people and have called for the least change in their habits of life, except so far as they were tinged with pagan superstitions. Abbott and the Vintons among the Karens of Burma, Clough among the Telugus, Paton in the New Hebrides, and a multitude of others have respected the feelings, the customs, and the character of the peoples among whom they labored, and introduced Christianity merely as a purifying element in the national life. This has been the way of success in missions, and indeed it must be the way of working, if ever the religion of Jesus Christ is to become naturalized in every nation. Some minor peoples may be transformed by the personal influence of the missionaries, but peoples of the stability and character of the Chinese can only be won to Christ on condition of retaining all the essential features of their national life."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF ROYALTY.

HER royal highness the Crown Princess of Saxony had a husband who did not understand her, and she had a French tutor for her children who is an idealist of the most pronounced type. So the Crown Princess and the idealist eloped.

The lady may find herself Queen of Saxony at any moment, for her father-in-law, King George, is aged and ill. His son, her husband, Crown Prince Frederick, is thirty-seven, and she is thirty-two. They married "for love" about eleven years ago. There are several children, and the Crown Princess will again become a mother, it is anticipated, in May. The French tutor with whom she ran away is a Monsieur Giron, "divinely handsome," and aged about twenty-three. He "admits paternity" of the sixth child.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY,
Told to choose between mad-house and convent, she eloped.

The highest royalty in Europe is involved in this scandal, for Crown Princess Louise Antoinette is the daughter of Ferdinand, formerly Grand Duke of Tuscany and now an archduke of Austria. Her mother was a princess of the house of Bourbon-Parma. For a long time past her relations with her husband, the Crown Prince, have been unhappy. The *Sächsische Arbeiter Zeitung* (Dresden), a Socialist paper, goes into the matter with particularity:

"The Crown Princess has long been dealt with as if she were a wicked child. She was given ladies-of-honor whom she detested, whose business it was to watch her. Even when she made trifling purchases, she had to give an account to some lady-of-honor. She confided her humiliation to the tutor of her children, Monsieur Giron, and thus an intimacy sprang up which developed during her husband's absence. The King, enlightened by the ladies-of-honor, dismissed Monsieur Giron and ordered the Crown Princess confined in her room. Her fate was to be settled when the Crown Prince returned. A family council finally decided that the Crown Princess must retire to a convent or a sanatorium pending an application for annulment of her marriage. The Crown Princess refused to submit, and fled to Salzburg. Her family persisted in the intention to imprison her. Then it was that she joined Monsieur Giron. Last November the Crown Princess visited a painter's studio and said to him in a tone of melancholy: 'How I wish I had a villa like yours in which I could be alone!' To the painter's wife she complained of the tyranny of royal etiquette, which often forced her to change her toilette six times a day."

The Viennese journals give many particulars concerning the personality of this original Crown Princess. She is "lively, petulant, at once gay and sentimental, and above all incapable of repressing the words she wants to say. Her Viennese blood was responsible for her unrestrained behavior, notwithstanding her rigorous and very religious Roman Catholic education, against which she was ever in rebellion. She once summarily dismissed a Jesuit father who had been appointed her religious preceptor. She was very fond of reading authors of advanced ideas." She talked freely with all classes of people, and scandalized the court by her affability to persons of "low rank." The Crown Prince was of a very different character—"a military man from head to foot." As heir to the throne, he had conservative and old-fashioned ideas. His only diversion was the chase. The domestic atmosphere was not harmonious in consequence of all these circumstances. The brother of the Crown Princess, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, took her part in the divisions that ensued. When the lady fled, the Archduke fled likewise. We quote the London *Standard*:

"The Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, already mentioned, who is now thirty-four, has renounced his rights as a member of the imperial family. He made the acquaintance of a lady of non-aristocratic birth some time ago, and proposed to conclude a morganatic marriage with her. The Emperor, however, forbade it, and the Archduke first went to a sanatorium at Bonn, on the Rhine, and afterward lived in Salzburg with his parents. A short time ago he took a step similar to that of 'Johann Orth.' He addressed a letter to the Emperor, in which he informed his Majesty that he renounced all his rights and privileges; he sent back all his orders, and informed the Minister of War that he resigned his colonelship in the army. The *Allgemeine* hears that the Archduke will adopt the name of Leopold Wölfling, and that his wish to leave the imperial family has already been complied with. The paper expects that he will now marry the lady, whom he met at Munich when accompanying his sister on her flight. He is described as a man of very liberal, not to say radical, views, and as a trifle eccentric."

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is stunned by the proceedings of his young relatives. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which is in a position to speak with authority of the imperial attitude, says in the course of an elaborate editorial article:

"There has occurred an event which is so extraordinary of its kind that the memory can be searched in vain to find its parallel. The Crown Princess Louise of Saxony has fled. . . . If such a thing happened in an ordinary family, the matter would be kept secret and the true state of affairs would be concealed as long as possible. But here we have to do with the wife of a King's son who is heir to a throne. A crown princess has duties of a higher kind than those of an ordinary wife. The lofty height upon which she stands affords no shelter if she herself does not shrink from sensation, and in breaking the marriage bond she severs the courtly ties that make her one with the royal dynasty and the royal throne. But taste for a freedom incompatible with her station caused her to obey her heart's promptings in a manner that destroyed not only her wedded life but also the pride of place which invests woman when on a throne with a kind of halo. . . . How amply protected behind the shield of courtly etiquette were once the heart romances of women connected with princely and royal houses! How openly such matters are now revealed in the broad light of day! Were we to describe the period in which we live in the light of its most typical characteristic, we could not overlook the promptings or rather the emancipation of royal hearts which now leads to such dramatic tragedies. Such is the irresistible force of passion-birth. We have all the elements of sentimental romance in these situations. The psychology of the well-born is not, of course, essentially

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.
He forbade his wife to read Nietzsche, Tolstoy, and Zola.

different from that of the lowly. But with the lowly happiness is subject to less artificial restraints and the passion of the heart has more freedom in its assertion. The human in its most natural aspect has never been banished from royal palaces, but its range is narrower. The restraint put upon it is greater than in the case of ordinary human beings. But this state of affairs seems to be passing away."

This development of the human side of royalty has proceeded so far, continues the Vienna organ, that the world has almost ceased to wonder at "mesalliances." There seem to be no longer gulfs separating the children of royalty from the other children of men. But this escapade of the Crown Princess has gone further than anything of the sort even in this advanced age:

KING GEORGE OF SAXONY

"So radical and unrestrained a rupture between passion and tradition has never been seen in a royal house. The Crown Princess Louise of Saxony is none the less subject to the spirit of our time because it was her destiny to wear a crown. She evidently renounced all to fly out into the world in pursuit of her heart's romance. Yet there is something in such a renunciation as hers that forbids either sympathy or surprise. The splendor of the crown will not be dimmed merely because one individual has proved unworthy to wear it. It is but a symptom of the struggle between the old ideas and the new. A woman is lost. Altho wife, mother, and destined to be Queen, she preferred the impulse of her inclination to the promptings of royal pride. Down below, where 'free love' boasts its followers, such cases are not rare. On the heights of life examples are less frequent. No instance so flagrant as the present one has previously come to light."

The one real scandal in the affair is the flight of the Crown Princess, who abandons her five children at a time when she is awaiting a sixth, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The case of her brother is on a different footing in the opinion of this paper. "Renouncing a royal crown that she need not have waited very long for, she fled from Saxony and again from Austria, her family's native soil, and rushes abroad to an unknown fate which must prove one of bitterness and sorrow. Had the fugitive Princess been guilty of this headstrong act merely as a result of incompatibilities of temper that made life with her husband insupportable, her case would be serious enough. The lofty station of sovereigns and future sovereigns is counterbalanced by certain restraints of deportment and respectability from which ordinary mortals are exempt. But in the case before us we have features that add to its gravity. A preceptor in the service of a princely family seems to have taken advantage of the discord between husband and wife to make court to the royal princess so assiduously that he became the companion of her flight. This is the scandal, the gravity of which it would be idle to palliate. The utmost that can be done is to plead extenuating circumstances in favor of the Princess who, Archduchess of Austria, Crown Princess, and future Queen of Saxony tho she be, was none the less a human being, and as such subject to impulse."

From the dynastic and political point of view the episode should not have any great importance, thinks the Paris paper—which is suspected, by the way, of royalist leanings. True, it will supply the advanced press with an opportunity for attacks upon princely families and the wearers of crowns in general. "But there is reason to believe that any such campaign will not be prolonged and that it will have no appreciable results. It is an established fact that in Anglo-Saxon and German countries dynastic loyalty is proof against attacks which in other lands have been powerful as a result of unfortunate domestic events. No doubt the blow to the Saxon people will be a severe one. Last June they lost their aged King Albert, who was succeeded by his brother of seventy. All his hopes for the future were centered in the princely couple now so rudely severed." The future of the family is a gloomy one, infers the French daily, which had not been apprised, when it thus commented, of the rumor that the Crown Prince may forgive his unfortunate wife and restore her to throne and home.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IMPERTINENCE" OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THERE is one newspaper in Europe which has set itself forward as the foe of the Monroe Doctrine. The name of that paper is the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which was long identified with the policy of the late Prince Bismarck. The Hamburg daily not only publishes emphatic editorials of its own in opposition to the Monroe Doctrine, but it manages to find space for much other matter antagonistic to "the cardinal principle of American foreign policy." The recent events in Venezuela have provided the German organ—a rather conservative, dynastic, and pro-military sheet—with a fresh stock of texts on its favorite theme. It even reproduces, as evidence of its consistent opposition to "the so-called Monroe Doctrine," one of its utterances of six years ago. "We are of opinion," said the *Hamburger Nachrichten* at that time, "that this Doctrine, as presented by the American republic, is an incredible impertinence," and this view it still adheres to, giving the credit of its inspiration to Bismarck himself. Further:

"It is necessary only to glance at the aspects of the Monroe Doctrine to perceive how utterly inadmissible are the inferences drawn from it, which are in effect that the United States may exercise a sort of supervision over the foreign affairs of the various American nations. It must also be noted that the Monroe Doctrine is in nature and origin but the personal opinion of the chief magistrate of the United States in 1823. It remains a personal opinion and has never attained the force of law. With far less show of reason can it be accorded the binding power of international law so far as the civilized countries of Europe are concerned."

There is much more to the same effect concerning the "pretensions" of this country, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* actually asserting that the saying "America for the Americans" has long been altered into the idea that "America belongs to the North Americans—the Yankees." It would be a work of supererogation to observe that these views are thoroughly in tune with those of that other consistent opponent of the Monroe Doctrine, the London *Saturday Review*. This weekly, whose opinions on the subject have been freely quoted in these columns, continues with all its old-time ingenuity to discover objections to the Monroe Doctrine. According to its most recent effusion "it is highly desirable that Germany should have a recognized position in South American policy":

"The worst feature of the free hand we have seemed at times to accord to the Monroe Doctrine is that we have discouraged the South American states from looking to Europe for protection and have led them to believe that we are ready to abandon them to the tender mercies of their too effusive friends, the United States. The more progressive South Americans have a very

proper dread of the United States and their 'protection.' For this reason we regret that our first opportunity of working along with Germany has been brought about by antagonism to a South American state; but if our newspapers can be led to speak a little more civilly of the South American peoples, we need not incur their permanent hostility. They are not the least severe judges of their own politicians, and it is to our interest to distinguish the people from those in office. . . . One can not but rejoice to see Europe in general bestirring itself over South American affairs. Common action by the great Powers is what we urged when the discussions over the Nicaragua Canal were in progress, and a coalition to enforce the rights of Europe in the New World would have our hearty approval."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE GREATEST SWINDLE OF THE AGE."

"AMONG the strangest mysteries of which there is any historical record," according to the London *Times*, is the Humbert case, which has now made a spectacular entry into French politics. The fate of the ministry is thought to be trembling in the balance, and there are even those who assert that President Loubet himself will have to go, to be replaced by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, some time Premier. Madame Humbert, the arch-swindler in the case, is under arrest, having been captured with all her family in Madrid. Her story is once more on the tip of every tongue. The temptation to tell it not once but many times is irresistible enough, for it comprises, in the words of the London *Standard*, "a romance interminable enough to have pleased Dumas and intricate enough to have presented brilliant opportunities to a Gaboriau." But no attempt to tell this "romance" exceeds in clearness that of the London *Spectator*, which eight months ago rehearsed the whole edifying tale. As it may not be out of place to refresh the memory with circumstances so portentous to the present political destiny of the French republic, we offer no apology for resurrecting the following from *The Spectator's* files:

"Madame Humbert was born rather more than fifty years ago at Toulouse. Her maiden name was Daurignac, and her mother kept a linen-shop. She married the son of a M. Humbert, who lived in the house in which the linen-shop was, and, apparently, shortly after her marriage managed—presumably with her husband's money, for her father-in-law was minister of justice—to buy a mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armée and two country estates. These were, so to speak, her capital. Possessing these—having, that is, the necessary position in society—she was able to begin to work on her big idea, namely, the borrowing of money on the security of a fictitious will. This will she produced. It purported to be the last testament of one Robert Henry Crawford, an American, and in it the said Robert Henry Crawford left his property to be divided into three parts—'one to go to Maire Daurignac' (Madame Humbert's sister under age); 'one to my nephew Henry Crawford; one to my nephew, Robert Crawford'; with the provision that these persons invest in France a capital sufficient to secure to Thérèse Daurignac (Madame Humbert) 'an annuity of 30,000 francs [about $6,000] per month.' This is the first mention which appears of Robert and Henry Crawford. Shortly after producing this will, Madame Humbert showed to those with whom she was dealing another document, by which 'all title-deeds and securities constituting the assets of Mr. Crawford's estate are sequestered and placed in the charge of M. and Madame Humbert, until at Mademoiselle Daurignac's attaining her majority all the heirs mentioned shall be able to come to an amicable agreement for an equitable transaction, or until, in default of such a transaction, the courts shall have pronounced finally as to the rights of each.' This was the great stroke of business. Madame Humbert got a safe, and in it she said that the Crawford securities were locked up. She might not take them out of the safe, nor give them into anybody else's hands; but there the securities were in the safe, and on the understanding that they were there she borrowed money. She borrowed altogether about two and a half million pounds [about $12,500,000], in sums ranging from a quarter of a million downward. But to be able to do this she saw that she must keep on driving home in the minds of the public the notion that the securities actually did exist. Therefore she conceived the idea of having her possession of them disputed. Actions were brought against her by Robert and Henry Crawford. Nobody saw either Robert or Henry Crawford; but still the actions were brought, and she engaged the best counsel procurable to defend her, and paid them handsomely in cash for doing so. Judgments were disputed, the litigation went on, the defendant's lawyers were always paid; everything seemed to point to the fact that Madame Humbert actually had an enormous sum of money, and on the strength of that supposed fact Madame Humbert borrowed more. Yet all the while the safe was empty; there was no will; there never had been a will, nor a millionaire named Crawford, nor disputants of the will, nor anything, indeed, save the inventive genius of Madame Humbert. This went on for twenty years."

MADAME HUMBERT.
Whose great swindle threatens to unseat the French ministry.

M. HUMBERT.
He and his wife borrowed $12,500,000 on an empty safe.

Such is the story which the leading organs of Europe are now going over again. The further marvel is how Madame contrived to implicate so many people of prominence in her swindle. The London *Times* does not think the French statesmen are so deeply involved in the affair as has been charged:

"It is to be noted that a comparatively small amount of property in cash, securities, and jewels—only something over £3,000 [about $15,000] worth—was in possession of the accused at the time of their arrest. What has become of the balance of the millions which were advanced by the dupes will be an interesting branch of the inquiry. It is not improbable that the expenditure of the Humberts during twenty years, together with the drain upon them by intermediaries and bribery agents, had left very little, as the French say, 'at the bottom of the sack' when the blow fell at last. There is no reason to believe that the charges of complicity in this disgraceful business which the Nationalists have brought against the Cabinet and the Republican majority, and which the Minister of Justice repelled with vigor a couple of weeks ago, have any foundation in fact. But it is quite conceivable that some of the minor officials connected with the police had reasons of their own for not too keenly pursuing the track of the fugitives."

The deplorable feature of the affair, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), is the way in which it has been made use of to hurl accusations against public men. These accusations it deems absurd, and it thinks the trial will vindicate every member of the ministry whose name has been dragged into the scandal:

"This swindle has been likened to the affair of the Diamond Necklace. But the necklace affair was of the clearest kind from a legal point of view. What complicated it and made it impossible for contemporaries and posterity alike to understand the riddle was the way in which it was dragged into politics. The guilty derived the only advantage resulting from this course. Judging merely from appearances, it is to be feared that the

Humbert affair will be given a similar turn. At a recent session of the chamber there was actually a battle to decide the political group to which a member of the Humbert family belonged. All this in no way tends to the establishment of the truth. . . . The essential nature of the Humbert affair, which is one of swindle pure and simple, should not be overlooked in the interest of any political cause or group."

This kind of argument is merely evasion, says the *Intransigeant* (Paris), which declares that the police finally consented to Madame Humbert's arrest because every incriminating document had at last been destroyed. The Combes ministry it calls a "Humbert ministry," and it looks for the downfall of the Government when the trial is well under way. The *Temps* (Paris) calls attention to Madame Humbert's claim that she will "tell all" at her trial and "ruin men in high places." The lady is not at all unsettled by the turn affairs have taken, and if her hints are worth anything the Dreyfus affair will be eclipsed. She spends much of her time in the perusal of books of devotion.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE MOROCCAN PRETENDER'S PERSONALITY.

A SULTAN of Morocco must have a grand vizier, courtiers, followers, belief in the one true God, led horses, and an imperial umbrella. But a pretender having set up shop with all these things, he has hit upon the plan of calling himself the Sultan's elder brother. This elder brother, however, happens to be under lock and key in Fez; but the pretender is enabled to pass himself off as the genuine article by effecting a transformation of his personality. He has, in short, proved to be a pretender within a pretender, and the London *Times* thus unfolds the mystery:

"He still calls himself Bu Hamára, and he still pretends to be Mulai Mohammed, the Sultan's elder brother; but he is no longer the Bu Hamára who advanced the same pretension a few weeks ago. The original Bu Hamára was formerly known as Omar Zarhuni, and had got into various scrapes before he took to piety as a profession. He has now humbly subsided into the vizier of the mysterious personage who has assumed the first place in the rebellion, and he hints, if he does not directly assert, that this personage is the Mahdi, whose precursor he had proclaimed himself to be. The new head of the insurrection was undisputed ruler of all the eastern portion of the kingdom a fortnight ago, and it was said that he was governing it well. Our well-informed correspondent declared that even then the situation was 'undoubtedly serious,' tho he evidently expected that the rebellion would soon collapse or be crushed. The victory of the pretender, which we report to-day, can hardly have failed to make it much more serious. Nothing succeeds like success, and the saying is especially true in the case of Oriental impostors of a religious type."

The pretender has marched from victory to victory, and the situation in Morocco to-day has certain vague resemblances to that which prevailed in Kentucky some time ago when two gentlemen claimed to be governor of that great State. The Powers are contemplating Morocco with dismay. The international jealousies she inspired were never more acute, as may be seen from this utterance in the *Revue Algerienne* (Algiers):

"Several months ago the *Lectura* (Madrid) published a series of articles attributed to Señor Silvela, in which was advocated an understanding with France for the annexation by Spain of the Moroccan territory surrounding Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish settlements opposite Gibraltar. The compensation France was to receive from this so-called understanding was not made clear, unless Señor Silvela meant that Spain, by consolidating her position in Morocco, would weaken the position of England in Gibraltar. The same paper stated at that time that it was the duty of Spain to occupy the small island of Perijil, which is located about two miles from Tangiers, and to establish at that point a coaling-station. 'Perijil,' asserted the *Lectura*, 'has been Spanish since the Hispano-Moroccan treaty of 1861, and we should gain possession of it.' More recently another paper, the *Evangelista*, has asserted that England intends to land troops at Perijil, the occupation of which by the Spaniards is a direct menace to Gibraltar. Indeed, the British are suspected of intending to land troops on the slightest pretense at Archen de Sukal on Moroccan territory, near Ceuta. Their object in doing this would be to strengthen Gibraltar, which could be bombarded with ease from La Sierra by the Spaniards. La Sierra, however, should be fortified first."

Whatever may be the intentions of Spain and England concerning Morocco, the *Revue Algerienne* thinks that "France should at least insist upon the maintenance of the *status quo*," particularly at this time when Morocco and France are trying to adjust their common frontier. We quote further:

"Since 1845, when Marechal Bugeaud accepted through ignorance the Moulouia as a frontier between Morocco and our Algerian possessions, this frontier has been nothing else than a fictitious line of separation, leaving large openings to the pilfering tribes of Morocco, particularly at Marnia and Ouldja; a commission has been appointed to obtain the rectification of this frontier from Morocco. Meanwhile we should not lose sight of the danger which our Algerian colony would incur in case of an international conflict, should Morocco be annexed by a European Power. What would be the position of our Nineteenth Army Corps [crack troops garrisoned in Algeria and Tunis], upon which we rely so much in case of war?"

From the *Revue des Sciences Militaires* (Paris) it appears that the French have been repeatedly trying to rectify their own Moroccan frontier proceeding from the south. The stumbling-block in their way is the great oasis of El Figuig, midway between In-Salah and Timbuctu, concerning which there is a legend believed by many to be true. According to this legend El-Figuig has been fortified since some fifty years ago by a company of deserters from a regiment of military engineers. Whatever may be the case, the oasis is protected by an immense entrenched camp, the walls of which are composed of sand, accumulating year by year, and is therefore impregnable. General de Wimefen in 1870, General de Gallifet in 1873, and last year Colonel D'Eu attempted to capture the Figuig, but never came nearer than ten or fifteen miles of the oasis, only to recognize that they had to retire. El Figuig is the meeting-ground of the Touaregs, who levy tribute on the caravans, and when hard pressed by French troops either escape to the oasis or to Moroccan territory. As they practically control the Touat region, claimed by the French since the completion of their railway to In-Salah, they are particularly obnoxious.

The Touat, altho geographically within the limits of Morocco, is claimed and even partly occupied by the French, who intend to organize it as a part of their Algerian dominions. The *Petit Journal* (Paris), which has devoted several long articles to this idea of dominion, insists particularly upon the autonomic organization of the large territories south of Morocco. It indorses the project of law presented by M. Revoil, governor-general of Algeria, who advocates the establishment of an independent dominion comprising all the territories south of Algeria and Tunis. The Touat, as a matter of course, is included, it being the intention of France to compel Morocco formally to relinquish it. No difficulty is expected in the matter, unless the present rebellion should bring another European power into the conflict, "a fact which can not be tolerated," according to the *Revue Algerienne*, which has for months past discussed this question. The latest reports from the scene of war in Morocco indicate that the young Sultan may find it necessary to abandon his capital to the pretender. Should this happen, there is likely to be united action by the Powers. Spain has notified Europe that she considers his claim upon Morocco "indefeasible," in which attitude she would probably be sustained by France.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

PLEASANT BUT SENTIMENTAL.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS. By Ralph Connor. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 340 pp. Price, $1.25. Fleming H. Revell Company.

PENELOPE'S EXPERIENCES IN IRELAND. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated by C. E. Brock. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 415 pp. Price, $2. Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

AT first sight these two books seem so different as to give no excuse for grouping them in one review. In what might be called their outward and visible signs, they are far enough apart; but in their inward and spiritual traits it does not take much imagination to see a resemblance. One is the modern development of the old stereotyped book of travels, the heroine, Penelope, having already in previous books conducted a sort of Cook's tour of charming but thoroughly sophisticated ladies through England and Scotland. The other is the modern version of the good old religious story, giving the spiritual struggles and victories of lads in the backwoods of Canada. Each book displays the author's canny eye to the main chance: they steer a careful course between the book that is evidently intended for grown people only, and the too obvious juvenile tale. The young person of fifteen might get amusement from Penelope, and the man of fifty be amused by "Glengarry School Days." Both authors, too, have permitted sentiment to get the better of them. There are a great many elevating thoughts and noble reflections that the reader must take on faith, for they apparently do not bear putting into print. Only the very great writers may dare to touch on certain themes without making the lofty thought appear cheap and tawdry. In Penelope, it is that young woman's praiseworthy love for her husband that is publicly flaunted before the reader. There is a sort of mental modesty which keeps delicately minded people from proclaiming their intimate emotions; and so it makes many readers wince when a young married women—even if she is only a creature in a book—talks in this fashion of her newly wedded husband: "Dull! with two dear, bright, sunny letters every week, letters throbbing with manly tenderness, letters breathing the sure, steadfast, protecting care that a strong man gives to the woman he has chosen! . . . Lonely! when the vision of the beloved is so poignantly real in absence that his bodily presence only adds a final touch of joy!" There are pages of this sort of thing scattered through a not unamusing account of travels. In "Glengarry School Days," one of the prominent characters is a certain Craven, a wild young man who is converted by the "pure influence of a good woman." His letters to his chum give one the same unpleasant feelings that Penelope's raptures give. In fact, two pleasant, if commonplace, books are spoiled by this kind of bad taste. There is a public which revels in such exhibitions, there are readers who like to have the people they meet in books talk in this "heart-to-heart" fashion; but certain marital modesty is desirable even in books; even the little wooden book people have a right to some reserves, and the author who can strip the souls of his characters bare to the public gaze in this way, without seeming guilty almost of an indecency, must be a master of the art.

RALPH CONNOR.

A SCOTCH TERRIER ONE OUGHT TO KNOW.

DANNY. By Alfred Ollivant, author of "Bob, Son of Battle." 5½ x 8 in., 225 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE present widespread interest in animal life, together with the ever-increasing love of outdoor nature would alone secure readers for this latest work from the pen of Alfred Ollivant, which with such remarkable detail lays bare the love, the courage, the almost human intelligence and more than human devotion of a Scotch terrier. But tho Danny, the dog, is the hero *par excellence*, the human interest lays hold on the reader at once and does not let him free from start to finish.

The story is told in the narrative conversational method. The characters are all local and sufficiently numerous to bring out a varied local flavor—that is, the grim, intense, narrow range of provincial Scottish feeling, with its intensely racial note and the human warmth that underlies it all.

The Laird of Hepburn, a Scot of the Scots, who uses all his ingenuity to conceal the fact that he is the possessor of a heart which when wrung can break, is a type whose crotchets and tempers are studied to the life. The country people, Deborah Anne, the servant, Robin Crabbe, Simon Ogg, and the others, are capitally handled; the reader not only feels their habits of thought, their limited range of vision, their semi-pagan religiosity, intensity of friendships and hatred of the *Sassanach*, but even the very *aura* which surrounds such time-ingrained instincts. Indeed, the reader whose mental pores are open may inhale the very atmosphere of the hills, moors, and sea mists which breed such people. Another point of interest is the idiomatic talk, so different from the sloppy "dialect" which has done duty in so much of the so-called "kailyard literature" of recent date. Scotch as well as Irish speech is one of the things that every quilldriver fancies he can write; but the writer who strikes a true racial note in either is nearly as rare as a cuckoo note in winter. In short, the workmanship of "Danny" shows distinctly that of a literary stylist, a distinction which hardly comes to one by grace of God unsupplemented by much labor grafted upon innate knowledge.

A BRILLIANT HISTORICAL SKETCH.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D. Illustrated. In 5 vols. Cloth, 6 x 9 in., 1,748 pp. Price, $17.50. Harper & Brothers.

THE most striking feature of this work, as one first looks into its sumptuous pages, is the wealth of illustrations—portraits, facsimiles of manuscripts and title-pages, diagrams, and more or less imaginative reproductions of battles and other historic scenes. Nearly one-half (two-fifths) of the entire space of these five volumes is devoted to illustrations, and while a goodly number add little to the real value of the history, all of them are of interest and most of them aid the reader materially in his effort to project himself into the scenes of the past. Those of us who have printed on our memories the old wooden-faced portraits of Captain John Smith, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the rest, that most of our histories have perpetuated, will be surprised to find the same gentlemen here with such life-like faces, as if some modern photographer had invaded the land of shades and brought back first-class negatives.

It is not a history that lives up altogether to its name, for it is not "a history of the American people," as Green and McMasters have taught us to interpret such a title. It deals, as most histories deal, chiefly with political and governmental changes, and touches but lightly, tho skilfully, upon the deep formative influences that make a people what they are. A "comprehensive" history of the American people could not be written in less than twenty volumes of the size of President Wilson's. Moses Coit Tyler took two volumes (containing as much reading matter as President Wilson's five) in telling of the literature of the American Revolution, and he did not take too much space for the story. Woodrow Wilson's work contains about 320,000 words, all told—a little more than are in one volume the size of "Quo Vadis." It is manifestly absurd to expect him in that space to give a comprehensive history. What he has done is to give us a brilliant, sane, accurate, comprehensive *historical sketch*, covering the whole period of our history down to McKinley. How inadequate it is when judged as a comprehensive history may be seen by haphazard reference to the Index. There is but one entry for the subject "Ohio," and that refers to the bare statement of the year when Ohio was admitted as a State. There is one entry of the subject "William Lloyd Garrison," the reference being to a passage of four lines. Wendell Phillips does not appear at all. One of the most famous families in America has been the Field family: David Dudley, the jurist; Cyrus W., of Atlantic cable fame; Stephen J., of the United States Supreme Court; Henry M., the editor. But the name Field does not appear in the index. Neither do the names of Morse and Howe, the inventors. All of which omissions do not materially impair the value of the work as an historical sketch, but would be serious omissions in a comprehensive history of the American people.

WOODROW WILSON.

The author's style is flowing and lucid. His reading has been of the widest, and even his slightest references indicate carefulness of statement and an all-round view. His judgments of men and events, so far as we are able to test them, are remarkably sound, and, while reasonably positive, are neither dogmatic nor partizan. One would look to find a biased view, if anywhere, in the passages referring to Grover Cleveland, because of the intimate relations between Mr. Cleveland and Princeton University, of which Dr. Wilson became president on the day this work was published. But the same careful balance of judgment is maintained there as elsewhere. The work lacks the glow and fire of a partizan history; but it will stand very high as an authority,

and when it is issued, as it probably will be in years to come, in one volume, it will supersede all other single-volume histories of the United States thus far written.

DISSECTING A WOMAN'S SOUL.

THE DEEPS OF DELIVERANCE. By Frederick Van Eeden. Translated from the Dutch by Margaret Robinson. With an introduction by Will H. Dircks. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 424 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FREDERICK VAN EEDEN ranks as the most distinguished of living Dutch writers, and this, as one of his most notable works, just done into English, must be taken with due respect. It belongs, however, to that class of novels sure to raise conflicting emotions in the mind of readers bred to English standards and traditions. To some it may even raise the question, Is the present fiction of the English-speaking race in touch with this age, or behind it, or in advance of it; and why will English readers have none of this sort of thing from their own writers, yet so eagerly devour it when it is given them by a foreigner? Certainly no prominent writer of our own, on either side of the water, would be likely to attempt a story like this. One doubts whether any could possess just that primitive simplicity of mind needed to conceive it, even if he knew a public waited to welcome it.

It is common enough for writers of English to put forth novels much more peccable than this from the moral point of view, and even to be more baldly plain of speech. Thomas Hardy may stand for one example, and Kipling for another, and even George Meredith for a third, after his own involved but fascinating style. But where is the writer in our tongue who would undertake the minute and laborious dissection of the growth of a human soul, and in doing so rend the veil from the most intimate thoughts and desires, even laying bare embryonic impulses before they had yet passed into conscious thought, as does this Dutchman? For it is the soul growth, the spiritual history, of Hedwig Marga de Fontayne from birth to death that Van Eeden gives us.

George Moore, more than any other author writing in our own language, touches this sort of thing in his "Sister Theresa" and other works; but the Irishman is by far a finer literary artist than the Dutchman. Van Eeden lacks esthetic quality, in that he leaves nothing to the imagination. The Dutchman is a moralist; the Irishman an artist. Van Eeden is in the same category with Tolstoy, Górky, and others of the Slavic school.

In "The Deeps of Deliverance" we have the story of a well-born young Dutchwoman of the upper middle class. She is dowered with beauty and with that more potent quality—charm. Brought up in such ignorance of natural facts that at the dawning of womanhood she does not know even the processes of human birth, she yet from childhood has had to struggle with strange moods, sensuous impulses, and obsessions of the imagination, all intermingled with the most exalted spiritual aspirations. Her whole youth is a tangle of spiritual emotions and emotions of sex. She neither understands herself nor is understood by those about her; but unconsciously she inspires regard of one sort or another in those of the other sex with whom she comes in contact. She finally marries an idealist, who fondly believes he can live a purely platonic life in marriage, and who essays to carry out his theories. A series of tragic comedies is the result, up to the period when the inevitable happens. The woman meets the man who looses her from her unnatural moorings. She confesses. The husband casts her off and remains implacable. The woman's career henceforth is made up of the oddest yet most natural of fallen fortunes. Yet, through all, her spiritual aspirations remain with her, until finally out of the veriest deeps she is released. The whole forms a curious study in temperamental tragedy. The moral scrupulosity of the work is such that at times it reminds one of a medieval religious manual put into the hands of a penitent before going to confession. But the doubtful moral that persists in haunting the reader is that only through this Magdalen career could the woman's higher and eternal ego be redeemed!

THE CITY OF CONTRADICTIONS.

BOSTON DAYS. By Lilian Whiting. Cloth, 7½ x 5 in., 422 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

THERE is a city in America whose foundation was the desire of religious liberty, yet which later persecuted religions other than its own; a city which was one of the cradles of our political independence, but which has cried to heaven whenever the territory of this country has been added to; a city whose inhabitants have always deprecated improvements of any sort, and yet at the same time welcomed any heterodox theory which was picturesque; a city which bred some of the greatest people of this country, and which worshiped its great men and its great charlatans with a touching lack of discrimination; a city full of shrines to false gods and true, for its inhabitants have the need of worship, but have not always cared much what the object was; a city finally, self-conscious, full of the pride of intellect, narrow, constantly vaunting its own superiority, and, on the other hand, simple, clever, open-minded—the natural refuge of the cranks who ultimately turn out to be geniuses and of those who do not.

Of course the name of this city is Boston. A great many books of description, reminiscence, ridicule, and appreciation have been written about it. It is doubtful if ever a book has appeared which so faithfully reproduces a certain peculiar and contradictory spirit of the town as does Miss Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days." It is one of those books in which the author has builded better than she knew. Perhaps it is that she herself shares the spirit, for it is a book full of superlatives, with little sense of proportion, with indiscriminate enthusiasms for what Boston has turned out of the good and great, and for what it has given birth to of fads and intellectual absurdities.

In form, the book is a rambling series of sketches and anecdotes of Boston's great men and great fakirs. It is divided into four parts: "The City of Beautiful Ideals," "Concord and its Famous Authors," "The Golden Age of Genius," and "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century." The anecdotes are told without the intrusion of the personal element; but the rapturous attitude of the author shines through this whole fabric of the book. "Never was there so interesting a town, never such men and women of genius," she cries as she passes in review the various celebrities and notorieties. There is rarely a gleam of any critical spirit. Miss Whiting has swallowed her Boston whole. Both those readers who take their Boston with and those who take it without a grain of salt will find pleasure in it, and both will find their pleasure enhanced by the author's enthusiasm.

A TALE OF THE NOBLE HORSE.

THOROUGHBREDS. By W. A. Frazer. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 400 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

THE horse has frequently coursed into literature. There are several of him enshrined in box-stalls fashioned by the pens of enthusiastic writers. There is "Black Beauty," and if "John Brent," that long-ago novel of Theodore Winthrop, be recalled to-day, Don Fulano, the superb horse who lost his life in saving a slave, will stand forth as its strongest feature.

Mr. Frazer, the author of "Thoroughbreds," may not be a more ardent admirer of the race-horse than are tens of thousands of men whose idea of a real interesting conversation is "horse-talk." Kings and stable-boys are alike swayed by passion for the race-horse. But there are few of those who pack their "roll" and hurry to Morris Park or Sheepshead for the "events" who could write four hundred pages about these swift quadrupeds. Mr. Frazer has done that, and there is not a dull page in the four hundred.

W. A. FRAZER.

Of course, the "human interest," which should never be allowed to lapse in a good novel, may account for the thoughtful introduction of men and women with as varied and almost as interesting qualities as the horses. In fact, that Mr. Frazer does not permit his devotion to the latter to obscure a just appreciation of the former is clear from his dedication of the book: "Dedicated to a Thoroughbred, My Wife." It is a reasonable inference that the lady is fond of horses herself." As the husband is, the wife is." But Mr. Frazer shows by his portrayal of human love in the story and the noble characters of Allis Porter and George Mortimer that he is no "Locksley Hall" husband who thinks a man's wife should be only "a little dearer than his horse."

In Brookfield, a village of New York, John Porter, known as "Honest John," keeps a training-stable. His father had raced horses in old Kentucky, and so to the son, in consequence, has come little beyond a not-to-be-eradicated love of thoroughbreds. "To race squarely, honestly, and to the glory of high-couraged horses was to him as much a matter of religion as the consistent guardianship of parish morals was to the Reverend George Dolman."

Mrs. Porter has a horror of "horse-racing," but Allis is her father's own daughter. In the action of the story, horses are the pivotal factors. Crane, a banker in Brookfield, is also a racing-man with a stable. But Crane is lucky right along, and "Honest John" Porter constantly "comes croppers" with his horses." Finally, thanks to Miss Allis and the most despised horse in his string, the whole family is lifted into prosperity.

It is an interesting story even to those who can look at a horse without "sizing him up." Miss Allis is a physical heroine and George Mortimer a moral hero. To save the family from ruin, the girl disguises herself as a jockey and pilots Sauzanne to victory, without whip or spur, at the Brooklyn Handicap. George, for love of her, subjects himself to the imputation of being a thief, even tho it involved, for all he knew, the girl's own faith in him.

The character drawing, whether of horse or man, is one of the best points in Mr. Frazer's work.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Austin-Haas Debate." Andrew C. Austin, Hudson, S. D., $0.20.

"The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief."—Charles Park Fisher. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Proofs of Life After Death."—Edited and Compiled by Robert J. Thompson, 1604 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, $2 net.)

"History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada."—Cadwallader Colden. (New Amsterdam Book Co., New York, 2 vols.)

"A Great Part."—George Henry Payne. (Continental Publishing Company, New York.)

"Bethlehem. — A Nativity Play."—Lawrence Housman. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"Mental Guide to Health."—DeWitt Talmage Van Doren. (The Abbey Press, $1.50.)

"Two Thousand Years in Eternity."—B. Bywaters, Von Ormy, Bexar County, Texas, $2.15.

"Father Tom of Connemara." — Elizabeth O'Reilly Neville. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Lover's World."—Alice B. Stockham. (Stockham Publishing Co., Chicago.)

"Addresses and Proceedings of the Forty-first Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association held at Minneapolis, 1902."—Published by the Association at Winona, Minn.

"Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique."—Angelo Heilprin. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3 net.)

"The Life and Letters of James Martineau."—James Drummond. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $8 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Icelandic Lyrics.

By BLISS CARMAN.

VI

The lily said to the rose,
"What will become of our pride
When Yvonne comes down the path?"
And the crimson rose replied,

"Our beauty and pride must wane,
Yet shall we endure to stir
The fancy of lovers unborn
In metaphors of her."

VIII

I do not long for fame,
Nor triumph, nor trumpets of praise;
I only wish my name
To endure in the coming days,

When men say, musing at times,
With smiling speech and slow,
"He was a maker of rimes
Yvonne loved long ago!"

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South America and Her Vast Resources

By JACK ST. ARMONT

DID it ever occur to you how little we know about the South American continent? Have you stopped to consider the vastness of this "better half" of ours, trailing on at the other end of the isthmus?

Recent events have concentrated public attention upon that vast section of country lying between the Caribbean Sea and the watershed of the great Amazon, containing but about 2,750,000 souls, and yet powerful enough to embroil in controversy the three greatest nations of the world. There must be some reason for this interest which has sent into the Caribbean Sea a portion of the war fleets of five nations. There certainly is a reason, and Germany, with her merchants scattered throughout Venezuela, would feel the loss of that trade keenly. Great Britain, with her money tied up in various ways in enterprises which have paid heavy dividends in times gone by, does not care particularly to have her revenues from this quarter cut off. Even little Italy would miss some revenue, Belgium considerably more, while the United States would feel the loss of commerce most heavily. But these are not the reasons for this controversy.

The United States will soon have thousands of men digging a canal not very far from the present seat of operations, which she will control (naturally), and will be looked upon to strictly maintain the Monroe Doctrine in a country in which millions of good American dollars are invested annually—for big returns.

Germany and Great Britain are keenly alive to this contingency, and cognizant of the fact that sixty years behind the times is this South American country, and only waiting for the aggressive American, with his experience and foresight, to open up the possibilities that now lie unworked, uncared for, and not generally known. Those who do know are making the best of the knowledge, but a few men cannot take advantage of a continentful of golden opportunities.

The seaports of Venezuela are open to the world; the harbors sheltered, anchorage unexcelled; the mountains full of precious metals; the forests, of almost priceless woods, stand in their primeval vastness, and the soil will produce two to three crops per year of any cereal or vegetable plantage. The republic offers all the advantages of the temperate zone for health and agriculture, and the still greater advantages of the torrid zone.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS AMAZONAS.

The Amazon River through Brazil, its great tributaries Rio Negro and the Casiquiare, and its connection with the Rio Orinoco, form the greatest watershed in the world, and drain an area equal in extent to the entire United States. This famous belt is the Mecca toward which the commercial world is turning. In this region grow wild and luxuriant the banana palm, the breadfruit, pineapple, rosewood, teak, mahogany, and valuable dye woods; cacao, tonka, vanilla, cinchona, and various other trees producing essentials for pharmaceutical preparations. Here grows also, in its native element, a tree indigenous to the soil and zone, a tree in the cultivation of which, by transplanting, millions of dollars have been and are being expended, but so far without commercial success, if we are to believe so high an authority as Mr. O. F. Cook, botanical expert in charge of investigations in tropical agriculture (found in the "Year Book of the United States," Department of Agriculture, 1901).

Men of learning and erudition have variously named this tree *syringa*, *Symphonia elastica*, and *Hevea Brazilliensis*,—but commonly and correctly this wonderful tree is known as rubber.

The uses of rubber are wellnigh infinite, since the genius of Goodyear discovered a scientific treatment of the milk which gave to the world a commercial product of extraordinary value in the arts of modern civilization. In its soft vulcanized form it is used for elastics, air cushions, boots and shoes, clothing for man and horse, belting, etc. The hard vulcanized rubber, or vulcanite, is used in the manufacture of penholders, buttons, statuary, jewelry, and thousands of other articles of daily utility. Rubber as an insulator for electrical appliances has made possible the application of this wonderful power to daily and common use, and chroniclers now write of this as the "electrical age"; but historians will write of the "rubber age," which this truly is. Were the Pacific cable to be manufactured this year it would require the entire visible supply of rubber in the United States to-day for insulation. The rubber factories of the United States use annually 60,000,000 pounds of crude material, and the imports of rubber into this country are exceeded in value and quantity by sugar and coffee alone, and no duty is imposed on its importation.

Some two hundred years ago certain wise men of India, given to research and investigation, discovered that a useful and marketable product could be made from the cream arising from the milk of the rubber tree,—hence the name "India rubber" still clings.

PARA THE GATEWAY.

For nearly one hundred years the Amazonas belt has furnished the finest quality of rubber produced in the world, commercially known as Para, on account of the shipments being made through the port of Para, near the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil. Most of the rubber used in the world to-day still comes from equatorial South America, and the up-river forests, where the Indians gather the "hule," are as dense to-day and as little known as in the time of Cortez.

Para is a rather pretty city of about 100,000 people, and a regular call port for seven lines of ocean-going steamers. The public buildings are well built and picturesque. The streets are fairly wide, and are equipped with car lines, electric lights, and all modern conveniences. Hotel accommodations are good, and in the markets one can purchase wares from all parts of the world, though to do so advantageously one must be a good "trader." Portuguese is the language spoken, though one can get along very nicely with the more liquid Spanish.

Leaving Para on the full tide, which rolls in from the ocean with a roar and raises the water at the wharf 60 feet, we steam away on an ocean liner of from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, passing through the inner channel by beautifully wooded islands and into the majestic Amazon, which at this point is three miles wide. The banks are covered with tropical verdure, from the Macao, with its wide beautifully marked leaves, and the wild rice gracefully waving in the morning breeze, to the majestic rosewood, mahogany, teak, and ironwood, while the banana palm, the breadfruit, and the banyan trees add their plumes and undulating foliage to the brilliant sea of green. From the trunks and branches of the larger trees cling, depend, and gracefully droop delicate vines whose darker greens, beautiful flowers, and berries add a lacelike tracery to the picture. Through the branches of the forest flit birds of paradise, cockatoos, parrots, and hundreds of others of beautiful plumage, while monkeys, sloths, ant-eaters, and others of the animal kingdom give an air of native life and activity to the scene which is only occasionally marred by the appearance of a cobra, anaconda, crocodile, or lizard.

MANAOS, THE RUBBER CENTER.

After two delightful nights and two days of languid siesta upon the broad decks of our steamer, we tie up at the wharf used by the Para Company at Manaos, just as the sun rises over the gilded spire of the cathedral, bathing this picturesque half Spanish, half Portuguese city in a flood of

light. The most prominent feature of this city of 60,000 people is the shipment of rubber, just as the shipment of tobacco is the prominent feature of Havana. All the exporting section of the city is occupied by packing-houses, where the rubber is boxed for shipment. The well-paved streets are given over to stores of varied merchandise collected from the marts of the world. Electric cars, arc lights, telephones, and all the comforts of home abound under most intelligent management. The streets are wide, and lined with tropical trees, and, with their little tables for refreshment, they remind one somewhat of Paris.

In this city, in magnificent style, live the owners of many of the rubber properties in the Amazonas, and officials representing companies that have capitals of millions, who manage their rubber enterprises after modern business methods. Here also reside merchants who have grown rich in the handling of the commodities and merchandise used by the "men in the woods." Since the almost complete and ruthless devastation of the rubber forests below Manaos the traders have moved from Para, and created in Manaos to-day the rubber center of the world. From these ports, last year, was shipped fifty million dollars' worth of the crude product.

The social life is divided into three distinct castes, or classes,—the high, middle, and low class, from the two lower of which it is impossible to rise after once being established. Theaters, churches, beautiful drives, and yachting on river, together with varied social functions, afford ample amusement and relaxation in this languid environment. From 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. the stores are closed, the streets being practically deserted during these hours of siesta.

UP THE RIO NEGRO.

Taking one of the steamers of the Para Rubber Plantation Company at 9:30 P.M., we leave the glittering lights of the city behind, sail out on the Amazon, and so on into the Rio Negro, where the banks are closer together, the overhanging trees occasionally almost shutting out the moonlight entirely. From this point the scenery is too wildly interesting and tropical for description,—most beautiful, enchanting.

THE RIO CASIQUIARE.

Arriving at San Carlos, the head trading station of the Para Rubber Plantation Company, a town mainly controlled by this great company, situated at the mouth of the Rio Casiquiare, where it empties into the Rio Negro, we find a typical jungle trading station,—the streets irregular, the houses built mainly of bamboo, thatched and walled with palm leaves. We are royally entertained by Mr. Kenneth Rose, the general manager for the company, and sleep the sleep of the just upon a bed of matting and cocoa silk. Early in the morning we take the launch for a trip up the Rio Casiquiare, a winding river running for 175 miles through an open jungle of tropical trees: all the valuable woods seen on the Amazon and more, acres and miles of them, for the company owns 1,000,000 acres, or 1,400 square miles of territory running the entire length of the Casiquiare River, from the Rio Orinoco to the Rio Negro, passing the mouths of thirty-six creeks which drain the country into this river. The most noticeable tree in this jungle, however, is the thick, dark-green leaved *rubber*, whose rich foliage is seen on every hand, and we are told that a careful cruising of the property has figured six trees to the acre, or 6,000,000 rubber trees over fifteen years old, besides countless numbers of younger plants rapidly growing to maturity. The tree grows in families, somewhat like the famed banyan tree; the roots of the parent trunk sprout and grow independent trunks, while the branches send creepers downward to, in turn, take root. Station No. 3, at the confluence of the Danano Creek, is reached about noontime, and after a lunch of tinned delicacies and native wine, made from a species of the palm, we take to the "tracks," as the paths or routes followed by the sap gatherers on their daily rounds,—carefully mapped out for them by the foreman of the station each season,—are called. These tracks oftentimes extend to the confines of the company's property, five miles on one side and three miles on the other side of the river throughout its entire length.

IN THE "TRACKS."

The natives of this tract are Indians,—peaceable, quiet, and semi-industrious, docile and capable of being easily managed by one understanding their temperament. They are formed into squads of from twenty to fifty men and women, each bearing six to ten metal bowls holding about a pint, and a "carrina," or earthen jug, of a capacity of perhaps two gallons. The overseer marches his band into one of the "tracks," dropping a gatherer here and there, with instructions to take from five to ten bowls of milk from such a tree. It is a fact known to science that if a rubber tree is not abused it will produce milk in abundance for thirty or forty years,—all the trees of this company are scrupulously cared for. With a machete having a blade about two inches wide, a small gash is made through the outer bark, beneath which is pinned a bowl, into which the clear, milky sap soon begins to drip. This process is continued until all the bowls are in commission. Lighting a cigarette, the native then sits or lies in a soft spot for two or three hours, then commences the collection of his day's output by going from tree to tree, emptying his little bowls into his carrina, and when all are attended to the march for home is begun, joined on the way by his companions of the morning.

The contents of the carrina are then emptied into a sort of vat, and soon the cream rises to the top like cream on milk, forming a thick, grayish-white scum. A fire is built beside the vat; on a paddle is collected a little of the cream, which is held over the fire and turned over and over constantly until the moisture evaporates and the mass hardens, when the process is repeated until a ball about the size of a small ham is formed, weighing perhaps 20 pounds. This is known to commerce as a "ham," and in such shape, cured in this manner, free from sticks, stones, and other foreign matter, it is ready for the weigher, who credits up its weight to the gatherer, or immediately pays for it;—so many yards of bright calico, rice, coffee, sugar, maize, so many beads, small mirrors, other showy trinkets, or tobacco, which comprise the only medium of barter in this primitive paradise. The cost of rubber to the company is figured at about 35 cents per pound packed for shipment, and sells in New York for 88 cents per pound.

AN ELASTIC SOLUTION.

This vast tract of the most valuable rubber-producing land in the world has been bought and is owned and held in fee simple, without bond or debt, by the Para Rubber Plantation Company, a United States corporation. They have organized and are operating the property on the lines adopted and carried out, through long years of successful effort, by the well-known Hudson's Bay Company in the gathering of furs, and by John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor fortune.

A head station has been established at San Carlos commanding the mouth of the river, so that it is an impossibility for goods to be taken in or rubber smuggled out without the knowledge of the factor in charge. Up the river, at convenient points, are located other stations, each under a competent manager or overseer, where are carried all the merchandise used or needed by the hunters, and where is collected the result of their labors, to be stored until called for by one of the company's steamers, for shipment to the main packing station. This is, beyond all doubt, one of the world's greatest enterprises, giving promise of large returns upon the money expended, with great possibilities for future developments along the most diversified lines; but were rubber alone the only source of income, the profits would be enormous.

As already stated, the company owns about 6,000,000 wild trees,—not a nursery for transplanted stock, which has never proved a success. Each tree produces about 5 pounds of rubber, which would make for the entire property 30,000,000 pounds a year,—all of which facts convey some idea of the future for all who are interested in rubber, and especially so when that interest comes through a company whose plans are on lines similar to those of the great companies above mentioned.

For markets, even if the demand of American manufacturers should be entirely supplied at a given time, the manufacturers of Europe would at once outbid each other to secure the raw material. And as for the profits on rubber made through European channels, there is no better-known instance of a fortune made than that accumulated by the King of the Belgians through his ownership of rubber forests in his Congo region in Africa.

With the foregoing outline of what the rubber industry is, and what relation the Para Rubber Plantation Company bears to the rubber industry, it is the purpose of this article to inform the readers of the LITERARY DIGEST that a fortune has been spent in preliminary operations by the company. This money has been expended in acquiring the property and in the establishment of camps and trading posts, and it is now the purpose of the company to sell a limited amount of its treasury stock for further exploitation.

The Para Rubber Plantation Company has an authorized capital of $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of common stock, of a value of $10 per share. There is but one kind of stock, and no bond issue; the officers are all well-known financiers and men of affairs, who have made a signal success in their own enterprises, outside of which their names have rarely appeared, which guarantees honorable, energetic management, and a financial interest with this class of men affords an opportunity seldom offered the public.

The stock will be sold at its par value of $10 a share, and there are no bonds or preferred stock. In view of the foregoing, the officers of the company feel that they are very conservative in assuring investors that present prospects warrant their looking forward to a dividend of 6 per cent. from the first year's earnings, and it will be seen at a glance that the natural and available resources of the company are such that this dividend will be immediately and largely increased.

We desire to emphasize that the above calculation of a 6-per-cent. dividend is based on the employment of but 2,000 laborers, and this company owns sufficient territory to give employment to the 40,000 who are available. It is unnecessary to say more. The great immediate and prospective value of the stock is apparent at a glance.

For further particulars and illustrated booklet, giving full information relative to the company, call on or address Para Rubber Plantation Company, Dept. E, Exchange Court, New York City. Canadian office, 64 Canada Life, Montreal.

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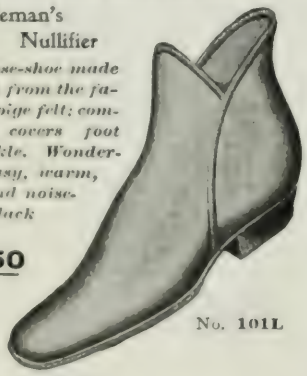

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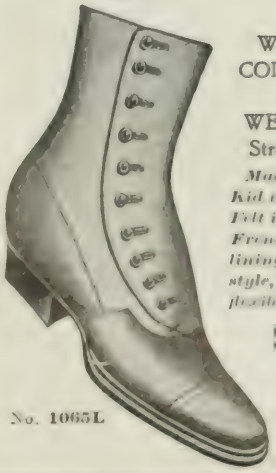

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Mark Twain's Birthday.*

A Poem Jointly Composed by Mr. William Dean Howells.

I

FIRST BARREL.

The man whose birthday we to-day [illegible]
Unites all heads and hearts in one acclaim
As [illegible]
The missionary may not love him quite,
The imperialist may not think him wholly right,
The predatory cabman free from blame,
The moralist consider it the same
To teach by joke as with a text in sight,
Some as a scientist may not prize him much;
Some may deny him the true lyric leaven
As poet; some the fine old Bewick touch
As wood engraver; but, none under heaven,
Of all his critics, or those who pose as such,
Gainsay him the glory of being sixty-seven.

II

SECOND BARREL.

"Oh, no! Hold on!" I hear his voice implore,
"You are mistaken; it is not the case.
The Colonel, to save the Sabbath from disgrace,
Calls this my birthday. But, in fact, before
The thirtieth—and there still are two days more—
You can not make me more than sixty-six."
"In vain!" the inexorable Muse replies.
"It may be so; but as the executrix
Of your own theory of convenient lies,
I must insist upon the Colonel's date.
Besides, what matter whether soon or late
Your birthday comes whose fame all dates defies?
Still, to have everything beyond cavil right,
We will dine with you here till Sunday night."

[*Born November 30, 1835.]

Dr. Henry Van Dyke's Toast to Mark Twain.

Good friends, whose hearts to-night have heard
The welcome of our host,
At his request I bring you here
The best provision of good cheer;
A rare, delightful, juicy bird,
Alive,—yet on a toast.
This bird,—how shall I tell you half
The wonders of his worth?
He's full of wit, and knows the way
To sing a new song every day
That makes you smile within, or laugh
In full, side-shaking mirth.

His six-and-sixtieth year they say
This very night departs;
So let us leave this talk of birds,
And speak in simple Saxon words,—
Before the moment flies away,—
The love that fills our hearts.
With memories old, with wishes new
We crown our cups again:
And here's to you, and here's to you!
With love that ne'er shall wane!

And may you keep, as sixty-seven,
The joy of earth, the hope of heaven,
And fame well earned, and friendship true,
And peace that comforts every pain,
And faith that fights the battle through,
And all your heart's unbounded wealth,
And all your strength and all your health,—
Yes, here's a hearty health to you,
And here's to you, and here's to you,
A health to you, Mark Twain.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

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is precaution against fire. Dumping hot ashes into rickety cans or barrels is a menace to safety.
Witt's Corrugated Can is fire-proof. Made of galvanized steel. Close fitting lid prevents wind scattering ashes. Safest, strongest, best ash and garbage can made.
Sold by house furnishing and hardware dealers and
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

Shade Won't Work
Because it isn't mounted on
THE IMPROVED
HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLER.
A perfect article. No tacks required. Notice name on roller when buying your shades.

GREATEST Labor saving device ever invented, worth three closets prevents waste, saves time, trouble, space and labor. Convenient peg for making cabinet, closet, pantry, kitchen or office Furniture. Write for our wholesale factory prices.
L.H. Stafford & Bros Chicago
Kitchen Cabinets and Pantries . . . No. 68A
Sewing Machines and Organ . . . No. 68B
General Merchandise . . . . . No. 68C
Office Furniture . . . . . No. 68
FREE.

PERSONALS.

A Compliment to Dr. Mitchell.—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in *The Pilgrim*, tells this story of an experience which he had in Europe:

"While in Austria I was taken suddenly ill, and fearing my sickness to be a case of 'aggravated nerves,' I had summoned quite the most famous nerve specialist in Vienna. After making the necessary examination, he said to me, 'I see that you are an American.' I confessed that I was, fearing at the same time he might regret having answered the call that had been made on him. 'It is quite extraordinary that an American should consult a Viennese physician when troubled with nerves. From what part of the country do you come?' he inquired. I informed him that my home was in Philadelphia. At that his eyebrows lifted strangely, and he fairly gasped. 'Philadelphia!' he exclaimed. 'Came to Vienna to be cured of a nerve trouble when you live in Philadelphia!' He made no effort to conceal his amazement, the cause of which I could not imagine. 'Why not?' I asked. 'Because,' he replied, 'you have in Philadelphia the greatest and most famous nerve specialist in the world.' 'And who is he, pray?' I asked. Much to my surprise—and you can imagine the blush that mounted to my cheek—he replied: 'His name is Dr. S. Weir Mitchell—he is the most famous.' I concluded then that he had not been informed of his American patient's name, and I consider the compliment he so unwittingly paid me quite the most delightful experience of that European trip."

Mary Mannering's Sweet Romance.—When Miss Mannering was a small girl in London, says Eleanor Franklin in *Leslie's Weekly*, she and a young friend one day discovered a photograph in a shop window which they, girl-like, began to gush over:

"Isn't he handsome?" said Miss Mannering.

"What a face!" exclaimed her friend.

"Is he an actor or a clergyman?" mused Miss Mannering.

"He is St. Anthony," said her friend, and can't you just imagine the accompanying girlish giggles and grimaces? Well, after this the two girls stopped before the picture nearly every day and began to call it "our face in the window," and Miss Mannering says it stamped itself so plainly in her memory that she could never forget it. Time wore on, and the bit of a girl grew into a bit more of a girl with ambitions. She went on the stage and pretty soon we allured her over here. It was surely fate, for such a short time after her arrival in America she met Mr. Hackett. She knew she had met him somewhere before, but where? Looking at him, and wondering where, may have had somewhat to do with her surrender to the fascination of his strong manly personality; but be that as it may, she surrendered, and then came the announcement of their marriage engagement. A short time after this, and before her marriage, she was visiting at his mother's one day and was looking with him over some old albums of photo-

PRAYERS For Public Worship, Private Devotion and Personal Ministry.

By Abbie C. Morrow. A New and Priceless Help to Spiritual Life. Invaluable to Christians everywhere. Gives aid to persons of all ages wishing to take part in prayer in public, also Prayer Meetings, Special Occasions, Family Prayers, Prayers for Young People's Meetings, at Sunday Schools, etc.; also the Prayers of eminent Christians. **A Complete Guide to Devotion.** Sent prepaid to any address. Fine cloth binding, gold side and back stamps, $1.00; Royal Purple cloth, silver back and side stamps, silver edges, $1.50; Beautifully bound in leather, red under gold edges, $2.00.

M. E. MUNSON, PUB., 77 Bible House, New York

THE NEW AND WONDERFUL
ZEISS FIELD-GLASSES
IMPORTED AND SOLD BY
THEODORE MUNDORFF, Optician
1167 Broadway, N. Y. Send for Circular
And at 30 Fifth St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

"Macey" SECTIONAL BOOKCASE { Patented / Other Patents Pending }

Is the ONLY bookcase having absolutely "Non-Binding, SELF-Disappearing" doors.

It combines in the highest degree convenience, imposing appearance, economy of space, protection to books, strength, simplicity, all at small expense.

ON APPROVAL. There is never any risk in buying genuine "Macey" goods—we ship every article "On Approval," subject to return at our expense if not found at our **factory price** 40 to 50 per cent. greater value than is obtainable anywhere at retail.

GOLD MEDALS—HIGHEST AWARDS

For superiority of design, material, construction, workmanship, finish and perfect operation of "Non-binding, Self-receding doors," the "Macey" Sectional Bookcase received the Gold Medal—the highest award at both the Pan-American and Charleston Expositions.

CAUTION. **Do not be misled** by the deceiving advertisements of **Imitators. No other** sectional bookcase has **a self-receding door** that is **absolutely non-binding** and **automatic**—the basic patents completely covering these features are owned by this company exclusively, and no other bookcase can embrace these same valuable features. In the law suit concerning which a competitor has maliciously advertised "Warning to the Public" the United States Circuit Court rendered **a sweeping decision in our favor.**

Stack No. 106.—Genuine Mahogany, $56.50. Golden Quartered, Oak $42.00.
Ask for Catalogue No. "P-1."

Stack No. 102
Genuine Mahogany, - $17.25
Golden Quartered Oak 12.75
Ask for Catalogue No. "P-1."

We Prepay Freight to all points east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee. (Freight equalized to points beyond.) Write for our complete Catalogue No. "P-1."

The Fred Macey Co., Ltd., Grand Rapids, MICH.

Makers of High-Grade Office and Library Furniture.

Branches: New York, 293-295 Broadway; Boston, 178 Federal St.; Philadelphia, N. E. Cor. 13th and Market Sts.; Chicago, N. Y. Life Building.

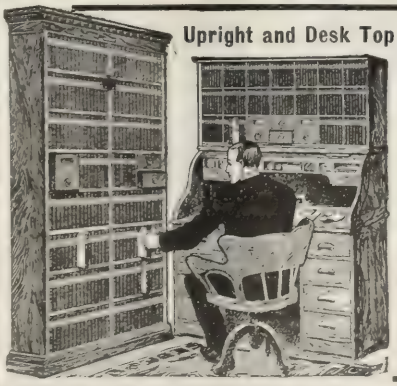
NOTE—See our other advertisement in this magazine.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH
Spoken, Taught, and Mastered Through Our
LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
Combined with
The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry
The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

No longer unnecessary memorizing or weary hours spent over verbs, declensions, elaborate rules, and other waste of time over antiquated methods. It requires but a few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German,** or **Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 18 Park Row, New York



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The Card Index Rerum gives a valuable cross reference to your library or manuscript and permits use of any known method of classification.

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Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? The use of the individual communion service grows daily. Are you open to conviction? Would you like to see a list of the churches in which it is used and know the satisfaction it gives?

Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free on request.

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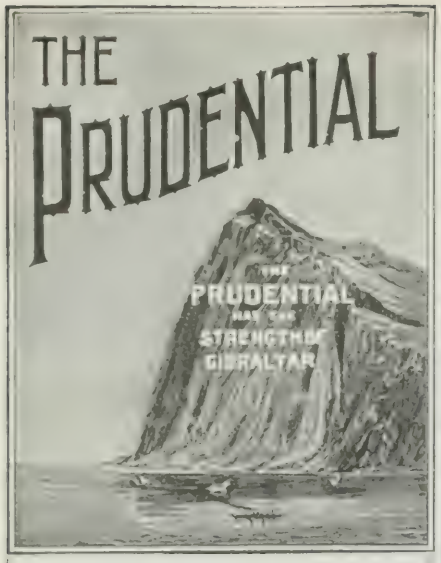

If You Thought

yourself uninsurable, how you would work to be accepted. Yet that time may come to anyone failing to make application NOW, while he has strength and health. How about yourself?

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Write for Information to Dept. R

Home Office: Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2c. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

KLIPS Write for price list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

[illegible] exclamation of surprise, she said:

"Why, dear, it was you!"

"I?" said Mr. Hackett.

"Yes; you in the window."

[illegible] since Mr. Hackett and Miss Mannering were lovers and both impressionable, romantic, and tempermental. Miss Mannering is now hostess of a beautiful home in East Thirty-third Street, New York, and in that home she is Mrs. Hackett.

Coming Events.

[illegible]—Convention of the American Bowling Congress, at Indianapolis.

[illegible] Convention of the National Brass Manufacturers' Association, at Boston.

February 3-5.—Convention of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange, at Cincinnati.

February 10.—Convention of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at Washington.

February 10-13.—Convention of the National Master House Painter's and Decorators' Association of the United States, at Richmond, Va.

February 11.—Convention of the Society of American Authors at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

VENEZUELA.

January 7.—The Venezuela Cabinet discusses the answers of the Powers to the proposal regarding arbitration.

January 8.—Venezuela accepts all the conditions demanded by the Powers; Minister Bowen is ordered to Washington, where he will represent Venezuela on an international commission.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 5.—Ex-Premier P. M. Sagasta dies in Madrid.

January 6.—United States Minister Powell, at San Domingo, demands the immediate payment of claims made by the Clyde Line.

January 7.—All the Ministers of the Powers at Peking, except the American envoy, sign the note warning China that she must pay the Boxer indemnity in gold.

Austria-Hungary and Italy, it is believed, will join Great Britain in protesting against the granting of permission to Russia to send torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles.

January 8.—The Right Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson is appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thirty-thousand troops led by Lord Kitchener are reviewed by Lord Curzon in the Durbar exercises at Delhi.

Reports that a German syndicate has offered to buy the Panama Canal Company's rights are denied by the secretary of the company.

January 9.—The reply of President Castro to the latest proposals of the Powers is received in London and Berlin.

Alfred Beit, the South African mining millionaire, is reported dying.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel II. is observed in Rome.

January 10.—As King Alfonso was coming from

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature [illegible] on every box. 25c.

Your Deposits Solicited Upon which we will pay **5% Per Annum**

Capital and Surplus $1,100,000

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is considered a good income when the investment is absolutely sure.

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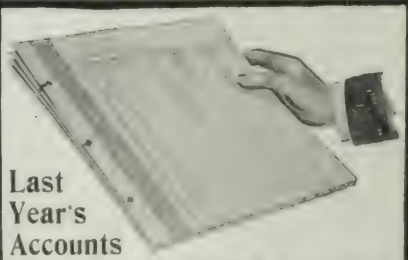
The standing, condition and earning power of this company bear the most rigid investigation.

This is one of those unusual opportunities which now and then come to all of us.

The price of each bond is five hundred dollars. I will sell mine for par. If you have the money to invest, it will cost you nothing to find out just how good these bonds are.

ROBERT C. ADAMS,
253 Broadway, New York City

Razall LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM



Last Year's Accounts

that have been filled or closed or discontinued can readily be removed from the current Ledger and filed in the Transfer. That is, if you employ the Razall Loose Leaf System, the most modern method of accounting.

Discard your old cumbersome out-of-date bound books, adopt the system that simplifies your bookkeeping and keeps you in close touch with the live, vital active features of your business.

$18.35 buys a complete outfit consisting of Ledger, Transfer Ledger, two index sets and 500 best quality leaves, choice of three forms.

Systematic Accounting

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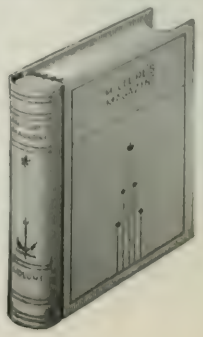
WEIS MAGAZINE BINDER .. 35c.



A perfect, permanent or temporary binder, artistically covered in Dark Green Velvet de Luxe, tastefully stamped side and back. The Weis Binder holds six copies of Century, Harper's, Scribner's, Review of Reviews, McClure's, Munsey, Cosmopolitan, Leslie's, Pearson's and Strand; 35 cents. Ladies' Home Journal, 12 copies, 70 cents. For sale at stationers' or from us at same price prepaid.

THE WEIS BINDER CO.,
30 La Grange St., Toledo, Ohio

church in Madrid a deranged man fired into the royal procession.

Signor Prinetti, the Italian Foreign Minister, accepts a challenge to fight a duel with an ex-army officer.

January 11.—Advices from Morocco indicate that the situation is not improving.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 5.—*Senate:* Propositions to abolish the duty on anthracite coal are discussed. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, speakes against the Omnibus Statehood bill.

House: The Army Reorganization bill is considered.

January 6.—*Senate:* Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, speaks in support of his anti-trust bill; Senator Vest, of Missouri, demands the repeal of the duty of coal, and Senator Nelson continues his speech against the Omnibus Statehood bill.

House: Secretary Root's General Staff bill is passed.

January 7.—*Senate:* The Omnibus Statehood and the Military Reorganization bills are considered.

House: A bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coins is passed.

January 8.—*Senate:* Senator Vest's free-coal resolution is discussed. The Omnibus Statehood bill is considered.

House: The Philippine Constabulary bill is passed.

January 9.—*House:* One hundred and forty-four private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

The United States Supreme Court decides the Russian sugar bounty case in favor of this Government.

Dr. David J. Hill is appointed Minister to Switzerland and Charles P. Bryan Minister to Portugal.

The citizens of Indianola, Miss., establish a private office for the distribution of mail.

January 6.—A statement is issued at the White House defining the attitude of the Administration on the trust question.

The Coal Strike Commission begins its session in Philadelphia.

Andrew Carnegie offers $1,500,000 for the erection of thirty libraries in Philadelphia.

January 7.—The President sends the annual report of the Philippine Commission to Congress, and urges the appropriation of $3,000,000 to relieve distress in the islands.

Testimony concerning the violence by strikers in the anthracite region is taken by the Coal Strike Commission.

The library presented to Washington by Andrew Carnegie is dedicated.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, is recalled; Baron von Sternburg is to succeed him.

January 9.—The Cabinet decides not to accept the resignation of Mrs. Cox, the colored postmistress at Indianola, Miss.

January 10.—Rear-Admiral George W. Melville is placed on the retired list of the navy.

The operating companies open their case before the Coal Strike Commission.

President Roosevelt objects to the candidacy of Mr. Smoot for United States Senator from

A Book of Prayers

for Public Worship, Private Devotion, and Personal Ministry, by Abbie C. Morrow, is a valuable addition to one's library. It contains Prayers for every sort of occasion and is published by M. E. Munson, Bible House, New York City. See advertisement in another column.

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Memory Training

New Practical System for Developing and Perfecting the Memory Discovered by an Indiana Student-Business Man. Is Rapidly Becoming the Wonder of Twentieth Century Progress.

Needed by All, Possessed by So Few, a Good Reliable Memory is the Key to Success. Anywhere, Everywhere the Person Having the Best Memory Rises to the Top.

PARTICULARS FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

D. F. Urbahns.

For years the world has been waiting for some one to discover, a system of memory training which might be of actual benefit. Not a theoretical method requiring months or years of hard study, but a simple practical system which accomplishes the most in the least time. It has remained for Mr. D. F. Urbahns' a student-business man of Fort Wayne, Ind., to bring out such a system. It is so easy that even a child cannot fail to understand. It is so plain and attractive that one can hardly help becoming interested in it, and above all it is so intensely practical that it helps one over the rough rocks of life to success, where without its aid absolute failure would be the result. Let the reader recall his or her own experience; has there ever been a time in your life when you lost money by forgetting a set of figures or a business appointment? Did you ever lose a friend by forgetting a name or face which you most wished to remember? Did your friends ever do you an injustice by forgetting you when you should have been remembered? Did you ever forget anything which, remembered, would have been valuable to you in any way? These are questions worthy of careful thought, and when one stops to consider that a system is now being used which will overcome all these serious obstacles to success what need is there to hesitate? Any bank, business house or minister of the Gospel in Fort Wayne will be glad to tell what they know of Mr. Urbahns. His integrity and honesty of purpose is unquestioned. He is prepared to furnish plenty of evidence as to the value of his method among those who have used it, and it does seem that anyone who feels the need of a better memory cannot do a wiser thing than to investigate this new system thoroughly, coming as it does from a source entirely trustworthy. Simply send your name and address to MR. D. F. URBAHNS, 102 Bass Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the full information and particulars will be forwarded to you free by return mail.

Readers are requested to write without delay.

MY POSITION
as Window Trimmer and Card Sign Painter for Connolly & Williams, Scranton, Pa., was obtained for me at the completion of my course with the Bond Institute of Mercantile Training.
(Signed)
W. G. KENNEDY.

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as Ad-Writer, Window Trimmer, and Card Writer for Prosser Dry Goods Co., Birmingham, Ala., was procured for me at the completion of my course of instruction at the Bond Institute of Mercantile Training.
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"THE DEARBORN"
TYPEWRITER CABINET
48 in. long, 31 in. deep, $27.

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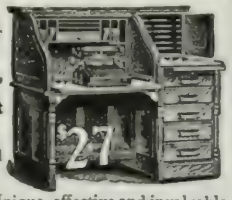
Typewriter Table Cabinet
42 in. long, 24 in. deep, $12.

Made of Golden Oak and Handsomely Finished



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Sold on approval, Charges paid east of the Rocky Mountains. Use it thirty days—if not satisfactory, return it at our expense. Write for illustrated catalogue of Dearborn Cabinets.

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COLT ACETYLENE GAS

CARBIDE-FEED GENERATOR
CHEAPEST AND BEST
Complete Gas Plants from **$48 to $5,000**

More brilliant than gas or electricity. Costs less than kerosene. Send for any building anywhere.

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J. B. COLT CO.
21 Barclay St. New York
The largest makers of Acetylene Apparatus and stereopticons.

Boston
Philadelphia
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EVANS' VACUUM CAP
Will Make Hair Grow

The big rubber cup draws the blood to the scalp, and forces a healthful circulation. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live hairs exist. We refund the full purchase price if it does not give satisfaction within thirty days. For full particulars address

EVANS' VACUUM CAP CO.
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MAPLEWOOD, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Sanitarium established in 1851 for the private care and medical treatment of **Drug and Alcoholic Addictions.** Thousands having found constants have been cured by us. **Home Treatment If Desired.** Address THE DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., LEBANON, O.

Utah, because of the oath by which as an apostle of the Mormon Church, he renounces all allegiance to the State.

January 11.—The Coal Strike Commission holds a conference and reads over the testimony recently taken.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 11.—*Philippines.* Thousands of residents of Manila urge Governor Taft not to leave the Islands.

CHESS.

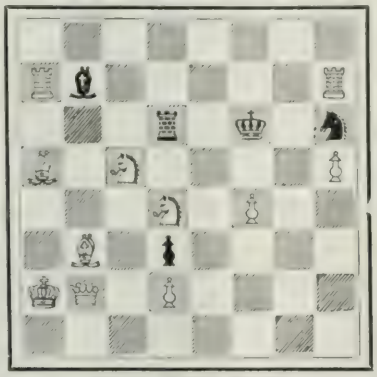
[All communications for this Department should be addressed "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 795.

CXIII.—MOTTO: "Mezereon."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; R b 5 R; 3 r 1 k r s; B r S 4 P; 3 S r P 2; 1 B r p 4; K Q 1 P 4; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 796.

CXIV.—MOTTO: "Erato."

Black—Nine Pieces.

White—Thirteen Pieces.

3 b 3 K; Q 2 R p 2 B; 1 r r q 1 p r P 2; 1 q k 1 P 2; 5 P 2 S; 3 4 P P 2; 2 R 5 B r 5 b.

White mates in two moves.

Pears'

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

Get Pears' for economy and cleanliness.

Sold all over the world.

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS
33⅓%
IN MONEY
100%
in comfort. Our free booklet will convince you that

THE POWERS HEAT REGULATOR

will do this. It assures an even temperature in the home, Fits any furnace, Old or New, Hot Air, Steam or Hot Water. Easily attached. Regulates itself. Sent on trial.

THE POWERS REGULATOR CO.,
36 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.

Robinson's Bath Cabinet
Guaranteed to Cure Rheumatism

Gives new life and vigor to every organ of the human body. Thousands of people are daily sufferers because they continue to clog the circulation with poison in place of eliminating the uric acid from the blood by Hot Air Baths. Every intelligent person ought to know by this time that heat is the only cure for disease.

Write for descriptive matter and special 1003 proposition. Good inducements offered to reliable men and women on both commission and salary.

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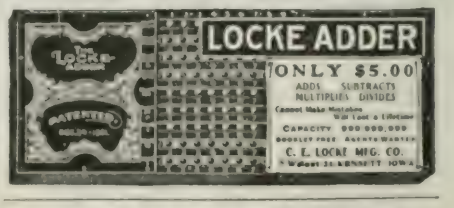
The "Sun" Outshines Them All.

Incandescent Gasoline Lamp.

Agents make $25 to $75 per week. Branch Supply Depots in all larger cities.

Sun Vapor Light Co.
Box 610, CANTON, O.
Licensee of the ground patents for vapor lights.



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The SATURDAY EVENING POST

Old Gorgon Graham

Readers of The Saturday Evening Post need no introduction to Old Man Graham. They know him as Pierrepont's father and the central figure in Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son. In a new series, by the same author, Old Man Graham delivers more of the business philosophy and shrewd humor that have made him famous.

By F. Hopkinson Smith

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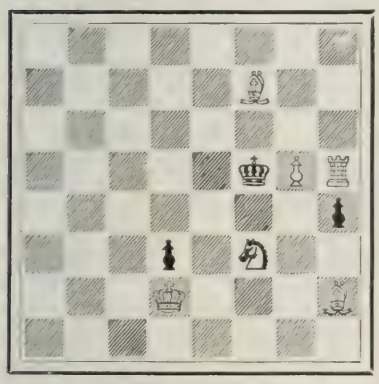
Problem 797.

CXV. MOTTO: "Prince Charming."

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

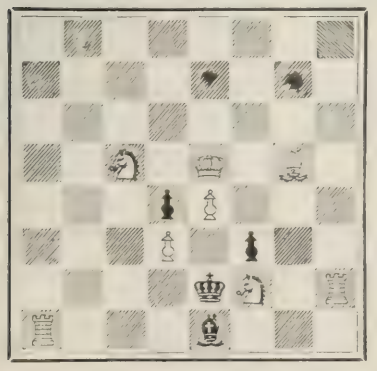
8; 5 B 2; 8; 5 k P R; 7 p; 3 p 1 S 2; 3 K 3 B; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 798.

Black—Four Pieces.

CXVI.—MOTTO: "Little Bo-Peep."



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 8; 8; 2 S 1 K 1 B 1; 3 p P 3; 3 P 1 p 2; 4 k S 1 R; R 3 b 3.

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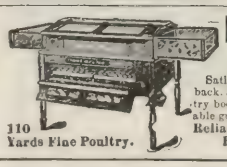

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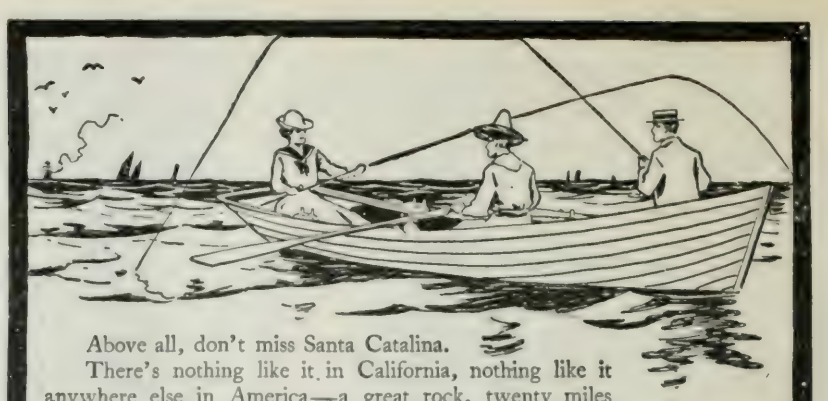
3	P x Q P	P—K 5	17	Kt—K 5	Q—Q 3
4	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	18	P—Kt 4	Kt x Kt P
5	P—Q 3	B—Q Kt 5	19	Kt x Kt	B x Kt
6	P x P	Kt x K P	20	R—K Kt sq	P—B 4
7	Q—Q 4	B x Kt ch	21	R—Kt 2	Q—R 3
8	P x B	Castles	22	K—Kt sq	B—B 6
9	Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 5	23	B x Kt	R x B
10	B—Q 3	R—K sq ch	24	R—Kt 3	B—Kt 5
11	K—B 2	B—B 4	25	B—Q 2	R x R ch
12	P—B 4	Kt—K 5 ch	26	B x R	R—K sq
13	K—B sq	P—B 4	27	Q—B sq	R—K 5
14	Q—Kt 2	P—Q Kt 3	28	Resigns.	



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The Literary Digest

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

Owing to fire this week in a building adjoining that in which THE LITERARY DIGEST is usually printed, arrangements have been made for printing this number elsewhere. We anticipate no delay in issue, and if any defects in printing are manifest, they must be attributed to the sudden change rendered necessary.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MINERS' RESTRICTION OF COAL OUTPUT.

THE main point made by the operators last week, in the presentation of their side of the case before the strike commission in Philadelphia, related to the limitation of the coal output by the men, under orders from the union. Mine superintendents and foremen were brought on from the coal region to tell how the harmonious relations between operators and men had been turned into hostility since the strike of 1900, when the union entered the anthracite field; and how the miners had, under union orders, decreased the amount of coal mined. Even now, when the whole country is suffering for coal, the commission was told, the men are idling and shirking, and taking an unreasonable number of holidays. David Davis, a foreman, said that before the 1900 strike a miner loaded eight cars a day; now he will load only six. H. T. Hughes, another foreman, said that his men will load but five. General Superintendent May, of the Hillside and Pennsylvania companies, "criticized sharply the action of union miners at present in not working more than four hours a day," and "said that many miners never stayed in the mines after ten o'clock in the morning." William Allen, an Ontario and Western superintendent, said he had often seen his men leave the mines at nine o'clock in the morning, and he made the interesting statement that "at the Ontario and Raymond collieries, taken together, the output could be increased a thousand tons a day if the men would work full time."

The critics of the union allege that President Mitchell has practically admitted the truth of these charges in a proclamation which he issued to the miners on Monday of last week, in which he said:

"To relieve the situation and alleviate, as far as possible, the suffering now being endured is the duty of every one connected with the production of coal. With this end in view, we are prompted to address this communication to all members of our union, and request that they cooperate with the management of the mines in an effort to increase the production of coal. The gravity of the situation is such as to require that every mine worker shall exert himself and use every means at his command to this end.

"Upon reading this communication in the columns of the daily papers, local unions should hold meetings and devise means whereby the daily output of the mines may be increased. These efforts should be continued until the weather moderates and the great necessity for fuel shall have passed."

And the Scranton *Tribune*, which is familiar with the conditions in the anthracite field, says:

"That it is the policy and purpose of the United Mine Workers of America to hold back the efficiency of its better qualified members by placing arbitrary limits upon the amount of their daily production is not only evident in practise, but has been frankly admitted by John Mitchell himself. We can not see in this anything but a mistake. The better plan would be to encourage every mine worker to do his level best and to earn as much as he possibly could; and then, if there are members who do not get along well, let their more fortunate colleagues extend a helping hand. . . . . .

"It is not true that it aids the poorer worker to hold the better worker back. The worker who is held back is injured; his personal independence is sacrificed and his personal pride and incentive are weakened, but the laggard is not helped forward."

No comment on the other side of the question has come to our notice. President Mitchell alleges that if the better miners used more cars, there would not be enough for the rest; but the operators declare there are plenty of cars for all.

EFFECT OF THE FREE COAL LAW.

APPROVAL, tempered by doubt of its remedial effect, marks the comment of the daily press on the law putting anthracite coal on the free list and providing for a rebate of the duty on all other coal for one year. "The removal of the tariff on coal will, it is said, bring large quantities from Canada and Nova Scotia," says the Scranton *Truth;* but "so long as the present demand continues, this will not make much difference." The bill, as prepared on Tuesday of last week by the Ways and Means committee and passed by the House on Wednesday, provided for the refunding of duties collected on coal for one year. The Senate amended it so as to put anthracite permanently on the free list. That amendment was agreed to by the House, and on Thursday the President signed the bill. Congress "has served notice on the coal operators and the coal roads," declares the Baltimore *American*, "that they can not look to the United States Government for any indorsement of the policy they have pursued and which has resulted in a fuel famine that has entailed suffering on thousands of people." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks:

"It is foolish to imagine that the abolition or suspension of the import duty on coal can afford an immediate relief to the existing scarcity. Had there been no such duty, the present extreme scarcity would probably have been mitigated. The strike in Pennsylvania would immediately have stimulated an increased production of coal in Great Britain and in the provinces for this market. But our market has been long closed to foreign coal and no provision had been made for supplying it. There is no such accumulated surplus at Newcastle as can in any large degree counterbalance the exhaustion of the supply in Pennsylvania. . . . But this duty has been quite sufficient, in a normal

state of the market, to make the country generally dependent upon the home mines exclusively, and its repeal in time of actual scarcity can not give the relief that the unrestricted operation of trade laws would have provided in advance. The duty ought never to have been imposed."

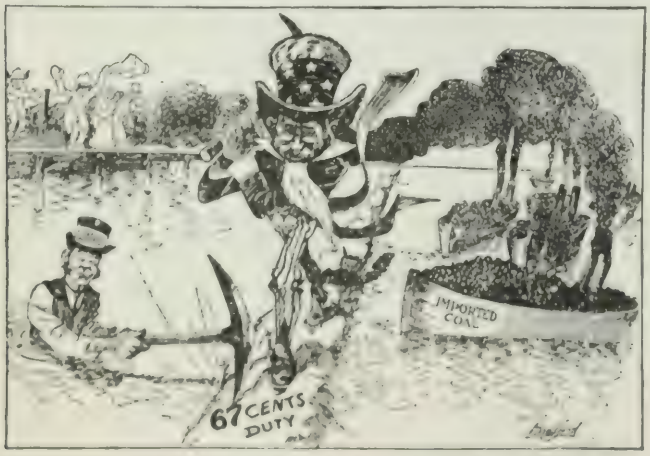
The passage of the bill is, in the opinion of the New York *World*, "an admission that the tariff is a tax that is paid by consumers, and that as regards coal it is not needed for either protection or revenue, but is a tariff for monopoly only"; and the Boston *Herald* remarks that "even the Republican Party can be brought to realize the weakness of the protection system," and

"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

that "every day that goes by makes it evident that the time can not long be delayed for taking up for definite action the subject of tariff revision."

The New York *Press*, probably the strongest protection paper in the country, says, in an editorial two days after the President signed the bill:

"Well, the coal rebate being in effect, where are the hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite which foreign nations were ready to dump into our empty coal-bins? Where are the argosies freighted with the precious cargoes which only a greedy and brutal tariff kept from our famished public? Whence are they coming, and when? The enemies of the American tariff system have snarled and whined and howled about the tariff wall behind which people were freezing to death for lack of the anthracite which might be had for the mere battering of a hole in the wall.



DOWN WITH THE BEEF; WE NEED THE COAL.
—*The Baltimore Herald.*

There is no duty now even on soft coal. Will they provide the anthracite now from abroad, or next week, or next year, or ever? And when they have not done so—for they will not and can not do it—will the American people go into convulsions at the next Democratic cry of 'Wolf!'

"This coal rebate is likely to be one of the best things that ever happened to this blessed land; for not only will it prove that the Dingley law had nothing to do and could have nothing to do with the supply and price of anthracite in the United States, but it will send some lying and canting public leaders in disgrace to the whipping-post, instead of into offices of high honor, at the next national assize at the polls."

FEATURES OF THE COAL FAMINE.

THE newspapers are presenting day by day a series of news items from all over the country showing an extraordinary state of affairs due to the scarcity of coal. The Chicago health department makes the striking statement that "fully ten per cent., or nearly 200,000, of the residents of Chicago are to-day suffering from ailments of a grave character caused by privation and exposure resulting from the coal famine," and says that there has been an alarming increase in the number of deaths of persons under five years and over sixty. In Philadelphia the hospital and almshouse population has greatly increased, and several street-car passengers have been overcome by cold. Steamers have been delayed and manufacturing plants have been compelled to shut down for lack of coal, and one concern has gone into the hands of a receiver on account of the increased prices. The same condition has cut deeply into manufacturing profits all over the country.

At the same time the alert reporters claim to have discovered miles of loaded coal-cars in the vicinity of the suffering cities, and the camera has been used to reinforce the personal testimony of the newspaper scouts. A New York *Herald* reporter found 35,000 tons of coal standing on side-tracks near the metropolis while the dealers in the city were unable to supply their customers, and a Chicago *Record-Herald* man found twice as much sidetracked at a small town a few miles out of that city. In Detroit the city government has gone into the coal business in an effort to relieve the distress; while the people of Arcola, Ill., and Bellevue, O., led by prominent citizens, have seized coal-trains and confiscated the precious freight, carefully weighing it and reimbursing the railroad company at what they considered a fair price. In Bellevue, we are told, "the fire-bell was rung, and the mayor and councilmen, followed by a small army of citizens with shovels, marched to the railway-yards and unloaded the cars in record-breaking time. The mayor issued orders with the village seal, and the coal was distributed to citizens through the local dealers at the rate of $8 a ton." In the suburbs of Boston a crowd attacked a coal-train and made off with five or ten tons before the police could prevent it, and in Minneapolis burglars broke into the house of a wealthy family and stole 400 pounds of anthracite, leaving the jewelry and plate untouched. In several cities the justices have refused to hold poor people accused of stealing small quantities of coal. Lastly, to turn from small seizures to large, a resolution has been introduced into Congress looking toward an investigation of the power of the Government to seize and operate the mines.

The blame for the coal scarcity is variously placed by various journals. The New York *American*, in the course of an editorial 8 x 15 inches, in four styles of type, with ornamental trimmings, says: "THE PEOPLE ARE BEING ROBBED, AND THE ROBBER IS THE COAL TRUST!" And the New York *Sun* informs us, on the other hand, that "we are in need of coal to-day because the United Mine Workers, led by John Mitchell, aided and abetted by no small portion of the community, fought from the middle of May to October with bludgeons and guns and dynamite, to prevent employees of the coal companies from mining coal." Others blame the independent operators. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"There are reports backed by photographic evidence that miles of loaded coal-cars containing many thousands of tons are standing on railroad sidings in New Jersey, while the people of this

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Who is to be appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Who declines a place on the Supreme Court to remain Governor of the Phiilippines.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD,
Assigned to duty in the Philippines.

city are clamoring for coal and paying exorbitant prices for what is doled out to them. If this is due to the independent operators in Pennsylvania, in league with speculative dealers in this city to keep up the price while the people suffer, they should understand that they are playing an exceedingly dangerous game. There could be no more effectual way of promoting the Socialistic spirit and encouraging the demand that the Government take control of the sources of supply and the means of transportation. It is calculated to inflame public feeling even to the point of not waiting for an exercise of public authority. Already a proposal of inquiry has been introduced in Congress which would be startling but for this unprecedented situation. It may not go beyond the stage of inquiry, but it behooves the coal men responsible for the situation, whoever they may be to consider that if they try the public patience much further they are liable to bring upon themselves consequences which will far outweigh any profit they may make from the present necessities of the people."

GOVERNOR TAFT, THE SUPREME COURT, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE legend, "We Want Taft," blazoned in large letters in English, Spanish, and Tagalog all over Manila a few days ago, so the despatches tell us, indicated the feeling of the Filipinos toward the governor, who had been notified of the President's intention to appoint him successor to Justice Shiras on the United States Supreme Court. The native feeling was made even more evident on the 11th, when six thousand Filipinos, "including all the political and religious parties," with brass bands, floats, and transparencies, marched to the governor's palace and begged him to remain. His departure would be destructive of established order, said their speakers; and the crowds "remained about the palace for hours cheering the governor enthusiastically." The demonstration, we are assured further, "was the sincerest in the history of Manila." And the prominent Filipinos have besieged the President with cablegrams of protest against the removal of the governor. In consequence Governor Taft has declined the Supreme Court position to remain where he is, and the appointment is to go to Judge Day, formerly Secretary of State, and Peace Commissioner at the end of the war with Spain. "Mr. Taft was on the verge of being chosen president of Yale University" when President McKinley induced him to go to the Philippines as governor, we are told by the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and when he went back last year, it was in ill-health and with the conviction that the climate would prove fatal.

This is an "admirable example" of "an unselfish devotion to duty all too rare among public man," says the New York *Evening Post*, and the other daily papers seem to agree. "There is nothing finer or more chivalrous in the records of public life," declares the Philadelphia *Press;* and the Hartford *Courant* says: "He is a brave, unselfish American gentleman, and we are all proud of him." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"If ever a man was animated by the true missionary spirit, he is. When he was in this country a year ago he impressed this fact upon everybody who met him. He was not only saturated with knowledge of the Filipino people and of their needs, but he was dominated thoroughly by the wish and determination to make American control of the islands a help and a blessing to them by showing them the pathway to civilization and leading them in it. During the three years that he has been in the islands he has not only mastered all phases of the problem, as no one man has ever mastered them before, but he has visited personally nearly every district of them, something no white man had done before him, and had made himself known personally to the great body of the inhabitants.

"It has come about, therefore, that he has now the confidence and affection of the Filipinos as no other foreigner has ever won them. As a people they know him and trust him. He personifies in their simple and thoroughly childlike minds American government and civilization."

Some criticism of Governor Taft, however, appears in the Roman Catholic papers. "He is charged with having lent the influence of his office to furthering the plans of a certain renegrade priest named Aglipay, who has started a brand-new church," says *The Irish World* (New York), and "on more than one occasion he has gone out of his way to show his sympathy with the anti-Catholic movement in the Philippines." The same paper proceeds:

"Is the government established in the Philippines an agent for the propagation of Protestantism? This question is suggested by the policy which has been adopted at Manila ever since the occupation of the Philippines. The anti-Catholic propaganda was inaugurated by appointing Protestant teachers to schools in which every pupil was a child of Catholic parents.

This was followed up by placing in the hands of the scholars a history of the United States in Spanish, compiled by a rabid anti-Catholic bigot who injected his own prejudices into this school-book. Filipino children are taught that the moral and religious condition of their native country was as bad as bad could be before the arrival of American troops.

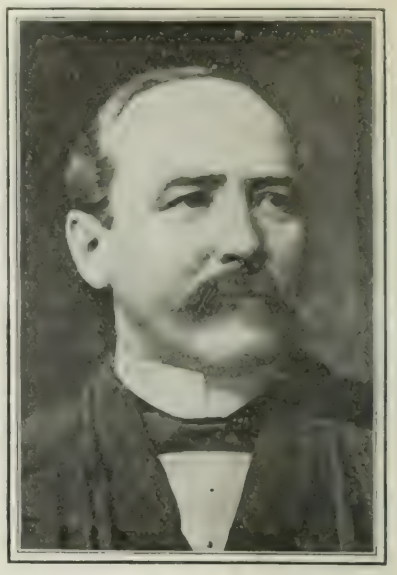
"The compiler of this venomous school-book had a well-defined purpose. He deliberately set about poisoning the minds of the Filipino children in the expectation that the early impressions thus made will in the coming years lessen the hold of the Catholic Church upon the next generation and thus contribute to the spread of Protestantism.

"While this sort of work is going on in the school, the civil government, with the approval and cooperation of Governor Taft, is doing its best to antagonize the Catholic Church."

Simultaneously with the news about Governor Taft and Judge Day come the announcements that General Leonard Wood has been assigned to duty in the Philippines, and that General James F. Wade is to have supreme command of the military forces in the islands, to succeed General George W. Davis, who will retire for age in July.

JUDGE PARKER AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

OUT of a group of ten or more who have been "mentioned" for the Democratic nomination for President next year, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, has been, of late, attracting the most attention. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, an earnest and energetic supporter of Mr. Bryan, has indorsed Parker, and, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "most of the Democratic statesmen who have been interviewed recently about the party's candidate in 1904 have come out for Parker." This is only the "outward manifestation," he says, "of a sentiment which, according to all reports, seems to have gained complete possession of the South." Prior to the New York State convention, last year, the same correspondent informs us, the majority of Democrats of the Senate and the House, thinking Parker would be nominated for governor, started a Presidential "boom" in their home districts. His failure to be chosen governor did not check this movement. Instead, it was strengthened, and its promoters declare that if Parker had been nominated for governor he would have been elected. Senator Carmack says that "Judge Parker would be a most excellent candidate" and one under whom the Democratic party "could march on to victory." He is sure that neither Mr. Byran nor any of his followers can object to him on financial grounds, since the money question will not "cut much of a figure during the next campaign." "In order to win," the Senator adds, "we must select a man from the State of New York. Therefore, I am favorably inclined to the reported candidacy of Judge Parker. The probability is he could carry New York State."



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.
Mentioned for the Democratic Presidential Nomination.

The papers of Judge Parker's own party hesitate to announce their attitude. The Columbus (O.) *Dispatch* (Ind.) declares that Judge Parker "has no protruding record on any of the issues that have split the party, and not one in a thousand voters in the country could tell what his attitude on any of the present issues is"; but "an absence of record is often a presence of strength." It will be remembered that in 1897, a year after Mr. McKinley had had a plurality of some 280,000, Judge Parker ran for chief justice of New York and carried the State by a plurality of over 60,000. "This surely is a fair basis of calculation for next year," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), however, says that the Democratic editors of New York have examined the figures of that election and that "the result of their examination is not favorable to the Judge as a candidate before the people." It adds that these editors have found that "Parker's total vote was a hundred thousand or so smaller than the normal Demo-

SENATOR HOAR: "This might keep him from jumping the fence, but how am I going to put it on?" —*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"HERE, BOYS, YOU CAN TAKE IT." —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE REPUBLICAN TRUST PREDICAMENT.

cratic vote of the State." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"It having become well understood that David B. Hill did not want Judge Alton B. Parker nominated by the Democrats for governor of New York in the last election, the members of that party in various sections of the country are just now talking of Parker as their next candidate for President. His chief recommendation appears to be that Hill was afraid that his candidacy for President might be blocked by Parker. Hence the favor shown Parker is largely due to dislike of Hill, which is not much of a record for a Democratic Presidential candidate. . . . . .

"Parker was a Bryan Democrat and took the pains to let it be known that he subscribed to the crude and anarchistic 'isms' advocated by Bryan. Perhaps that is a good record for a Democratic Presidential candidate. It probably would be in the South, where the Democratic party is chiefly found, and that accounts for the advocacy of Parker by Carmack, of Tennessee, and others who were proved by the last election returns to be the most unsafe counselors the Democratic party ever had.

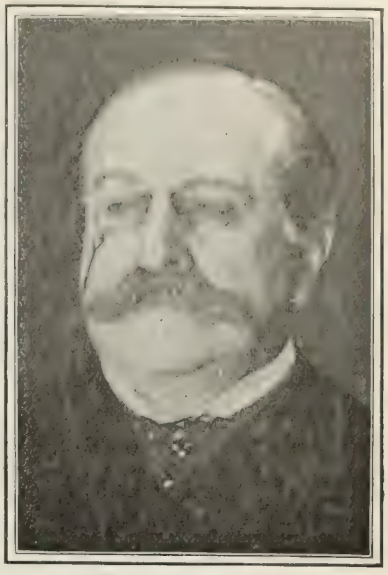
"Parker's opinions on public questions are not known, but, judging from his financial views, that is an advantage to Parker. But he will need the delegates from New York State, and at present there is little probability of his getting them."

BLAME FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN FEELING TOWARD GERMANY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has had a yacht built in the United States, he has sent his brother here for a spectacular tour, and he has given us a statue of Frederick the Great, yet there still seems to be a kind of an "edgewise" feeling in this country toward Germany; he has frequently visited England in person, has formed an alliance with Great Britain in the Venezuelan affair, and sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Kipling during her husband's illness, yet the British in general, and Mr. Kipling in particular, appear to put the Kaiser in something like the same class with the Turk. This disappointing failure of the British and American people to warm up to his friendly advances puzzled the Kaiser not a little, the newspapers say, until it suddenly occurred to him a few days ago that Dr. von Holleben, German ambassador at Washington, is the cause of all the coldness. So the ambassador has been withdrawn under cover of a plea of illness (*vide* the press despatches from Berlin), and Baron Speck von Sternberg, former secretary of the German legation at Washington, an old friend of President Roosevelt, is to come as special ambassador, and later, when von Holleben's absence becomes permanent, as ambassador.

BARON SPECK VON STERNBERG.

His appointment to represent Germany at Washington is interpreted by some as an effort to conciliate American feeling toward Germany.



DR. VON HOLLEBEN.

His return home "on account of illness" is considered a ruse to cover his permanent withdrawal from the post of German Ambassador at Wsshington.

The American press ridicule the idea that Ambassador von Holleben had the slightest influence on American feeling toward Germany. The Chicago *Evening Post* says of the ambassador:

"Poor man! He is to suffer because he has not achieved the impossible. What did the strenuous and preternaturally active Kaiser expect of us, or of his ambassador? Did he entertain the hope of inducing us to modify the Monroe Doctrine in his special interest? Did he expect to 'stampede' us by the yacht-christening affair and the Henry tour? 'Jollying' is a fine art in this country, and William had nothing to teach us in that direction. We gave Prince Henry a 'royal' time, but sentiment and civility did not interfere with business.

"It is said that the Emperor deeply regrets his telegram to Mrs. Kipling, the sending of which von Holleben is supposed to have counseled and instigated. Well, that *was* an amusing and

JOHN BULL'S UNENVIABLE POSITION.

—*The Pittsburg Post.*

silly performance, and one must sympathize with the Emperor in his chagrin and sense of humiliation, especially since the publication of 'The Rowers,' one of the most brutal and vulgar pieces of alleged poetry ever inflicted on a jingo-ridden empire. But we feel sure that von Holleben did not conceive the brilliant idea of the telegram. Perhaps he held his peace and refrained from discouraging the execution of the idea, but if William knows himself he can easily understand why his ambassador deemed discretion the better part of valor.

"Americans are free, frank, and unceremonious. They have the manners of liberty and democracy. When they don't like a thing—the sinking of ships or the bombardment of a port as part of a 'pacific blockade'—they say so with unpleasant bluntness. A thousand von Hollebens can not make the mailed fist attractive to American eyes. The ambassador who is to leave us has commanded the respect of the American people. He is now made to suffer for the blunders of his superiors."

The connection between Dr. von Holleben and British feeling toward Germany is told by the Boston *Advertiser*:

"What did von Holleben do to earn British dislike? Why, he most undiplomatically told the truth about what happened in Washington in the early spring of 1898. He revealed the secret that Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington and dean of the diplomatic corps, took the lead in calling a meeting of the ambassadors of the great Powers of Europe at Washington secretly to formulate a simultaneous note, to send to their several home governments, urging them to interfere, forcibly if needful, to restrain the United States from championing the cause of Cuba against Spain.

"Von Holleben revealed this secret in a despatch to his own Government directly after Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State, had told the world that in the spring of 1898 Great Britain was the only friend which the United States had, when all the other Powers of Europe were plotting against her and in favor of Spain.

"It is needless to say, perhaps, that ever since Ambassador von Holleben told the truth, and thereby exploded finally the British Tory pretense in question, he has been cordially hated by British Torydom. We shall see whether making him now a sacrifice on the altar of jingoism serves to cement the somewhat shattered Anglo-German alliance, formed for the purpose of bullying a feeble South American country and, incidentally, finding out how much backbone there is left in the Monroe Doctrine."

UTAH VIEWS OF THE SMOOT CASE.

"WITH a mighty shout," Reed Smoot was nominated for United States Senator from Utah by the caucus of the Republican members of the legislature last week, and it seems likely that before this paper reaches its readers he will be elected. Mr. Smoot is one of the twelve apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, an organization that has aroused such strong opposition that President Roosevelt about six weeks ago sent word to Mr. Smoot by Senator Kearns of Utah that he thought "the election to the United States Senate of an apostle would work great harm to the State," and "would certainly lead to contentions and strife and bitterness here [in Washington], if not in Utah." "I desire you to place me on record," the President added, "as kindly, but firmly, advising against the election of any apostle to a United States senatorship." It is said that President Cleveland and President McKinley gave similar advice to the Mormon leaders, altho this statement is denied by the Mormon daily. On this occasion, however, the Smoot campaign continued, and on January 8 the President permitted, or requested, Senator Kearns to make his views public. The publication of them made a great stir in Salt Lake City, but did not stop the campaign, and four days later the apostle was nominated in the manner noted above.

Most of the Salt Lake papers seem to think that the legislature would have done well to heed the President's advice. Thus the Salt Lake *Telegram* (Rep.) says:

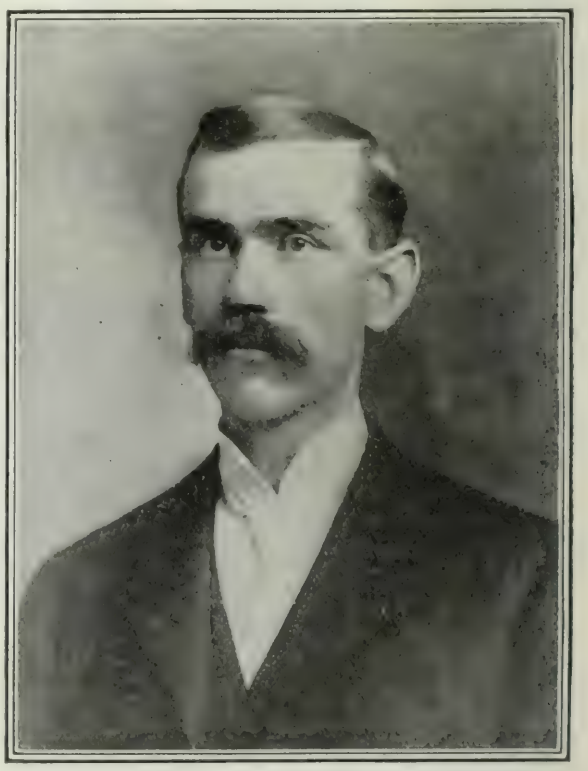
"It is not a theory, but a condition that confronts us. Of what earthly use will it be for Utah to send a Senator to Washington who runs the risk of being *persona non grata* to the President, to the Senate, and to the whole administration forces? It is not a question of a man's right to go to the Senate—every eligible citizen of this State, even the female citizen—has that right. It is a question of advisability."

And the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) observes:

"Merely as a disinterested spectator of a lovely family row, *The Herald* advises Mr. Smoot to proceed on the theory that he has the President, Mr. Hanna, Senator Kearns, and the whole influence of the national Republican organization against him. Then if he is run over by the ice-wagon when he reaches Washington, he will know what has happened to him."

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.) expresses much the same views in the following paragraph:

"What sort of a standing would an apostle have in Washington, as Senator, in view of the opposition to him at the national



MR. REED SMOOT.

capital, which the President has very courteously and frankly explained? The counsel was given to save the self-respect of a person who might be mistakenly elected. It was given also so that the legislature might send as Senator a man who would be of the utmost possible usefulness to the State. To pronounce that friendly act 'interference' or an attempt to dictate, is as if one should be denounced who should seek to rescue another who was in danger of falling over a precipice, or tumbling into a ditch. The difference is precisely that between a dictatorial act, which this one was not, and a saving act, which it was."

"Astonishment and regret" are felt by *The Deseret Evening News*, the official organ of the Mormon Church, at the "remarkable and unprecedented" interference by the President, and it has advised the continuance of the campaign in disregard of his advice. Mr. Smoot himself is quoted in newspaper interviews as saying:

"There is no reason in the world why I should not be seated, I am obeying the laws of my country and am loyal to it. I am not a polygamist. As a Mormon and as an apostle, I have

never been asked to practise polygamy or preach it or advise others to practise. If I am elected Senator my first duty will be to my country, whose laws and institutions I love, honor, and respect. Positively it is not true that I have taken any oath as an apostle which makes me a church man first and an American citizen afterward."

NEGLECT OF LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

THE farm where Abraham Lincoln was born about to be sold for taxes; a Chicago man planning to buy it and build there an institution for drunkards and morphin fiends; the cabin where Lincoln was born carried around the country from one exposition to another as one of the features of the show—such are the features of a situation presented by Mr. Clifton Johnson in *The Woman's Home Companion* for February. He says:

"Where is our national bump of reverence, that the generosity of American subscribers has made possible the preservation of the birthplaces of Shakespeare and Burns, and yet lets pass into shameful ruin the land upon which was born and bred a man whom all nations have accepted as statesman, hero, and martyr?

"This is preeminently the day of 'patriotism' in America. Our lawmakers declaim of it, and patriotic societies collect and expend vast sums of money in perpetuating memories and building monuments to many who deserve them, and perhaps a good many who do not. And yet, while all this is going on, the home place of the unique man of American history is being overlooked, forgotten, permitted to pass into the hands of the irreverent, and is now about to have heaped upon it an indignity which it is safe to say could occur in no other country in the world.

"To say double indignity would perhaps better convey an idea of the fate that seems to await the old farm where Abraham Lincoln was born, for not only has it been advertised for sale to satisfy the claim of a few paltry dollars that the State of Kentucky has against it for unpaid taxes, but an enterprising individual from Chicago has his plans perfected whereby he proposes to bid it in, and to build an institution for the treatment of drunkards and morphin fiends upon the exact spot where the great martyr was born. This may be all very well from strictly the business standpoint of this busy and aggressive age, but the idea that the birthplace of the man to whom this country owes its greatest debt of gratitude should fall into the hands of speculators who will use its historic associations for advertising purposes, and who will convert the haunts of the childhood of the great liberator into promenades for a lot of helpless unfortunates, is not a pleasant one for the patriotic American to contemplate.

"The old Lincoln farm, consisting of one hundred and ten acres, is in Larue County, Kentucky. It is located three miles out of the quaint old village of Hodgensville, on the Lincoln and Magnolia highway, which is only called a road by courtesy, as for eight months out of the year it is almost impassable. A poorer country perhaps does not exist in the world, and this farm is in all probability the most sterile, barren, and forlorn spot in it. As one approaches it through a lane obstructed by fallen fences, the stunted and broken cedars, the tangle of sassafras and briers, all proclaim that they are emissaries to warn the unsuspecting of the utter worthlessness of the soil. A more desolate scene could not well be imagined. Near the highway an old weather-boarded log shanty stands. It is now the only house upon the place, and in it a mountaineer by the name of Burton lives, rent free, with his family. He does not even know who owns the place, and merely occupies it because no one else wants it. He has been there for three years, but how he has managed to live is altogether beyond my comprehension, for during this time, and probably much longer, no attempt at tillage, not even to the extent of a garden, has been made. This, however, may have been wisdom, for I could find no hopeful indications that even grass would grow upon the rocky hillsides of the worn-out land.

"The little log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born is no longer upon the place. During the Nashville Exposition it was carried down there, and since that time it has been a regular feature at all the affairs of this kind. Its latest journey was to Buffalo in 1901, and I understand that it is still there. The place where it originally stood is a high, barren hilltop, and the exact spot is now marked by a rude flagpole."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As the days begin to lengthen the price of coal begins to strengthen.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IF Smoot were black he would stand a much better show for the President's support.—*The Louisville Times.*

MR. ADDICKS has gained another vote in the Delaware assembly. This is a prosperous year.—*The Detroit News.*

CASTRO has agreed to arbitration, having discovered that it calls for no immediate payment of cash.—*The Chicago News.*

THUS far it has not been found necessary to paint bituminous coal white before the South would consent to accept it as fuel.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT was a good thing for the feelings of Barnum that he died before the recent circus performance in India.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WHEN an ordinary law is violated we enforce it; but when an anti-trust law is violated we repeal it and enact another.—*The Jefferson City Democrat.*

IF Mr. Bryan wishes to study the money question any further we advise him to delve into the Delaware Senatorial contest.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MARK TWAIN has bequeathed his skull to Cornell University. This will be the first time any one ever got a head of Mr. Clemens.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE President is casting a Crum on the political waters and doubtless expects to land the whole South Carolina Republican bakery in 1904.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WE now propose to provide a famine fund for those Filipinos whom we did not "kill and burn." Civilization is a great thing when it gets a-going.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WHILE the Anglo-Russian row about the Dardanelles is unpleasant, it has not yet reached the acute stage which would justify clearing Rudyard Kipling for action.—*The Chicago News.*

THE more the general public sees of the two parties to the coal controversy, the more it feels that the mission of the third party is to serve as the chopping-block.—*The Scranton Tribune.*

THROUGH some oversight John D. Rockefeller has not presented each of his employees with a year's subscription to *McClure's Magazine*, tho he could amply afford to do it.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Augusta *Chronicle* revives that old question, "Can a man make $1,000,000 honestly?" We are willing to throw whatever light we can on the subject—our experience indicates not.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF the independent coal operators take advantage of the situation to squeeze and freeze the public, they will have hard work to convince that public that they treat their employees with exemplary humanity.—*The Baltimore American.*

MAGNATE: "My good man, I going to reward you for your thirty-five years of service. You have earned $2 a day. In fifteen years from now I shall retire you on $6 a month."

EMPLOYEE: "P-p-p-ardon me, but won't that be r-r-obbing yourself?"
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE NEGRO AS LITERARY MATERIAL.

CONSIDERING the negro's unique position in society, his picturesque relationships, his primitive sentiment, it is surprising that he has not been more exploited in fiction. His artistic worth, as is pointed out by the Rev. W. H. H. Joyce in *Things and Thoughts* (Winchester, Va.), is "almost incalculable"; and yet for several years after the Civil War he was practically ignored by novel-writers. Says Mr. Joyce:

"There was about him an odor of war-charged controversy that made the Southerner chary of approach, while the Northerner has only made himself ridiculous whenever he has attempted the subject. The negro himself, the bewildered bone of contention, after being tossed to and fro between the two passion-made sections, seems to have been left alone in his helplessness, except as he was disturbed and used for malignant ends. Much was written—may oblivion claim it—but his value as purely art material seems, for a space, to have been overlooked. It is well that this is so. Those who actually participated in the titanic conflict were incapacitated for dealing broadly and sanely with the subject. It remained for the younger generation, not far removed, it is true, with the fond old days as mellow memories in their hearts, but with clear-eyed discrimination and keen sense of historic perspective, to embalm and preserve life-like representations of this unique but passing phase of racial development."

The first Southern writer to discover and to realize the possibilities of negro character as literary studies was Irwin Russell, "the unfortunate lad who by his endowments, his waywardness, his sufferings, and his untimely death could well be designated the Thomas Chatterton of the South." Mr. Joyce writes further:

"The race is wary, and like nature will not cut its capers before unappreciative eyes. Russell grew up among them, long association broke down their reserve, and the obscure operations of the negro mind seem to have been opened up to him. He interpreted their habits, mastered their motives, and transcribed their vehicle of thought. In one point alone he exhibits deficiency: his failure to realize the negro's profound emotional potentialities. That doubtless would have come had he lived longer.

"But he gives us the genuine negro — happy-go-lucky — now grumbling, now singing at his work, the abandonment of his revels, his weird intimacies with the denizens of the forest, his fondness for a story, his queer superstitions, his sententiousness, his quaint philosophies, his pride of family, his doglike fidelity, his shiftlessness, his shrewd piety. All of these traits are exhibited in 'Christmas Night in the Quarters,' far and away the most realistic delineation of negro character yet published."

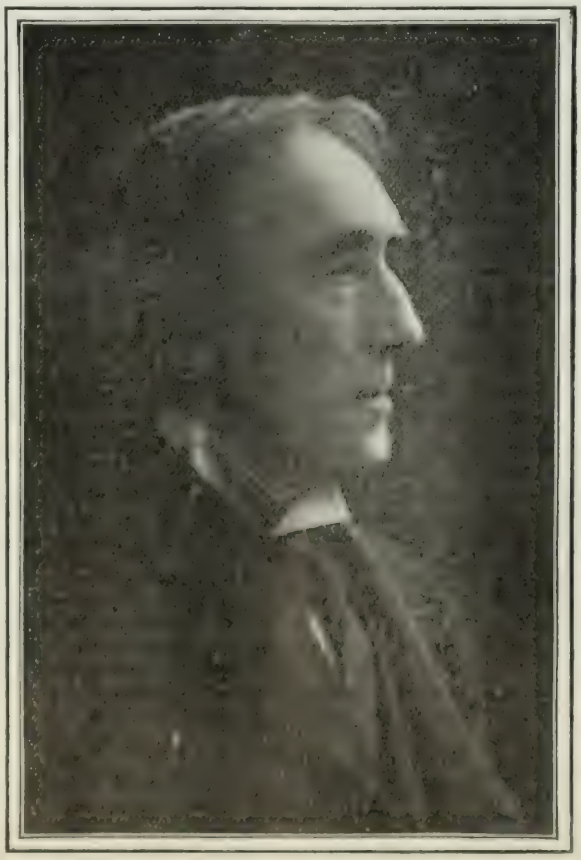
Thomas Nelson Page's portrayal of the negro Mr. Joyce finds unconvincing. "The ideal negro that Mr. Page gives us," he declares, "reveals but too plainly the *purpose* that inspires him. With the possible exception of 'Unc Edinburg' and 'George Washington,' his goody-goody creations err as widely, on the one hand, from the real darkey as do, on the other, the grotesque caricatures of the minstrel troupe." We quote again:

"The ideal worker in this field is found in Joel Chandler Harris. His sketches are transparent media for revealing the negro as he is, 'wrinkles and all.' He has the ease and poise and mastery of the true artist, and the work is to him a serious calling. In 'Free Joe' he has fathomed the depths of the negro's capacity for dumb suffering and has given us a picture which for exquisite pathos deserves to rank with the best that Dickens produced. In 'Uncle Remus' he has created a type that will take place by the side of Tom Jones, Jack Falstaff, Sir Roger de Coverly, Wilkins Micawber, and other of our old friends who dwell immortal on high Olympus. He has written much—some things that are commonplace, a great deal that is of unusual value. The above two are his finest things, the latter the most notable terary achievement of the past quarter of a century."

Mr. Joyce concludes that the place of the negro in literature is secure, but that the day of his opportunity is already passing. "Never again," he says, "will a medium of enlightening sympathy invest him with the old-time interest and romance. The old negro—the genuine product of the old patrician régime—is rapidly disappearing. His successor has been elevated or lowered just as he graduated himself into the grim conditions of liberty—in either case he has become uninteresting and commonplace. The literary artist has no more need of him. He has been turned over to the tender mercies of the sociologist."

SIR HENRY IRVING AND SARAH BERNHARDT ON THE MISSION OF THE THEATER.

IT is not often that one gets the opportunity to compare the views of two such eminent "experts" as Sir Henry Irving and Madame Sarah Bernhardt. The former contributes a paper on "The Mission of the Stage and the Actor" to *Collier's Weekly* (December 13); the latter has written what is said to be the first article she has ever had published, for *The Cornhill Magazine* (January), on "The Moral Influence of the Theater." Both writers endeavor to establish the essential worth and dignity of the stage, and both articles are characterized by a glowing enthusiasm for the actor's career.



SIR HENRY IRVING.

Sir Henry Irving maintains that the drama furnishes "the most intellectual recreation the mind of man has yet conceived." To those critics of the stage who insist that the efforts of the actor are but mimetic and ephemeral and pass away "as a tale that is told," he replies:

"All art is mimetic, and even life itself, the highest and last gift of God to His people, is fleeting. Marble crumbles, and the very names of great cities become buried in the dust of ages. Who then would dare to arrogate to any art an unchanging place from the scheme of the world's development, or would condemn it because its efforts fade and pass? Nay, more, has even the tale that is told no significance in after-years? Can such not stir, when it is worth the telling, the hearts of men, to whom it comes as an echo from the past? Have not more tales remained vital and most widely known, which are told and told again and again, face to face, and heart to heart, when the teller and the listener are add-

ing, coming down the ages, strength to one current, of a mighty thought or a mighty deed, and its record?

"Surely the record that lives in the minds of men is still a record, tho it be not graven on brass or wrought in marble. And it were a poor conception of the value of any art if, in considering it, we were to keep our eyes fixed on some dark spot, some imperfection, and shut our eyes to its aim, its power, its beauty. Poetry, painting, sculpture, music, architecture, all have a bearing on their time and—ay—beyond it. The actor, tho his knowledge may be and must be limited by the knowledge of his age, so long as he sounds the note of human passion has something which is common to all the ages, and if he can smite water from the rock of one hardened human heart—if he can bring light to the eye or wholesome color to the faded cheek—if he can bring or restore in ever so slight a degree the sunshine of hope, of pleasure, of gayety, surely he can not have worked in vain."

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

Sir Henry Irving concedes that the theater is primarily a place of amusement, but he thinks that this fact does not lessen the serious responsibilities that lie on the shoulders of playwrights, managers, and actors alike. We quote again:

"For the consideration of the art of acting, it must never be forgotten that its ultimate aim is beauty. Truth itself is only an element of beauty, and merely to reproduce things vile and squalid and mean is a debasement of art. There is apt to be such a tendency in an age of peace, and men should carefully watch its manifestations. A morose and hopeless dissatisfaction is not a part of a true national life. This is hopeful and earnest, and, if need be, militant. It is a bad sign for any nation to yearn for or even to tolerate pessimism in their enjoyment, and how can pessimism be otherwise than antagonistic to beauty?

"Life with all its pains and sorrows is a beautiful and precious gift, and the actor's art is to reproduce this beautiful thing, giving due emphasis to those virtues and those stormy passions which sway the destinies of men. Thus, the lessons given by experience, by the certain punishment of ill-doing, and by the rewards that follow upon bravery, forbearance, and self-sacrifice are in the mimic stage conveyed to men. And thus every actor who is more than a mere machine and who has an ideal of any kind has a duty which lies beyond the scope of his personal ambition. His art must be to him something to hold in reverence, if he wishes others to hold it in esteem. There is nothing of chance about his work. All, actors and audience alike, must bear in mind that the whole scheme of the higher drama is not to be regarded as a game in life which can be played with varying success. The present intention may be to interest and amuse, but its deeper purpose is earnest, intense, and sincere."

Madame Sarah Bernhardt regards the theater as "the temple of all the arts which beautify life." "Whereas a library, a picture-gallery, or a concert-hall, each enthroning its respective art, has each its particular admirers," she says, "the theater by the service of literature, the fine arts, and music, has a stronger claim upon human sympathy, and thus obtains a wider hearing." In the dramatic art she discovers "the supplement of history and philosophy, and a powerful aid to the development of the love of the good and the beautiful to which history and philosophy introduce us." She writes further:

"The theater has been instructive from all time, and it is ever the scene of progress, revolutionary, artistic, and poetic. The theater is the most direct and simple medium of fresh ideas on philosophy, morality, religion, and society.

"I believe that this century, which seems to be the era of liberty, has many surprises in store for us, and the theater will be the medium of such surprises. When the time is ready for the fruition of an idea which has been slowly and silently circulating in the hearts of reformers, it is the stage which is the scene of its exhibition to the world.

"'C'est le ridicule qui tue,' and this power of presenting the ridiculous as well as the baneful side of a system is a sure means of gaining the support of the public for its reform. Victor Hugo said: 'Never should the people leave the theater without taking away with them some profound moral lesson.' This thought is the inspiration of all idealists, for the stage should be the great school of morality in which the lessons of life appeal to all.

"If writers were more in accord with Victor Hugo's ideal, we should not see so many pieces which do so much harm, as they familiarize the mind with vice without showing its immorality.

"The immorality does not, in my mind, consist in what it represents, but in the confusion of ideas which it causes. When any young man says at the close of a piece, 'I end by not being able to distinguish vice from virtue,' you can be sure that it is a bad piece, for is it not the duty of art to show the moral teaching?"

The theater, declares Madame Bernhardt, is "a need of all nations, of all races, of all beings." She adds:

"One must love the theater. All young and vigorous races love it. Look at young America—she adores the theater and the theater loves her. All celebrated artists, all *littérateurs* and interpreters of art drift to that land of liberty, beauty, and life. I know many people say that when there we pick up more dollars than laurels; but they are mistaken, it is quite a false idea. The Americans are good judges and reckoners, and they do not cast away their money recklessly upon *littérateurs*, musicians, and dramatists without an adequate return for their money; and they are devoted to the theater. They are the ever-rejuvenating public. They form endless audiences. The great cities are countless, the small towns are larger than our great towns—and they represent the youth, the enthusiasm, and the force of fresh blood. They never hesitate to rush at a new emotion—they never weigh the 'for' and the 'against.' The fact is everything—they see first and judge afterward; and they return constantly, or never come back again, according to whether they have been pleased or not."

Passing on to a consideration of the influence of the drama over the English people, Madame Bernhardt says:

"Nothing is more touching than the proud and ardent affection of the English for Shakespeare. This fine race never hesitate to class their poet with all the great men of all nations; and doubtless they are right, and I myself am one of his greatest admirers, for was he not the great initiator of the present power of the stage? 'Shakespeare is often felt to be an invisible and latent link between us and other lands,' said a well-known Englishman to me one day, and I think that this superior man was right. It is sad, very sad to have to say that the Latin races are those who have the least love for the theater, and it may be due to the indisputable fact that these same races are struggling against decadence.

"The Spanish, French, and Italians do not take the theater

seriously enough. . . . The French seem to like going to the theater merely to amuse themselves, if it is not a question of going elsewhere. They go to see each other, to admire the actors, to see the dresses, to chat with their friends, but as to a real passion for the theater they are destitute of it. They do not concern themselves seriously with the quality of a drama or a piece, at least, unless they have some purely personal interest in it.

"Nevertheless, France retains the place of honor for literary works, albeit the sowers of fresh ideas have often to seek the fruit of their seed in other lands."

A PROFESSOR OF CHINESE IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

UNDETERRED by Harvard's unsuccessful attempt, twenty-three years ago, to offer a course in Chinese, Columbia University has recently established a new department of Chinese, and appointed Prof. Friedrich Hirth to the chair. The courses presented are divided into three groups: (A) Studies in the written language for the purpose of introducing future official interpreters to the modern documentary language. (B) Speaking, which will include the Peking dialect, followed by the Cantonese and others. It is hoped in this course to secure native instructors as assistants. (C) Lectures dealing with the relation of China to Europe, the history of commerce in China, social life of the Chinese, the geography of the Chinese empire, and all phases of religion and folklore.

FRIEDRICH HIRTH.
The new professor of Chinese in Columbia University.

Professor Hirth has made the following statement (to a New York *Herald* reporter), embodying his view of the growing importance of Chinese study:

"It need scarcely be said that the Chinese language abounds in the greatest interest to every one concerned in national life, while Chinese literature is the principal—and in some cases the only—source of information for the history, ethnography, and language of all the Asiatic nations east of Persia and north of India which have come in contact with the Chinese themselves.

"From Chinese records we learn, or are led to draw conclusions with regard to, numerous facts concerning the ancient and medieval history of commerce between Western and Eastern Asia, facts which we look for in vain in contemporaneous records of Western Asiatic literature.

"The migration of nations, commencing with the irruption of the Huns, which represents an important period in history, is an interesting and stimulating subject for greater and deeper historical research. Europe still abounds in the greatest historical problems as yet to be solved.

"Who were the Huns, the Avars, and all that host of wandering hordes who came from the heart of Asia to make themselves felt in the remotest parts of Western Europe? The origin of the Turks and all their kin—such as Uigurs and Bulgars, as well as the history of their migrations—is, to a certain extent, buried in the contemporaneous histories or records of Chinese literature.

"Very little proof is required to show that the history and geography of India would represent a blank during centuries of its development but for the industry of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who traveled through Central Asia to the Holy Land of Buddhism, and, coming back to China, wrote elaborate accounts of what they saw and heard.

"It is well known that Indo-Scythian rulers held sway over India for centuries. Their origin, migration, and early history would be unknown to us but for the explicit accounts left to us by Chinese historians.

"Recent discoveries made by Russian, English, and Swedish travelers in Eastern Turkestan have created a new branch of scientific research. Accounts of cities buried in the flying sands of the Tarim Desert for centuries, if not a thousand years or more, have been placed before the astonished eyes of European scholars interested in the history of Asia. . . . . .

"It need not be said that Chinese history itself is worth a careful study, and that it will repay every one who is able to view it from the standpoint of a man who is not satisfied with the enumeration of emperors and dates, but looks upon the development of that most ancient culture as the product of spontaneous growth and foreign influences.

"This culture deserves to be studied for more than one reason. The most recent phases of our own art and industry show that certain branches of our decorative art have been borrowed from the Japanese. But few have hitherto thought of analyzing the styles, whether applying to works of art or industry, which were first practised in far Japan. The civilization of this intelligent people, whether we talk of philosophy, of works of art, or general culture, rests to a great extent on the shoulders of Chinese predecessors."

Professor Hirth was born in Gotha, Germany, in 1845. In 1870 he was appointed to the Chinese customs service, under Sir Robert Hart, and, with the exception of the usual leaves of absence, his whole life has been spent in China. He was recently invited by the Russian Academy to do some important work on Chinese books and manuscripts in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg, but he preferred to accept the Columbia position. He has brought with him his entire library and collection, which will be at the service of advanced students in Chinese.

AN ATTEMPT TO "MORALIZE" THE GERMAN MUSIC-HALL.

IN both Germany and France an active campaign is just now being prosecuted against the music-halls; but while the French are merely discussing ways and means of suppressing the more objectionable of their "cafés concerts" and "cafés chantants," the Germans are attempting, with some success, to displace the "variété theatre" by substituting artistic productions of a higher order. M. Louis Lumet, a French writer who has been studying this phase of German life, gives his impressions in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris). He finds the performances in the majority of the German concert-halls commonplace and trivial. "The most important part of the entertainments," he declares, "is that furnished by gymnasts, clowns, and mimics; a few 'suggestive' songs are also thrown in." He writes further:

"The artists and literary men of Munich and Berlin are

endeavoring to undermine the influence of such performances. The German poet, Otto Julius Bierbaum, in his novel, 'Stilpe,' voiced the hope of an 'Ueberbrett'l' or 'higher stage,' freed from vulgar plays and ridiculous clownery. His ideal was partly realized by Baron von Wolzogen, who established in January, 1901, the Buntes Theater in Berlin. This 'Ueberbrett'l,' tho constituted in harmony with Bierbaum's ideas, has conceded too much to the music-hall spirit. It has exerted, however, a wide influence, and has been taken as a model by other reform theaters."

The most interesting of all the experiments thus far made with a view to "moralizing" the German variety stage is being worked out in Munich. Says M. Lumet:

"Several months after the organization of the Buntes Theater in Berlin, a group of young artists established in Munich a 'Ueberbrett'l' called 'Die Elf Scharfrichter' (The Eleven Executioners). The poets Vedekind and Falkenberg, the composer Richard, the architect Langeinrich, and the sculptor Husken, are among the eleven cooperating in this effort. They contribute all the talent necessary to design the stage fittings and scenery, and plan the programs; and Herr Richard conducts the orchestra. Performances are given in the main hall of a brewery in the Turkenstrasse, and are attracting large audiences of the best people in Munich."

The stage of this new music-hall is described as "a marvel of ingenuity"; and the auditorium is artistically decorated. Everything which science can furnish is utilized in order to achieve unusual effects. Weird and picturesque illusions, suggesting the heavens, the sea, the far-away horizon, are produced by means of white, gray, and blue draperies reflecting electric lights. From a literary point of view the performances are excellent. The music and songs are sometimes of a classical nature. Keen satire is a feature of these entertainments, and old prejudices and conventions are wittily assailed. At the entrance of the hall is the figure of a man guillotined, symbolizing the "execution" of obsolete customs, hypocrisy, and bigotry.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE current exhibition in New York of the National Academy of Design is pronounced by *Harper's Weekly* "one of the most successful ever held" in showing the advance in the productions of the younger American painters. This is the seventy-eighth annual display arranged by the National Academy, and some four hundred pictures are exhibited. Greatest interest centers in the painting, "The Sacred Hecatomb," by Mrs. Amanda Brewster Sewell, to whom is awarded the Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300 offered every year for the best figure-picture painted in the United States by an American. *The Sun* discerns real "vigor of invention" in this decorative panel, which shows a concourse of youths and maidens as they lead a string of bulls through the woodland. It says:

"The late afternoon sun strikes atwhart the leafy ground in bars of yellow, dappling the nude bodies and melting into translucence a rose-colored drapery and a tamborine that are held aloft by some of the band. The quality and accidents of the light ar erendered with truth and effectiveness, and in the animation of the figures there is an excellent reserve, which keeps the whole subject within the limits of plastic decoration."

Three Hallgarten prizes, of $300, $200, and $100, offered to

"AT THE PARTY."—By H. M. Wolcott.
Copyright, 1902, by H. M. Walcott First Hallgarten Prize.

"A GRAY MORNING."—By Leonard Ochtman.
Inness Gold Medal.

H. M. WALCOTT.

"THE SACRED HECATOMB."—By Amanda Brewster Sewell.
Thomas B. Clark Prize.

Photo. by the Misses Selby, N. Y.
LEONARD OCHTMAN.

PRIZE-WINNERS AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

painters under thirty-five years of age, are awarded respectively to H. M. Walcott, William Fair Kline, and Miss Belle Haven. Mr. Walcott's picture is entitled "At the Party," and shows groups of happy children seated on a lawn. The Inness gold medal is bestowed this year upon Leonard Ochtman for his landscape, "A Gray Morning." Says *The Sun*:

"It is one of those studies, in which this painter delights, of the country near his home at Greenwich, Conn., a scene of grassy foreground, sloping gradually up as it recedes, with a view of distant woods, blue with atmosphere. It is severely uneventful, monotonous if you will, yet represented with intimate knowledge and affection and with a suggestion of appeal to the heart, such as that of a plaintive, lyrical poem. And over this stretch of country is a large sky, in which the gray clouds lie in diagonal strata, lined like the whitish surface of a heaving sea; an effect of soft counter-currents of air, that we may never remember to have seen in a picture before and yet recognize as very true to nature. For the aerial phenomenon is the main feature of this picture, and it is interesting to note how it affects the color of the landscape, forming a lovely harmony of tranquil tone."

The exhibition is notable for several interesting portraits. Among these are included William M. Chase's "Emil Paur," John F. Weir's "Elihu Vedder," Frederic P. Vinton's "Judge Henry E. Howland," and Frank Fowler's "President Hadley."

VIEWS OF REVIEWERS ON REVIEWING.

"THE criticism of a book should seek to account for it, to analyze it, to indicate its salient characteristics, and to assign it to a place among the works of its class." This statement in regard to the function of the book reviewer is made by Mr. William Morton Payne, of the Chicago *Dial*, and was called forth by an inquiry addressed to him and to other literary critics by Mr. George Sands Goodwin, a Philadelphia journalist. Questioned further as to his view of the conscientiousness or lack of conscientiousness in modern book reviewing, Mr. Payne replied (as quoted in *The Critic*):

"It is not so much a question of conscience as it is of knowledge. A man might conscientiously enough operate an automobile or vote for free silver, but if he knows nothing of the mechanism of the automobile on the one hand or of the principles of monetary science on the other, his act is likely to bring both himself and others to grief. I am inclined to think that even newspaper reviewers do the best they can; the trouble is that they are given an absolutely impossible task. The average 'literary editor' of a daily paper, who is expected to review all the books that come to his table, can not possibly write of nine-tenths of them in other than a perfunctory manner. What he will do, if he is honest with himself, will be to maintain a sharp distinction between his reviews of books about which he really knows something and his notices of books of whose subjects he is ignorant. Where he has no right to an opinion of his own, he will remain frankly descriptive and expository."

Harry Thurston Peck, editor of *The Bookman*, thinks that it is harder to review a novel than any other kind of a book. "The book that begins well and then becomes absolutely asinine," he adds, "is the most distressing sort of book that I know of. . . . These betwixt-and-between productions waste the reader's time and also the reviewer's." He continues:

"With reference to the custom of sending prepared notices with books intended for review, I think it a most impudent and insulting custom, in so far as it assumes that these prepared notices are to be used by the reviewer as a substitute for his own opinions or as an easy way of shirking the plain duty for which he is paid. It implies that the reviewer is a sneak and a cheat, and it tries to encourage him in sneaking and in cheating. I speak only of 'prepared notices' and not of summaries of the contents of books. These last are useful in helping a reviewer to determine whether or not he cares to review the book. But 'prepared notices' are the 'green goods' of literature. . . . .

"A book reviewer and a critic are not necessarily identical. I don't believe that there are a dozen men in the United States to-day who deserve to be called literary critics, tho there are many very competent book reviewers. A literary critic needs much more in the way of equipment than a pleasant style and a perception of what is interesting. He should be saturated with a knowledge of what is best in the literature of all time, and he should have the power of searching analysis, the capacity for apt comparison, a sense of humor, and an absolutely impartial attitude. Such a critic will have at once authority, suggestiveness, and charm. Whatever book he writes of—whether it be a novel of the day or an epoch-making masterpiece—he will find in it a theme upon which he may shower the riches of a full mind—an inexhaustible wealth of allusion, illustration, and comparison, so luminous and so convincing that when the reader has laid down the criticism he feels that a final judgment has been given and that the very last word has been said."

Mr. Francis W. Halsey, until recently editor of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, is entirely out of sympathy with Professor Peck's extreme views in regard to publishers' notices. He thinks it a "wise thing" for the publisher to send out a prepared notice with his books to newspapers or periodicals of the second or third class. "Did he not do so," says Mr. Halsey, "his books would either fail of notice altogether, or he would get something that was meaningless and useless, both to him and to the public." In regard to the oft-repeated statement that modern book-reviewing is incompetent, he says:

"This criticism of current reviewing is probably true as applied to newspapers and periodicals of the second or third class, which seldom can employ trained men or women to write reviews But it is distinctly not true of newspapers and periodicals of the first class, where the best talent that can be had is constantly brought into service. The average reader, however, does not understand this. Even with the facts before him he often fails to do so. More than one instance has come to my knowledge where men of exceptional intelligence and large knowledge of the world have assumed that the publisher of a book actually paid money to a newspaper for printing an article for which the newspaper itself had already paid a writer fifteen or twenty dollars."

Mr. Edward Bok, the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, expresses the following opinion:

"I am sufficiently interested in book reviewing as a general proposition to say that so far as my opinion is concerned I do not believe in critical reviews of books. I think the tendency of the times is to guide people rather than to preach to them, and to my mind the model book review is one that tells what there is in the particular book reviewed, leaving all opinions to be formed by the reader of the review. In other words, a review should tell about a book, but not tell what any particular person thinks about it. That would entirely do away with the prepared notices sent out by publishers, which is a thing to be desired.

"When so-called 'literary criticism' becomes a help to people, then its value, to my mind, will be greatly enhanced. That sort of work would entail just as conscientious reading as an expression of opinion about a book, so that it would call for just as much honesty on the part of the reviewer. And so far as the honesty of the reviewer is concerned, I think it is in that line as it is in all other lines: if a man can't be honest in what he tries to do, he ought not to try to do it. He is wasting his time and the time of others."

The application of Mr. Bok's views could only result in the total elimination of the book-reviewer; "what would become of the Saint-Beuves, the Hazlitts, the Brunetières, the Gosses, the Saintsburys of the future?" asks Mr. Goodwin, in comment; "I doubt if there would be any such, for their usefulness would have departed. Surely literature and the world would be the loser."

INDIAN music is receiving new attention as a result of the efforts of Mr Arthur Farwell, the young American composer. The "Wa-Wan Press," which he established in Newton Center, Mass., a year ago, has issued during recent months a series of notable compositions based on Indian melodies and folk-lore.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE A BACK NUMBER?

AT intervals we see statements in the public press, especially from English engineers, that the cantilever design has superseded the suspension bridge in the best practise, and that the bridges of the latter type now under construction will be out of date long before they are finished. A correspondent of one of the New York daily newspapers, says *Cassier's Magazine*, recently wrote as follows:

"When the problem of really consolidating the city of New York with its great neighboring cities, to the east and west, is really taken in hand, it will not be solved by suspension bridges, typical of the engineering of the early years of the last century, but rather by tunnels or by great steel tubular and girder structures, which will link the railroad systems, as well as the thoroughfares of the cities."

To this the magazine named above takes exception. In the editorial pages of its January issue it says:

"It is proper to point out that the old form of suspension bridge is an antiquated, superseded structure in exactly the same way that all old designs are antiquated and superseded. It is not the principle that is wrong; it is that the details are behind the modern methods of construction. To eliminate the suspension bridge from modern work is to deprive engineers of a form of construction which has special adaptations and which modern science can not afford to give up. Six years ago Mr. George S. Morison, in a paper presented to the American Society of Civil Engineers, stated that fifty years previous to that date the suspension bridge was regarded as the one class of structure adapted to spans of unusual length. Highway suspension bridges were built in almost all parts of the world; several railroad suspension bridges were proposed, and the one actually built across the Niagara River has done service for nearly forty years. Fifty years ago metallic bridge construction was in its infancy, and anything beyond the limit which could well be built of wood was considered an exceptional span. Altho there were a few striking exceptions, 200 feet was practically the limit of wooden truss bridge spans.

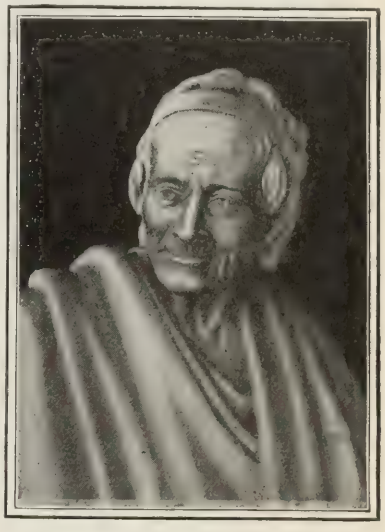
"The introduction of iron bridges changed these conditions, and a 400-foot iron span was as readily built as a 200-foot Howe truss. . . . The cheapening of the price of iron, the increased capacity of rolling-mills, and the new methods of making steel have rendered it an easier task to build a truss of 600-foot span now than it was to build a 400-foot span then. The result of this development has been that trusses have superseded suspension bridges, and where a suspension bridge would have been built forty years ago, a steel truss is now put up. Furthermore, the old suspension bridges were highway bridges, and highway traffic does not enter upon a bridge as a concentrated load, while it is generally light in proportion to the dead weight of the bridge. Important modern bridges are generally railroad bridges, and the suspension bridge has not been considered stiff enough to serve this purpose, this want of stiffness being largely due to the fact that on a single-track railroad bridge the whole moving load comes on as a concentrated load, and that on railroad bridges of modern span the moving load is large in proportion to the dead load.

"No important suspension bridge has been built since the East River bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, the design of which was shaped by the elder Roebling before his death in 1869. Since then great advances have been made in all other forms of bridge construction. While it is admitted that there is no field for suspension bridges of the dimensions of which they were formerly built, a new field is opening in structures of enormous size. If, at the present day, an 800-foot span is to be built, a truss on the beam or cantilever principle would be used; but a 2,000- or 3,000-foot span would be used; but a 2,000- or 3,000-foot span would be a case for a suspension bridge. Two things must be remembered. In a suspension bridge of any such enormous size the dead weight would be large in proportion to the live load, and the distortion due to the passage of trains would be comparatively small. Such a bridge would be built for two or more railroad tracks, its length would be much greater than that of a single train, and the condition under which a concentrated maximum load would advance as a whole upon the bridge would be rare. In the manner of the passage of loads such a bridge would resemble a highway bridge more than a short-span railroad bridge. Before, however, a suspension bridge is built which will bear the same relation to the modern steel truss that the old suspension bridge did to the wooden truss, the same advance in details must be made in suspension bridges that has been made in truss bridges. If such a bridge is to be built now, the designer must concentrate in the work of a single design all the improvements corresponding to those which truss bridge builders have spent many years in developing."

WRINKLES, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

IF you object to wrinkles, do not make them—this is the sum and substance of the advice given by Dr. Félix Regnault in an article in *La Nature* (Paris, December 27). Most of us are continually throwing the skin of our faces into ridges by muscular movement; this results in little harm in youth; but as soon as age begins to stiffen the skin, these ridges become permanent. Says Dr. Regnault:

"The facial muscles are the essential agents in the production of wrinkles. In a sufferer from paralysis of the face the wrinkles disappear on the side attacked, while they persist on the other, so that there are two profiles, one recalling the subject's youth, the other his real age. Death, it is said, improves the looks of some people; this is because it relaxes the muscles of the face.



BUST OF VOLTAIRE BY HOUDON.
Showing wrinkles due to old age.

"The muscles, in fact, are in a state of permanent contraction, or, in scientific parlance, of tonicity. The intensity of this contraction varies with the subject. Simple external excitement is sufficient to increase it: thus, sailors exposed to the weather contract permanently the orbicular muscles that encircle the eyes, to protect these organs, and, as is noted by Exner, wrinkles form early around the orbits.

"But generally the excitation originates in the brain. We know that the passions are indicated externally by contractions of the facial muscles, which produce temporary furrows and folds. These become precocious wrinkles in those subjects whose preoccupations are lasting. . . . Thus, constant reflection forms deep vertical wrinkles between the eyebrows. The malicious and aggressive person has little horizontal wrinkles at the beginning of the nose. . . . . .

"How do the muscles of expression form wrinkles? The muscles are fastened to the skin of the face of both extremities; by contracting they bring together these points, and thus wrinkle the skin. When, on the contrary, the muscles are fastened to the bones, they form in the aged protuberances resembling cords, which raise the skin. . . . Nothing of this kind is seen in youth. . . . . .

"Muscles produce wrinkles only in subjects somewhat advanced in age; this is because they act on a senile skin. In youth, the skin is perfectly elastic; it flies back as soon as released from stretching. We all have in a slight degree the faculty of Barnum's india-rubber man, of stretching the skin and then seeing it return to its proper dimensions.

"In the old, on the contrary, the skin loses its elasticity and hangs loosely. The muscles act on it as on inert cloth. . . . The degree of this alteration is not in constant ratio with the

age. The skin of one subject aged forty years may sometimes have degenerated more than that of another of sixty years. This may come from exposure, for these peculiarities are always accentuated on exposed parts such as the face, neck, and hands. But it may also arise from difference of temperament, from heredity or manner of life.

"It is a curious fact that certain races seem to be exempt. The American Indians show no wrinkles at the most advanced age; therefore they are much astonished at the appearance presented by Europeans, and when they wish to caricature the Spanish priests they exaggerate the wrinkles, as is shown in the accompanying design reproduced in Wiene's 'Travels in South America.'

INDIAN VASE OF SOUTH AMERICA CARICATURING THE WRINKLED FACE OF A SPANISH PRIEST.

"Certain subjects have numerous premature wrinkles; this is due to a special and little known malady described under the name of gerontiasis. . . . . .

"The formation of wrinkles, as we have seen, depends on both the state of the skin and the muscular tonicity. This double cause furnishes a double indication regarding the treatment of h trouble.

"To prevent alteration of the skin it should be kept in perfect condition by means of douches, massage, and perspiration due to physical exercise. We should bear in mind that a good general hygiene keeps the skin from growing old as it does the other organs.

"On the other hand, contraction of the facial muscles should be diminished as much as possible. Violent feelings should be avoided, and calmness and serenity of mind should be sought; for the passions cause us to grow old.

"This is the cause of the success of the rest-cures established in America. The patient is secluded from all noise and excitement; he is told to banish every preoccupation, in order to obtain calmness of mind. While making allowance for the exaggeration that has its part in all theories that come to us from America, we must admit that this cure is based on scientific principles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSOR BELL'S EXPERIMENTS IN AEROSTATION.

IT has been announced in the daily press that Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, having become interested in flying-machines, has devised and built one on a new plan. Professor Bell, in a published interview, now denies this, but he states that he has succeeded in demonstrating a principle that has an important bearing on the development of aeronautics. Says Professor Bell:

"The newspapers have been premature in announcing that I have been at work upon a flying-machine. I haven't any flying-machine at all and have not been trying to make one.

"I am, of course, interested in the problem and have come to the conclusion that a properly constructed flying-machine should be capable of being flown as a kite, if anchored to the ground; and that, conversely, a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying-machine if provided with suitable means of propulsion.

"My experiments have had as their object the building of a kite of solid construction capable of carrying up in a moderate breeze a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine, and so formed that it would be suitable for use as the body of a flying-machine—and with supporting surfaces so arranged that when the kite is cut loose it will come down gently and steadily and land uninjured.

"I have successfully accomplished this, but do not care at the present time to make public the details of construction."

Commenting on this statement, *Electricity* (January 7) has the following to say:

"For years Professor Bell has been greatly interested in Professor Langley's experiments, which have been made near Washington, principally from a boat on the Potomac River. During last summer Professor Bell instituted a series of kite-flying experiments at his summer home on Cape Breton Island, and continued them until about a month ago.

"The results of these experiments he does not care to discuss in detail, but the announcement that he has made, coming from a scientist of his standing, proves that important progress has been made in one of the greatest problems of modern times.

"This does not necessarily mean that in a year or two kite-flying machines will be floating over our cities, but it does mean that the information that has been obtained and tabulated will probably contribute, at some future day, to the turning out of a flying-machine that will be the initial step to a new method of locomotion."

THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS IN AFRICA.

THE news that a terrible and mysterious epidemic is carrying off its tens of thousands in Central Africa excites but mild curiosity in a land so far away as this; yet in these days of rapid transit infection travels quickly, and it is possible that at some future time the "African lethargy" may inspire terror in other lands than that of its birth. The conditions now existing in Uganda, where the disease is raging with special violence, have induced the British Foreign Office to send out a royal commission to investigate, under the direction of Dr. Low of the London School of Tropical Medicine. Says *The Hospital* (December 27):

"Dr. Low, who has just returned to England, leaving the bacteriologist of the commission to pursue further inquiries, brings back with him a narrative for which it would be hard to find parallels even among the histories of the epidemics of the Middle Ages. He estimates that the disease, which first made its appearance in the Protectorate a 'few years' ago, has since that time destroyed the lives of from twenty to thirty thousand people; and he tells us that it has produced a depopulation under which great tracts of land have passed out of cultivation, and which already seriously affects the financial resources of the country. . . . . .

"The so-called 'sleeping-sickness' has been known for many years as an endemic disease of the west coast of Africa, usually confined to the belt lying between Senegambia on the north of the equator, and Loadna on the south, but extending into the Kongo at least as far as to Stanley Falls; and it was formerly occasionally imported into the West Indies, but has not been seen there since the abolition of the slave trade. Between Uganda and the Kongo there is no trade route, and the precise time and manner of the introduction into Uganda are unknown. The attendant phenomena have been seized upon by one or two writers of fiction, but, until lately, have hardly been made the subjects of serious scientific inquiry. The results of such inquiry appear to show that the malady is essentially a chronic form of meningitis, that it is produced by the presence of a 'germ' presumably bacterial, and that it is communicable from person to person through channels which have not as yet been clearly demonstrated, the general fact of infectiveness not being doubtful. It seems to differ widely from the only form of epidemic meningitis known in Europe, the so-called 'cerebrospinal,' in its chronic character, as well as in its almost invariably fatal issue, recovery or cure being practically unknown. The early symptoms are so slight that they would easily escape the notice of an unpractised observer; but the natives of Uganda have become thoroughly acquainted with them, and have brought to the hospital of the commission many commencing cases in which their diagnosis has been only too surely justified by the event The duration varies from one month to six, and the disease is described by Dr. Low as being capable of being classed with hydrophobia as one of the most fatal that is known to mankind. More or less slowly, the early listlessness passes into coma, and the coma into death, with occasional deceptive periods of appar-

ent improvement. No treatment appears to exert any definite influence upon either the march or the termination of the malady. A precise statement of the results obtained by the commission will, we understand, be laid before the Royal Society as soon as possible, and prior to publication elsewhere; but, in the mean time, the commissioner of the state, Colonel Sadler, is doing whatever is possible to check the advance of the disease by the enforcement of isolation; the great fear being that it may ultimately reach the railway, and may thus be carried out of the country by the way of Mombasa. So far, the only cases observed have been in people of negro race; but there can be no confidence that Europeans would be exempt if they were continuously exposed to the presumed infection."

It is noted by *The Lancet* that the disease has recently spread most rapidly eastward, on which it remarks:

"The importance of this eastward spread could not be overestimated, because, with railway communication now existing between the lake and the coast, the disease might readily at any time be carried there and find a suitable field for its spread, and then the question of transmission to India would have to be considered. Its extension north might be a menace to Egypt, as the communication via the Nile is now becoming a more frequent one."

PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF MUSICAL FEELING.

THE curious result of recent experiments is that every one has an "ear" for music, altho many people do not know it, and some probably never will know it. In other words, the influence of music on the organism is the same with all. Certain combinations stimulate, others depress. The musician is simply he who is able either naturally or by education to realize these reactions and their relationship to musical art. The experiments alluded to, which were made by C. Féré and Marie Jaëll, are described by them in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 20). Parts of their account are translated below. They say:

"The musical sentiment has been attributed to an unconscious perception of rhythmic waves. However this may be, our experiments establish the existence of an unconscious reaction under the influence of such waves. The experimental demonstration of the fact that the potential energy [of the recipient] is modified with remarkable precision under the influence of the different musical intervals has a different meaning according to whether the subject is incapable of perceiving the difference between these intervals, or whether he can perceive it intuitively or from education. It is only when the man who undergoes the changes of potentiality caused by the alternation of major and minor seconds or of a note and its octave is incapable of perceiving any difference between them, that acquired culture, imagination, the emotivity of memory may be put entirely aside in searching for the cause of the effects obtained.

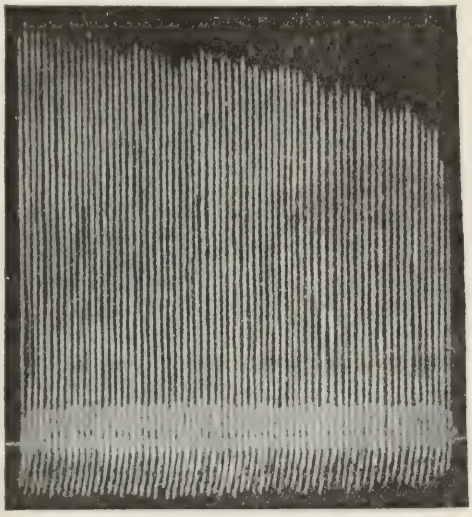
"In this case we find ourselves really face to face with primordial phenomena, which show that before any conscious artistic adaptation the release of our energy may be adapted by the most diverse proportional gradations to the multiple rhythmic combinations of the waves of the musical system."

The experiments of Féré and Jaëll have been carried on by means of Mosso's ergograph, a device that enables the experimenter to register the number and height of the finger-movements of the subject, while the finger is raising a weight in regular rhythm. The record of the instrument is called an "ergogram," and from it the work done during the time of the experiment can be absolutely measured.

"The first fact brought out by the use of this device is that certain musical intervals are exciting in their physiologic action while others are depressing. Among the former are the major third, the fourth, fifth, major and minor sixths, and the octave. The latter include the seconds, the minor third, and the diminished fifth and seventh. Say the authors:

"With the exception of the minor third, which is classed as consonant in our modern musical system, all the intervals given here as depressive are regarded as dissonant. The most lowering is the diminished fifth. The major second is the least so at first, but it becomes clearly depressive in the second series. . . . The major third, also, does not act like the other consonant intervals; following strong exciting action in the two first series it produces a sudden and abnormal depression. . . . The major sixth is the consonant interval that stimulates the energy most. The degree of excitation may vary from one day to another, but its form remains invariable. . . . . .

"In case intervals are played not separately but successively, it is shown that all may be in turn depressive or exciting; a dissonant interval may even be exciting when following a consonant interval. . . . When intervals are experimented upon alternately there are powerful oscillations of different degrees."



ERGOGRAM OF A MAJOR KEY.

ERGOGRAM OF A MINOR KEY.

The experiments seem to show that the energy is not awakened so much by the change of rhythmic waves as by their relations. One interval will even affect the result of a second after a considerable period of silence, the mind seeming to retain an acoustic image, as it were, of the first. This phenomenon has even been noticed by the authors after an hour's interruption. The experiments in general support the theory that joy and grief are connected with feelings respectively of power and weakness, since consonances determine a release of energy and dissonances arrest action and cause weakness. An interesting fact is that musical combinations that are depressing to a person at rest may be exciting to one who is fatigued, and vice versa. The authors say, in conclusion:

"These experiments seem to prove that our musical culture makes more and more perceptible to us the unconscious relations that exist between musical art and the organism. Those persons that we regard as most richly endowed have simply superior powers of penetrating the phenomena that take place within them; they feel more deeply this marvelous relation of the reactions of our organism to the principles of music. They feel more strongly that art is within them."

The illustrations show clearly the different physiological effects of music in a major and a minor key. The former sustains the strength, while with the latter it falls off rapidly.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

What the Aurora is Made of.—Recent investigations tend to show that the peculiar color of the auroral display is due to one of the newly found constituents of the atmosphere, krypton, and that the localization of the display at the poles may be due to the concentration there of the new element. The *Revue Scientifique* prints the following abstract of a lecture delivered recently on this subject before the Swiss Society of Natural

Sciences at Geneva, by Professor Ramsay, of London, who has taken so active a part in the discovery of the new constituents of the atmosphere. Says the writer:

"At the outset he [Ramsay] recalled how after the discovery of argon by Lord Rayleigh, and the study of this gas made by him in collaboration with this scientist, he had isolated helium. From an investigation of the properties of these two gases, made specially from the point of view of the periodic classification of the elements, he concluded that there ought to exist three other simple bodies, of similar properties and of higher atomic weight. After having searched everywhere for these elements, he succeeded in finding them in the air and in isolating them by methods described elsewhere. These gases are neon, krypton, and xenon. Pursuing these investigations, the study of the specific heats of these gases has proved in the first place that they are monatomic; that of their spectra has shown among other things that the characteristic lines of krypton remain visible in the greatest dilutions in the air, which is not the case with other gases of the argon group. Going further, Professor Ramsay discovered that the characteristic green lines of krypton coincide with those of the aurora borealis in the same region of the spectrum, whence he concluded that the well-known green coloration of the aurora is due to the presence of krypton in the polar regions of the atmosphere, and in fact, with the aid of an arrangement that he describes, Ramsay has produced with krypton alone a phenomenon that is a reproduction of the aurora borealis on a small scale. It remains to explain how the krypton tends to accumulate near the poles. This the London professor has done by a very ingenious theoretical calculation based on the difference of the ratio of the two specific heats, as observed in the monatomic and biatomic gases that make up the earth's atmosphere."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMBUSTIBLE STEAMBOATS.

A PROTEST against the construction of costly decorated fire-traps in the form of steamboats is made in *The Engineering News*, which claims that some of the newest and supposedly finest examples of American marine architecture are being built in this way. It says:

"A number of years ago a passenger steamer of the Fall River Line took fire while lying at the wharf, and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of those on board, she burned so rapidly that the few persons who happened to be on board barely escaped with their lives. We said in comment at the time that the occurrence was an object-lesson which ought to be heeded as to the certainty of a great holocaust should one of these floating fire-traps take fire during a trip when crowded with passengers.

"But object-lessons go too often unheeded, even by those who most ought to profit by them. As stated in another column, a new million-dollar passenger steamer is to be built for the Fall River Line, and we learn that its interior finish will be 'particularly elaborate, the woodwork being pine, decorated with carving, particolor frescoes, and heavy gilding.' In other words, so far as at present appears, the new vessel will be another floating fire-trap. If any one doubts the accuracy of this term, we invite their attention to the records of the terrible fire which destroyed the docks and several vessels of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at Hoboken in the summer of 1900. That fire took place on board ocean steamers, which in comparison to a typical American river or Sound steamboat are like a building of slow-burning construction compared to a typical 'balloon frame' structure. That fire occurred, moreover, in a harbor where the most perfect fire-fighting facilities in the world were at command; yet it was not until the lapse of many hours and the sacrifice of many lives that the fires on these steamers were finally quenched.

"Why should not the Fall River Line managers heed such lessons as these in the construction of their new vessel? Instead of lavishing money on a mass of 'pine decorated with carving and heavy gilding,' why not devote a little expenditure to safeguarding the lives of passengers? It is to be noted that even the poor excuse of economy, which used to be given in defense of fire-trap construction, does not now hold. The soft and readily inflammable woods like pine are now almost as high-priced and costly as the hard woods. It is true that the latter are more expensive to work with carvers and jig-saws; but 'floating palaces' can be built without the use of these forms of decoration, and with no loss in artistic effect.

"We believe it is entirely within the resources of engineers and marine architects to build a river or Sound steamer in which passengers' lives will be fairly secure against danger from fire. A large part of the upper works and interior finish could be made of incombustible materials, and where the use of wood is necessary it could be treated by some fire-retardent process."

Lemon Juice and Typhoid.—The daily press has been giving considerable prominence to a statement credited to Dr. Asa Ferguson of London that lemon-juice kills the typhoid bacillus in drinking-water. Says *The Medical Record*, commenting on this:

"Altho it has long been known that citric acid is a powerful germicide, Dr. Ferguson is apparently the first one to popularize lemonade on such a basis. The wholesale and effective manner in which a teaspoonful of lemon-juice will destroy the pathogenic micro-organisms in a glass of water is certainly astonishing if not spectacular. It is from both of these points of view that the experiment appeals to the public. The Chicago board of health hastens in its disinterested and public-spirited way to confirm the conclusion, and the boon is launched accordingly. Something more than this confirmation will be needed by the profession before the adaptability of this wonderful discovery can be demonstrated. If in the end, however, it can be proven that lemon-juice or citric acid can do all that has been promised, Dr. Ferguson will deserve all due credit for practically applying a new principle of typhoid prevention. In the mean time it may be somewhat comforting for the people to believe that they are protected from infection by the use of this new drink, but it is hardly fair to encourage them to feel any safety against the infected oyster merely because a few drops of lemon-juice are sprinkled over its surface."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN the practise of telegraphy," says *Cassier's Magazine* (December), "it is an easy matter to transmit messages automatically from one wire into another by means of what are termed repeaters, the current strength employed in that art being of sufficient strength to operate apparatus that virtually takes the place of the operator's ear and hand, at a repeating-station. By the use of the repeater it is feasible to operate circuits extending over several thousand miles without human intervention. In telephony, however, the current available is so exceeding weak that attempts to operate automatic telephone-repeaters, or relays, analogous to those used in telegraphy over unlimited distances have been futile. . . . The value of a practical device of this nature in telephony is obvious, and as an incentive to inventors the president of one of the largest American telephone companies a few years ago offered a prize of $1,000,000 for a practical telephone relay, but without a successful claimant."

"A test has been made at Montreal," says *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, December 11), "of a device to check the speed of vessels in an emergency. . . . The vessel's speed is checked by means of fins, controlled from the wheel-house, which open at right angles to the vessel's side. The experiments were made with the Government steamer *Eureka*, 103 feet long, 22 feet wide, and of 200 tons capacity. The fins were 10 feet long and 3½ feet wide, made of ⅜-inch boiler-plate. To hold the fins at right angles there are water-cushions worked by rods and pistons from the fin. The cylinders in which the pistons work are four in number, each 13 inches long with 5 inches of water pressure, and when the boat was running 11 knots there was no jar when the apparatus was applied. By using one fin only a vessel may be swung upon her own axis. Under a speed of 7 miles an hour the *Eureka* was brought to a full stop in her own length when the fins only were used, and in half her length when her engines were reversed."

"IGNOBLE uses of electricity have sometimes the attraction of novelty, and an interest of this kind attaches to a recent surreptitious use of the electric current discovered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New Jersey," says *The Western Electrician* (November 29). "It seems that in a show recently put on in a Jersey City theater it was the part of a caged lion to roar on several occasions on the approach of the heroine of the drama, which was entitled 'The Lion's Bride.' An animal expert who saw the show informed an officer of the society that the lion's roars were caused by pain and not by anger or a desire to eat the bride. He also said that he believed the pain was due to electricity. The officer visited the theater and found that the bottom of the lion's cage, which was of iron, was connected with electric wires and made the lion roar whenever the current was turned on. He notified the manager that the electricity must be omitted, even if the lion refused to roar without it. The order was obeyed, and the cruelty and deception were stopped at once.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PROPOSED LITERARY CRUSADE ON BEHALF OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

FATHER P. A. SHEEHAN, the author of "My New Curate" and "Luke Delmege," has been urging Roman Catholic young men to train themselves in literary and intellectual study. In a letter to the London *Catholic Times*, he voices the hope that in this way there may be developed "a number of strong masculine thinkers whose example and influence will be of immeasurable importance to the interests of the Church in England." The Chicago *New World* (Rom. Cath.) applies his advice to American conditions in a spirited editorial (December 27.) It declares:

"If we take up our leading American Catholic periodicals and examine them critically, we have some cause to feel startled at the absence of men as contributors. Man, with his reason, his courage, his alleged superiority, is not very greatly in evidence as literary producer. The Christmas numbers of our Catholic exchanges—intended to be the best of the year—show woman's hand more than they do man's. With two or three notable exceptions even the few men who do contribute to them say little that is worth saying, except in poetry. Woman is managing to say a good deal in every way. She is not discussing theology to any great extent, but she is saying much with regard to science, art, literature, sociology, political economy, and a number of other things about which men are keeping silent. Everybody knows that the American woman, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, is producing most of our fiction.

"We are not censuring her because of her literary activity; far from it. As we see it, woman is doing right in going forward if God has given her strength to do so. But what are our men doing? Why are they silent with regard to so many questions that are vital? Have they not ability to think? Are they too indolent to put their thoughts on paper? Are they so wedded to business that they consider all things else trivial? Clergymen occasionally contribute articles to the Catholic press, but even they appear too rarely. Considering the training they receive they are capable of helping immeasurably in this. Look at the vast number of vital subjects waiting discussion. A living journal is made by discussing issues that are really vital. It is the cold, unadorned truth that, in this day and place, we do not need long dissertations, however able, on the meaning of Dante's poetry, or the symbolism of Raffael's work, so much as we do clear statements with regard to living questions. Here in Chicago Socialism is being sowed broadcast. What priest or layman is saying aught of it in any Catholic journal? Christian Science, we are informed, numbers thousands of followers. We are told, furthermore, that not a few Catholics have accepted it. Who, familiar with the facts, is showing up its evil tendency in the pages of the Catholic press? Theosophy, too, has its votaries, even among our people. Who is showing it blasphemous, as it is? The New-Thought movement is a fad? Yes; but it is seductive, dangerous, deathly, and hundreds of thousands of souls that ought to be Christian—many of them Catholic—are being led into it, and no one is saying a word. A pretentious New-Thought magazine is published in Chicago, Ella Wheeler Wilcox associate editor, and it is being read by Catholics (many of us have a habit of reading everything that comes along), and no one, apparently, thinks it necessary to show that the New Thought is a jumble of practically all the heresies condemned by the church, and something peculiarly dangerous. Sunday after Sunday *The Record Herald* of this city, in a department entitled 'The Battleground of Modern Thought,' presents articles by atheists, spiritists, infidels, 'higher' critics, and a rout of other frowsies; yet no one sees in that department a devil's-brew and a peril. Why? We do not know. We do know that many Catholics read *The Record Herald*.

"Now, here is work for our Catholic thinkers if they will do it. It is necessary those deathly influences should be counteracted. As we see it the battle is over between Protestantism and the church. Protestantism as a force is all but spent. We are face to face with paganism revived, with pantheism, atheism, Socialism, and black naturalism. Those are vital questions; and there are others. Clear analysis of these, showing their real character, would save many souls from going astray."

The Baltimore *Catholic Mirror* adds:

"If the zealous members of the church's laity, if the clear-sighted men of the clergy would prepare the way in their own day and time for the safeguarding and the advancement of the church's interests and those of religion and morality in the future, they must do so by present advocacy of the claims of the Catholic press to support.

"Within the past few years there has been a steady upward movement of Catholic journals. Few there are which are not better conducted than a decade of years ago; few in which there is not evidence of honest industry and intelligent effort. On the whole, proportionate to their support and beyond it, editors and managers are doing their part, and their success in the production of a great press is limited only by the indifference and even antagonism of those who should be their most willing colaborers."

THE ENDURING INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE.

BEHIND all the debates of the Biblical critics lie the potency of the Bible's appeal to the human heart and its permanent value as literature and history. In an address delivered before a Bible-study rally in Chapel Hill, N. C., and printed in *The University of North Carolina Magazine* (December), Dr. C. Alphonso Smith endeavors to estimate the enduring influence of the Bible as a factor in the world's life. He says:

"The Bible is a part of world-literature. The Koran is literature, but the Bible is a literature. With the exception of the novel and the editorial, both of which arose in the eighteenth century, there is hardly a type of modern literature or form of modern discourse that may not be found in the Bible. Throughout your college course you will come in contact with no book whose purely literary claims equal those of the Bible. I yield to no one in my admiration of the classical literatures, of the modern literatures, and of the more technical literature of scientific achievement. But in vividness and intensity, in elevation of appeal, in the extent of her literary empire, and in the duration of her sovereignty, the Bible takes easy and secure precedence. The most advanced nations of the world are the children of her fireside; the centuries themselves have been but handmaidens in her service. There is no modern literature worthy the name that has not felt her influence; there is no regnant people whose strivings she has not shepherded.

"Not only is the Bible a literature in itself, but it is a literature that has peculiarly influenced the literature of which our own is a part. From Cædmon to Kipling English literature is permeated by Bible thought and Bible diction. The first coherent words of English speech that have come down to us are Cædmon's hymn, a hymn which is not only Biblical in its phraseology but which is itself a paraphrase of the first verse of Genesis. Of Shakespeare's use of the Bible, Bishop Charles Wordsworth says: 'Take the entire range of English literature, put together our best authors who have written upon subjects not professedly religious or theological, and we shall not find, I believe, in them all united, so much evidence of the Bible having been read and used, as we have found in Shakespeare alone.'

"'Bacon's acquaintance with Holy Writ,' says Prof. J. Scott Clark, in his 'Study of English Prose Writers,' 'is almost equal to that of Shakespeare, and the works of both unite with many modern masterpieces in testifying to the value of the English Bible as a literary model.' Professor Corson thinks that Chaucer made greater use of the Bible than did even Shakespeare. 'Given any thousand consecutive lines,' he says, 'taken at random from Shakespeare and from Chaucer, and it will be found, I think, that the proportion of allusions in those of the latter will be greater than in those of the former.'

"Are the more modern writers equally indebted to the Bible? 'I have found,' says Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in 'The Poetry of Tennyson,' 'more than four hundred direct references to the Bible in the poems of Tennyson.' It may be confidently stated that Browning draws far more themes from the Bible than does Tennyson. 'Intense study of the Bible,' says Coleridge, 'will

keep any writer from being vulgar in point of style.' Ruskin tells us that in his childhood, as a part of his home education, his mother required him to commit to memory select chapters from the Bible. 'And truly,' says this master of English prose, 'tho I have picked up the elements of a little further knowledge . . . and owe not a little to the teaching of many people, this maternal installation of my mind in that property of chapters, I count very confidently the most precious, and, on the whole, the one *essential* part of all my education.'

"When Kipling's 'Recessional' appeared, in June of 1897, readers seemed surprised at the Hebraic note that runs through it. They need not have been. Kipling's 'Seven Seas' (1896) is as Hebraic in mood and diction as is any single play of Shakespeare or any equal number of pages from the 'Canterbury Tales.' Indeed, a recent French critic, M. le Viscomte Robert d'Humieres, goes so far as to complain that Kipling is 'yet entangled with Christianity,' and that 'the evangelical shroud wraps him even to the heart.' "

Passing on to a consideration of the Bible as a source of inspiration to the public speaker, Dr. Smith says:

"The Greek and Latin rhetoricians urge upon the speaker the desirability of putting himself in touch with his hearers by utilizing some incident, illustration, or allusion that will establish a bond of sympathy between the orator and his auditors. They urge him to appeal to a fund of common memories and common associations; for an allusion wins half its power from its relation to the hearer's own life and experience. Did it ever occur to you how perfectly the English Bible meets this need? The same book lies open upon the desk of the scholar and the pine table of the peasant. 'If you touch upon one of its narratives,' says Dr. Van Dyke, 'every one knows what you mean. If you allude to one of its characters or scenes, your reader's memory supplies an instant picture to illuminate your point.'

"No one who was present at the National Democratic convention held in Chicago six years ago can forget the scene that followed these words: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.' A study of Mr. Bryan's speeches will show that much of his power is due to his familiarity with the Bible and to his readiness of citation. A distinguished lawyer of this State won a hopeless case, so he told me, by reading to the jury with appropriate (?) comment the story of Joseph. He wished to impress upon the jurymen the insufficiency and untrustworthiness of circumstantial evidence; and for this purpose he dwelt eloquently upon the episode of the bloody coat, the garment shown by Potiphar's wife, the piece of money in each sack, and the silver cup in Benjamin's sack. The prisoner was promptly acquitted, tho the revenue officers had found several barrels of newly made whisky concealed in his barn.

"The telling use made of the Bible by Burke and Webster and Lincoln in their greatest speeches is too well known to need more than a passing mention. Senator Vance had so communed with the Bible that his style, especially in passages of heightened emotion, as in his best perorations, became almost as Biblical as that of Bunyan. . . . 'The Bible,' says Arnold in a letter to his mother, 'is the only book well enough known to quote as the Greeks quoted Homer, sure that the quotation would go home to every reader, and it is quite astonishing how a Bible sentence clinches and sums up an argument.' "

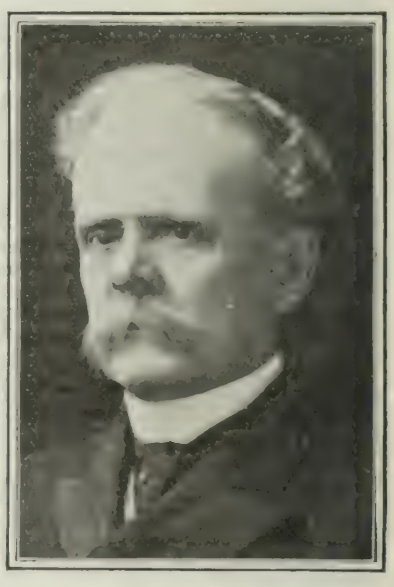
In conclusion, Dr. Smith observes that the year just closed has witnessed not only a diminution of sectarian bitterness and of denominational bigotry, but also an increased interest in the Bible:

"Never before has the Bible been studied by so many persons or with such patient scrutiny of its minutest details. The first paragraph of the famous address recently delivered by Dr. Delitzsch before the German Emperor contains this tribute to the world-wide interest that is now being taken in Bible study: 'To what end this toil and trouble, in distant, inhospitable, and danger-ridden lands? Why all this expense in ransacking to their utmost depths the rubbish heaps of forgotten centuries? Why this zealous emulation on the part of the nations to secure the greatest number of mounds for excavation? And whence, too, that constantly increasing interest, that burning enthusiasm, born of generous sacrifice, now being bestowed on both sides of the Atlantic on the excavations of Babylonia and Assyria? One answer echoes to all these questions—*the Bible*.'

"Of President Roosevelt's recent address on the Bible 80,000 English copies were circulated, and 10,000 Spanish copies. On July 4 of this year the 1,700 teachers attending the Summer School Conference rose to a man to second the resolution favoring 'the recognition of the Bible in our public schools.' The same stand was taken by the National Educational Association in annual meeting at Minneapolis. The American Bible Society declare that their receipts for the last year exhibit 'increase in every department,' and that now 'seven-tenths of the population of the world have the Bible in their own language.' A century ago just one-fifth of the population of the world had the Bible in their own language."

THE CONGREGATIONALISM OF TO-MORROW.

RECENT happenings within the ranks of Congregationalism would seem to indicate that this denomination is on the eve of several important departures from its traditional policy. Expressions of dissatisfaction with present Congregationalist progress are frequent. The Boston *Congregationalist* notes the increasing number of ministers from other denominations — such as Drs. Crane, Cadman, Jefferson, and Gunsaulus —who are occupying prominent places in the Congregationalist pulpit. "A denomination which has not life in itself to furnish its own ablest leaders," observes *The Congregationalist*, "can not grow—can not maintain its best traditions, nor inspire faith in its own men, nor foster enthusiasms to carry on its own work." And the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, moderator of the National Council, declares, in a lately issued statement to the churches, that Congregationalism is "marking time rather than moving forward." "Our membership," he adds, "is not increasing as swiftly as it should, altho in the decade from 1890 to 1900 our growth more than kept pace with that of the population." Dr. Bradford suggests:



THE REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD, D.D., Moderator to the Congregationalist churches of the United States.

(1) That the time has come for a general unification of missionary and benevolent activities according to methods now prevailing in the business world. One great missionary meeting should be held annually at which all phases of missionary activity should be presented and discussed.

(2) That some plan should be devised for bringing ministers and churches together. There are now more than a thousand Congregationalist churches without any regular pastoral service. Each local conference or state association should appoint a committee on the pastorate which should mediate between vacant churches and ministers wishing fields of service.

(3) That a more vital fellowship be established between the Congregationalist churches. This need not interfere with the entire liberty of each local church.

(4) That the coming Lenten season be devoted to special meditation, sermons, and meetings, for the purpose of promoting the "realization of God" and considering the special problems of Congregationalism.

The Congregationalist heartily indorses Dr. Bradford's suggestions. It says:

"Some churches are beginning the year with special efforts during the week of prayer to realize afresh the presence of God, and bring before the community the necessity of cultivating the religious spirit. Others, probably an increasing number, find the associations of the Lenten season more helpful in directing public attention to the life of the soul with God. Every day this year will be marked by prayer of every one who loves the welfare of American Congregationalism and longs to see it do its part toward making the whole Christian society a habitation of God through the spirit. . . . . .

"Our churches have business on hand of vital importance. Are they alive to it? The years of the new century are moving forward rapidly. It is hardly excusable for the churches to hold annual meetings merely for pleasant reunions of ministers and delegates, or to discuss abstract themes which are as well treated elsewhere. A grave responsibility rests on the committees who prepare the programs for the local and state conferences of churches. We second Dr. Bradford's suggestions and supplement them by urging those who plan for assemblies to see that themes of greatest importance have such consideration as will lead to practical results in the growing of the spiritual power and the enrichment of the service of Congregational churches throughout the whole country."

The Chicago *Advance* (Congregationalist) is more critical. It comments:

"Many other 'outlooks' are telling also what they see and what needs to be done; that we ought to get together, and instead of Congregational churches have a Congregational Church, which should have power over ministers and churches to say, 'You stay here or you go there.' But about every ecclesiastical plan has been tried in the course of the centuries, and every one has its drawbacks. It is an open question whether or not we should be any happier or gain so very much if we had a polity as ecclesiastically iron-bound and closely riveted as that of the Catholic Church. It is also a debatable question whether or not we should gain very much by changing or reducing our creed to the minimum; churches which have done this have not found the people thronging their doors.

"The truth is that Jesus Christ came to save sinners, and the Christian church was organized to do this work with him. If it has come to that point where we do not believe that men have done any evil, or that Jesus Christ can save them, or that they need salvation, then our mission as a church or churches is gone. When the spiritual life ceases, the ecclesiastical organization and the house of worship will go in spite of all efforts to save them. It is the spiritual life in believers also that needs to be strengthened; when this has power in it, many other things take care of themselves. Men are not in sympathy with the church until they are in sympathy and accord with Jesus Christ. Men do not love their fellow men rightly until they first love God. It is a union of hearts that is needed first, and then the union of churches is easy. The Congregationalism of to-morrow will depend upon what we are steering for."

The New York *Observer* (Presb.) says:

"The issue is clearly this, Will the Congregationalism of the future be of an historic or a hybrid type? By historic we do not mean anchored slavishly to the past, but rooted in the past while blossoming in the present and bearing fruit in the future. If the Congregational Church in the twentieth century is to be simply an Adullam's Cave, into which every one who is disgruntled or out of sorts with his neighbors runneth, it will have small reason for continuing to be; but if, as we believe and hope, the evangelical content will be preserved, whether expressed with an emphasis on the Calvinistic or the Arminian side, a great work both at home and abroad will be accomplished by this honorable body of believers in the coming age. There is room for all Christian workers in this broad land who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, and the Presbyterian Church may well afford to say to its Congregational neighbor in the words of Abraham to Lot: 'If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left.'"

THE "NEW EVANGELISM" AND ITS DANGERS.

THE so-called "passing" of the religious revival has been used as a text for many disquisitions in the religious press of late. It seems more difficult than ever before to stir the religious consciousness of great masses of men and women. The Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, of Washington, who notes this fact in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (January 3), indicates that while men have been looking for spectacular results, an unobtrusive, but none the less influential, revival of the evangelistic spirit has "assumed a definite form and is moving on to a definite result." He writes:

THE REV. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, D.D., of Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Moody's work was marked by great union meetings, covering entire cities, for which the largest halls were scarcely adequate. Dr. Finney preached in the churches, but to vast crowds, and amid deep excitement that stirred communities to their depths. So did Whitefield and Wesley. The present movement is within the local congregations. There is no special change in preaching, unless it be an access of unction and directness. There is little demand for professional evangelists, especially in the larger cities. There is some concerted action in presbyteries, but chiefly by way of mutual assistance among neighboring pastors. The whole movement is 'without observation'; the churches have simply awakened to find, in some fresh and unusual sense, 'the kingdom of God among them.'

"The chief note of this movement is emphasis upon personal work. This, not in organized methods, as the Sunday-schools, young people's societies and the like, but in an individual way for individuals. It is not a city evangelism that is now current; nor a denominational. It is not the work of some great leader. No famous name, no startling method, marks it. It is therefore little spoken of in the daily press; it may be existent and vital where the public does not recognize it. For it means just that Christian men and women are freshly and deeply moved to bring the Gospel into saving contact with the non-Christian men and women nearest them."

Now every type of revival, or evangelism, declares Dr. Hamlin, has its perils. Dr. Finney preached with heart-searching power, but "so indiscriminately as to lead to many morbid experiences and to the cruel wounding of many tender consciences." Mr. Moody failed to "gather into the organized life of the churches the converts of his great meetings." The average evangelist "finds it difficult to work in due subordination to pastors and their plans; his labors, even when apparently fruitful, are too often unsettling, and in the end almost disastrous." We quote further:

"None of these perils attend the present movement, or will attach to it if it pursues its present course. But it has perils distinctively its own; and as the movement is spreading—has already spread to several of the larger denominations—it seems important for the cause of Christ that the situation should be clearly and frankly recognized.

"Pastors are urging their people to be evangelists within their own congregations and their circles of business and social life. They are exhorted to commend Christ to individuals and urge him upon their acceptance. This work is no doubt as important as it is sadly neglected by the average Christian. But it is also

extremely delicate, requiring the best sanctified tact. There is real danger that zeal may outrun knowledge. In pastors, who realize what might be done, and want to set all their people at work. In the people, who feel the call to be of God, can not wait to ascertain their fitness, or to get the requisite training; but imagine that they have only to accost the first man or woman that they meet."

The first requisite, observes Dr. Hamlin, of a tactful and hopeful approach to any one on the subject of religion is a clear recognition that "nothing is so intensely personal and sacred as the relation of a man to his God."

"This fact is often overlooked; and is particularly liable to be overlooked in times of revival. Jesus himself, however, does not overlook it. 'Behold!' he says; 'I stand at the door and knock!' That knock asks for admission; hence, of course, concedes the right of him within to open or not as he will. Too often, in excess of zeal, we ignore that right and want to put men into the 'kingdom of God' by force and arms. Such zeal, no doubt, springs from a keen sense of their peril outside—of what they are losing; of how wickedly they are disregarding and dishonoring the Savior. Still, if he respects their personality, will not invade it, will be content with using persuasion and entreaty, we certainly should follow his example."

Another imminent peril is that of "misleading men as to their dependence upon the personal approach for their own salvation." We quote again:

"Incidents are very commonly told of men who have spent their lives in Christian communities, and in attendance upon Christian churches, saying: 'I have lived fifty or sixty years here and no one has ever spoken to me about my salvation.' Now, this is no doubt a serious indictment of the Christian people among whom they have lived, but it is no excuse whatever for themselves. The salvation of Christ has been many times explained to them from the pulpit; offered to them and pressed upon their acceptance. They have always known that such offers were meant for them; that Jesus longs for their salvation. Their duty has always been to accept him, and can be neither increased nor diminished by the faithfulness or unfaithfulness of their neighbors; zeal should not blind us to the truth at this point, nor lead us to even imply that any excuse based on the failure of others can be accepted by God."

This note of warning, concludes Dr. Hamlin, is raised "in the first stages of a movement which promises to be protracted and widespread, and which can not fail to be immeasurably useful."

MODERN RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN GREECE.

THE current notion that the religious thought of the Greek Church and people is marked by stagnation and dead formalism will evidently require some modification in the light of the new "History of the Oriental Churches from 1453–1898," by Prof. A. Diomedes Kyriakos, of the University of Athens. The work has been promptly translated into German by Dr. E. Rausch, and from his translation we glean the following particulars:

In recent decades, it has been the constant endeavor of the theological and religious leaders of the Orthodox Church of Greece to keep in constant touch with religious movements in the churches of Western Europe. Greece has by no means been isolated in its church life, but has to a greater or less extent reflected the various schools that have come to the front in Germany, France, and Italy. Even the extreme radical thought has found enthusiastic followers among the Hellenes. One of these radical champions was the popular philosopher and lay-preacher Makrikis, who even claimed to be the son of the Mother of God and a brother of Jesus Christ, and asserted that the predictions concerning the two witnesses in Rev. xi. 11–13 were fulfilled in him. He was condemned by a synod held in Athens, and, after an imprisonment of two years, died in prison. His followers still number thousands.

The Deismos of the French Theophilanthropists was reflected in a type of religious advanced philosophy in Greece called Theosebismus, the chief representative of which was Kairis, who had been educated in France. His leading work, expounding his system, is entitled "Gnostike," or "Science of Knowledge." In addition, there have been advocates of modern rationalistic, positivistic, and materialistic philosophies among the advanced religious thinkers of Greece, while the strictly modern type of the German skeptical school has an enthusiastic representative in the satirical writer Laskaritos and the dramatic poet Kleon Rhangubas, whose "Julian the Apostate" is an older companion piece to Isbeni's "Emperor and Galileans." The tendency of this school is largely negative and destructive. Darwinism has most devoted followers in a number of professors in the University of Athens, who have been so pronounced in declaring that this philosophy is absolute truth that they thereby called forth the opposition of the Holy Synod and of the Cultus Ministry. Books like Buchner's "Kraft und Stoff" have appeared in several Greek translations, while the skeptical naturalism of Comte and Littré has been spread through the works of Papadiamantopulos, and, in the modified form of a new mysticism, by Plato Drakulis in his work "Light from Within," in which the woman cultus and altruism of Comte appear in combination with ancient Christian Gnostic and Buddhistic doctrines.

Quite naturally the spread of such neological thought has aroused the concern of those more conservatively inclined, who began to look around for material to counteract the influences of the liberal agitators. They found what they wanted chiefly in the apologetical writings of German and French theologians, and of these a large number have been translated, even where on subordinate matters they conflicted with the peculiar tenets of the Orthodox Church. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic writers were selected. Luthardt's apologetical lectures were done in modern Greek shortly after their first appearance, and of French works the chief contribution was Guizot's "Meditations sur la Religion Chrétienne," as also Flammarion's "Dieu dans la Nature." The "Philosophical Studies" of Nicolas were translated by Vrailoz, the representative of the Greek Government in St. Petersburg and Paris. The leading Roman Catholic work translated was Scheidemacher's "The Life of the Soul."

In addition to these translations, Greek theologians have done a fair amount of independent work in this direction, and Kyriakos praises the writers of this school for the width of their vision, their researches dealing with philosophical as well as theological problems. Vrailoz himself is the author of several good works, among them one entitled "God and the Ethical Laws." The pious jurist Johannes Skaltzunis is, however, the leading author of positive writings, especially of an apologetical character, among the modern Greeks, the titles being such as "Religion and Science," "Psychological Studies," "The Harmony of Science and Christianity," and in the *Anaplesis* (*Reform*), the best of modern theological journals in Greece, he has published thorough discussions on "Christology" and related topics. In all of these writings Skaltzunis shows that he is perfectly at home in modern science and theology.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS is taking the lead in a movement to erect, within the shadow of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a Henry Ward Beecher memorial building, in which Mr. Beecher's remains shall rest. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed toward this project.

THE second Sunday in February has been appointed a day of special prayer for students in all institutions of learning and in all lands. The committee which issues the call for its observance represents the World's Student Christian Federation, as organized in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, India, Japan, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and other lands.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD has just celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his installation as rector of St. George's Church, New York. A reception was held on New Year's Day, attended by Bishop Potter, Mayor Low, and many others whose names are known far beyond the borders of the city. On the following Sunday, at a special anniversary service arranged by a committee of the vestry, with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, chairman, the principal addresses were made by Bishop Doane, of Albany, and by Mr. R. Fulton Cutting.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AN ALLIANCE OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA and Japan, it is thought, are destined to become the United States of Asia. They are drawing closer to each other every day. The absorption of the celestial empire by that of the Mikado is the form which the union is assuming. The matter is presented in an interesting way by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which says that a close union between China and Japan is written in the book of fate. No one can doubt "the speedy formation of a new federation, the United States of Asia, whose motto will be: the Far East for the Asiatics." The aggressive part in all this will be played by the Japanese:

"Students of things political, whose interest has been aroused by the recent displays of Chinese-Japanese sympathy, are following this movement with attention. They foresee a counterpart in the Far East of the Franco-Russian alliance of Europe—a force that will balance the military and commercial influence of the civilized nations in China. May one not go even further and prophesy the continual absorption of the apathetic and corrupt middle kingdom by the empire of the rising sun? . . . . There certainly exists a real understanding between China and Japan. The middle kingdom offers but a passive resistance to those who would possess it by force. Its peaceful conquest need present no difficulties to the Mikado's subjects. All the authorities in Peking favor the idea."

These two powerful nations of the Far East have every inducement, it is added, to form a close alliance. The realization of this possibility is but a question of time. Thus will the great problem of China be solved. What European Power would be bold enough to involve itself with the political or commercial interests of two allied countries, of which one disposed of the brute force of numbers and the other of limitless energy and vitality? The formidable strength of these United States of Asia would revive the famous theory of the yellow peril, which has as yet been assigned to the distant future.

There is confirmation of these ideas in the views expressed by Chinese native papers. These sheets take pains to lay before their readers the perils of China and the power of Japan. Thus the *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai) says that Russia is bound to expand in Asia at the expense of China owing to "the bigoted conservatism" of the Chinese, and it hints at the necessity of "brilliant diplomacy" to save the middle kingdom. It moralizes on this theme and then makes flattering references to Japan. We are indebted to *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) for the following translation of the Chinese paper's remarks:

"A country can not avoid the danger of being absorbed by other countries, so long as it depends upon them for support and is not able to act independently. Of all the countries in Asia, Japan is the only one that may be called independent in the full sense of the word. All the other countries have lost their independence either wholly or partially. For instance, Annam has been annexed by France; Burma has been taken possession of by Great Britain. Lying between Burma and Annam we find a small country, named Siam, which appears to be still retaining its independence. That Siam has been able to preserve its independence is ascribed by many people to the fact that the King of Siam is a very enlightened and progressive ruler, who has set about introducing Western civilization into his country sufficiently early to save it from becoming a dependency of some other country more powerful than itself. In fact the King of Siam has been pursuing a course of reform somewhat similar to that taken by the Emperor of Japan. But the results of the actions of the enlightened rulers of the two countries are very different. Since the beginning of its career of reform, Japan seems to have progressed by leaps and bounds, and to-day it has gained a high position in the family of nations. . . . Both Japan and Siam have practically followed the same course of reform and the rulers of both countries are equally enlightened and progressive. Yet Japan has become powerful and fully independent, while Siam remains weak and only nominally independent. How do we account for this difference? The secret is that in Japan the common people are as much in favor of reform as their Emperor is, and they possess all the qualities necessary to independence; while in Siam, altho the King hails every measure of reform with delight, the common people do not seem to care much about it, and behave as if they were prepared to become the slaves of other races at any moment."

There is one native Chinese paper, the *Sin Pao* (Peking), which denounces Japan and Japanese ideas. The only true liberty is that of China and the Chinese. Let there be no Chinese adoption of Japan and the Japanese. We rely once more upon *The Celestial Empire*, which translates this old-fashioned Chinese organ thus:

"The Chinese enjoy the greatest liberty, and the Japanese and Westerners are under the greatest bondage. There may be a great many people who hold a different opinion from ours and say 'popular liberty originated in the West and afterward flew into Japan, but is unknown in China up to this day. What absurdity you utter when you say that the Chinese enjoy more liberty than the Westerners!' Our answer would be as follows: The laws in Japan and in the West are both too numerous and too severe. All the people are bound to serve in the army for a certain number of years, during which they are liable to be transferred to any place at any time by their general and are not permitted to disobey the order. This is one instance of bondage. All the children in the country are bound to attend school at a certain age. This is another instance of bondage. When an author wants to print a book, he has to ask for copyright. This is a third instance of bondage. Before a man can establish a newspaper, he must apply for a certificate from his Government, sanctioning him to do so. This is a fourth instance of bondage. Furthermore, there are fixed regulations, governing all companies and firms. Thus the merchants and tradesmen are deprived of their liberty. All marriages must be reported to a certain department for registration. Thus, there is no liberty between husband and wife. Besides, there are such taxes as the stamp-tax, which curtails the liberty of selling goods; the limited-company tax, which interferes with the liberty of establishing companies; and the cattle tax, which limits the liberty of rearing animals. Even the members of Parliament in constitutional monarchies and the presidents of republics are not given sufficient liberty to rule over the people, as is evidenced by the fact that these high functionaries are elected by the people themselves. Judging by the above facts, can any impartial person say that the Japanese and Westerns are not under bondage?"

POETRY IN WORLD-POLITICS.

ANGLO-GERMAN animosities have been embittered—if that were possible—through the instrumentality of verse. The ball was set rolling by Rudyard Kipling, who brought out in the London *Times* a piece dealing with certain individuals who are discovered rowing. As they row, they sing. It is aside from the present purpose to consider the exact words sung. Their political and not their poetical value is what has stirred the German people and the German press. The situation has been further complicated by German poems replying to the British poem. Paul Block, Ernst von Wildenbruch, and other poets write verses in reply. Mr. Kipling is called "an Indian drummer" and the German people are urged to "contemptuously ignore" his lines. But the newspapers are not ignoring them—quite the contrary. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) feels called upon to say a good deal about "Rudyard Kipling's poem of scorn, charged with hatred":

"What intense feeling against Germany must animate the English since they are unable to refrain from stabbing the German people in the back with insults at the very time that their respective governments are cooperating for a common purpose! The saddest outcome of this frame of mind is Kipling's poem. It pronounces the Germans to be the open enemies of

England and laments that the men of the British isles must work with Goths and shameless Huns. The English have not just now any special reason for national animosity against Germany. Hence Kipling's insulting expressions must be regarded as the genuine feeling of a certain element in England against Germany. Thus it is that the anti-Germanism of the Jingoes is more intense than the anti-English feeling that has sometimes made itself manifest in Germany."

The entire "outburst" from Kipling, pursues the German organ, suggests the envy with which the British Jingoes regard the growth of Germany's might and importance in the world. Germany is Britain's most pressing competitor in the strife of to-day for economic supremacy, and we are invited to view the Kipling verse in this light. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks the poetry in question may be "dismissed with a smile," but it points out the international misunderstandings it may create. The English newspapers are disposed to view the injections of Kipling verse into world-politics with some uneasiness. *The Daily News* (London) defends the Germans against some of Mr. Kipling's severities of expression, and *The Westminster Gazette* (London) likewise takes the poet sternly to task. But he has his champions, too, and among them is *The Spectator* (London) which says:

"Mr. Kipling has been blamed for the too great fierceness of his poem, and men have feared its tendency to embroil us still further with Germany. In ordinary circumstances we should have agreed that it was wrong to increase national animosity, but we fear that in the case of Germany nothing could increase the animosity of the dominant public opinion. Here there is a real need for speaking out plainly and strongly. Only by such speech can we hope to convince the Government that we can not, and will not, become the allies of Germany, and that the control of our foreign policy must not be placed even for an hour in the hands of the Kaiser and his Chancellor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMPERIALISM IN CHILE.

IT is often said that the South American nations regard the United States with apprehension as a power that is aiming at the absorption of this whole hemisphere under cover of the Monroe Doctrine. But this notion finds more favor in the European press than in the press of South America. Newspapers in the great continent to the south of us seem to dread Chile far more than they dread the United States. The rise of the Andean republic from insignificance to a commanding position on the Pacific, her vigorous foreign policy, involving disputes with Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and other countries, and the care she lavishes upon her army and navy are held to be symptoms of imperialism. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) is never weary of warning South America against Chile, and this paper is a serious organ whose opinions carry weight. It says:

"Chile's grand aim is control of the Pacific so far as that control would exclude other South American nations from it. To this end Chile has not kept faith with Bolivia or Peru in her treaties with those Powers. There are no wars in consequence simply because Chile, being the stronger, is able to apply the law of conquest. For this reason there exists a fatal *status quo* on the Pacific coast answering to all the conditions of an armed peace. It is false to say that this Pacific problem is regulated according to treaty. Chile refuses to be bound by any treaty whatever, feeling herself too powerful to submit to such restraint. She conforms in her international relations only to such conditions as suit herself. She adheres neither to the letter nor to the spirit of any compact. She proposes new treaties to the weak, but such treaties are but subterfuges for the enlargement of her territory. This is the plain truth in regard to Chile."

Sentiments of this nature are a source of intense disgust to the newspapers of Chile. The *Lei* (Santiago) repudiates these insinuations vehemently and says the Argentine press is perpetually trying to poison the South American mind against Chile. "Chile," says the Santiago sheet, "has for many years been the object of a campaign of detraction. She is regarded by many in consequence as a robber and predatory state, but the truth will be vindicated in the end and Chile may rest assured of the ultimate respect of the world." And *The South American Journal* (London), organ of the British investor, is prompted to defend Chile in these terms:

"In our opinion, the idea that the Chilians keep steadily before them a policy of conquest is erroneous, or at least largely exaggerated. We believe that they will be able to find within the limits of their own country ample scope for their energies for many years to come, and that the most influential part of the nation has no desire for war. This is what the Government ought to make manifest to the world. They could do so by publishing widely a descriptive account of the country's resources and possibilities of development, and the opportunities which it offers for immigrants and the employment of capital. This ought to be drawn up in a systematic and practical manner, not on such merely general and superficial lines as have usually been adopted in such works; and it ought to be supplemented by establishing properly organized information-offices in Chile and in the principal countries of Europe. If properly carried out, such a system of publicity would bring immediate and great benefits to the republic. It would, as we have said, tend to dissipate the idea that the Chilians must perforce seek to make their living outside their own country, and that there is

CHILE'S IMPERIAL EXPANSION.

—*La Prensa* (Buenos Ayres).

M. VALLÉ. (Justice.) M. CHAUMIÉ. (Public Instruction.) M. ROUVIER. (Treasury.)

M. MOUGEOT. (Post and Telegraph.) M. PELLETAN. (Navy.) M. COMBES. (Premier.) M. DELCASSE. (Foreign Affairs.) M. MARÜEJOULS. (Agriculture.) GEN. ANDRÉ. (War.)

THE ANTI-CLERICAL MINISTRY OF FRANCE.

Courtesy of *Black and White* (London).

room for a large increase of population of industrious foreigners who could prosper there."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ENDURES.

THE French republic has lasted because it is anti-Clerical. So says a leading Clerical organ in Paris, which even asserts that "war on religion" is the only thing on which the contending Republican factions can unite. The *Correspondant* (Paris), the Clerical paper from which these views emanate, thus pursues the subject:

"Religious war is the only basis upon which the combination of Republicans can exist. It affords it both an end to pursue and a means of enduring. The Republican element combined only to engage in this war and the combination can be maintained only by continuing it. On every other question the Republican groups are divided. If they tried to settle other questions, they would fall into dispute and the combination would go to pieces. . . . Hence everything is subordinated to the war against the religious idea. Let France perish if only the church dies too! This being the design, which threatens—alas!—more harm to France than to the church, which is assured of her future by infallible promises, the combination of conspirators will attempt neither the establishment of a reform nor the suppression of an abuse. Otherwise they would incur the risk of disagreeing among themselves and their work of destruction might be hindered."

As a result of this "rage against Christian faith," proceeds the Clerical paper, everything in the country is going to ruin:

"Finances, industry, commerce, national defense, justice, public security, the influence of France abroad—everything is abandoned or in peril or attacked. But the religious war goes on."

A sufficiently striking contrast to this opinion is to be found in the utterances of the *Intransigéant* (Paris), a daily of the popular class, which asserts that the republic is "a sham" because "the priests are in power." This paper says, too, that a mock warfare is maintained between the Clerical element and the ministry, but in reality the two Powers are on cordial terms. This, however, is very fanciful. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which has no Clerical sympathies, asserts that the anti-Clericalism of the French republic has certainly much to do with its survival of many crises. Time and again the downfall of the republic has seemed inevitable, but it has been saved by its inherent strength. We are led to infer that this strength has consisted primarily in a conviction among the French that the republic stands for opposition to the reactionary elements, among which Clericalism is the chief.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN DOUBT OF GERMAN CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

GERMANY has shown her incapacity for self-government in unmistakable fashion recently, if we may accept the pessimistic utterances inspired by the forcing of the tariff bill through the Reichstag. German Liberal organs generally agree that parliamentary institutions in the empire have suffered a breakdown. The imperial constitution is workable enough, but the Germans do not know how to work it. They have not yet enough experience in the art of governing themselves. All Germany, therefore, is threatened with a collapse of Liberal ideas. Such is the trend of thought among many democratically inclined sheets, while the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks the situation so desperate that the Liberals should act with the Socialists to stave off the evil of reaction:

"At the same time a general political alliance of Liberals with the Social Democrats is not to be thought of. . . . The grand watchword for all Liberals is unity among themselves, unity in the desperate struggle against the reactionary majority. . . . If

this idea be borne in mind, the future of Liberalism may be awaited with confidence."

The perils of the situation are not to be lightly regarded, however, as this same authority notes, and the Liberals hold the only hope for Germany in their hands. The collapse of the parliamentary system is beyond remedy, notwithstanding, thinks the eminent Prof. Frederick Paulsen, of Berlin, writing in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The German people are not fitted for it. In fact they distrust a popular representative body on general principles and would prefer to look to some dynasty or other for the protection of their rights:

"We Germans are really without any Reichstag that is capable of aiding in the work of government. This circumstance reacts upon the parliamentary system itself. Party differences are so profound that any parliamentary government amongst us is out of the question. Party government is possible only when party differences do not go to the length of actual enmity, when there exists a certain unity of conception regarding the aims of politics and the nature of the constitution, and when the governing classes have an appreciable amount of political understanding and self-discipline. But when conditions are such that every party prefers the overthrow of the whole parliamentary system to the rule of any one of the rival parties, it stands to reason that the Government can not proceed from the parliament."

The German people are disgusted with the whole affair, concludes the learned professor, and would gladly be relieved of the Reichstag altogether. Self-government on the representative plan has disappointed them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

INSURRECTION has lately been attempted in Macedonia, as is well known, and Turkey has suppressed it with extreme rigor. According to reports, a more formidable uprising is being planned for next spring, and the situation is considered so grave that the Russian Foreign Office has published a strong statement on the subject, in the nature of a warning to all parties directly or indirectly concerned — the Macedonian agitators, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, and other Balkan nationalities. At the same time Russia has addressed a separate note to Turkey urging a program of reform for Macedonia and declaring that the present condition of things has become intolerable. Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has visited the capitals of Austria, Servia, and Bulgaria for the purpose (it is understood) of securing harmonious action in the premises and preventing a resort to armed insurrection in Macedonia itself. Turkey has repeatedly promised reform, but her proposals are dismissed as wholly inadequate by the press of Russia and Austria. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* thus writes on the question:

"There is reason for thinking that the Macedonian question has now been advanced in a manner which will force a real settlement in the near future. If the reforms offered by the Porte are insufficient, it is necessary to formulate more substantial ones and prevail upon Turkey to put them in effect at once. In our judgment, there is but one way to avert the danger of a rebellion—to give Macedonia complete autonomy, with a Christian prince or governor-general at the head of the local government and with the explicit recognition of the sovereignty of Turkey over the province. It will not be easy to induce the Porte to grant this measure of reform, as we may infer from the experience of Crete. But in the end the Sultan must realize that this is the best solution of the problem from the viewpoint of his own permanent interests."

The paper goes on to say that it is the duty of Russia and Austria, who are bound by treaty to preserve the Balkan *status quo* and prevent the reopening of the Near Eastern question, to exert severe pressure upon Bulgaria, which is encouraging the Macedonian insurgents and permitting committees and revolutionary bands to organize resistance to Turkey and make preparations for a war of independence.

Meantime the Porte, in a circular issued to the European Powers, explains the ferment in Macedonia as follows:

"The chief cause of the unrest in the provinces in question is the agitation of the Macedonian revolutionary committees having their centers in Bulgaria. This agitation should be suppressed, not only in the interest of order, but also for the sake of the Christian population of Macedonia, for it leads to violence and murder. It is unjust to hold the Porte responsible for the troubles apprehended in several quarters. Complications are to be feared solely in consequence of the action of the bands operating in Bulgaria with the connivance of the Government of that nation. The present condition is due to Bulgarian ambition and covetousness."

This is interpreted to mean that Bulgaria hopes to profit by a war for Macedonian independence, and perhaps to annex that Turkish province. The *Novoye Vremya* takes the same view as the *Novosti* and holds that the treaty of 1897 between Russia and Austria, which was intended to preserve the *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula is as vital and logical to-day as it ever was. The semi-official *Fremden-Blatt*, which represents the Austrian Foreign Office, agrees with the Russian papers and tells the independent Balkan nationalities that they must not count upon any support from the Vienna Government, and that the international compact with regard to the Christian provinces of Turkey must not be violated. Macedonia must rely on the moral influence of Russia and Austria and await the compliance of Turkey with the request of those Powers for substantial reform in that province.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.—Foreign capitalists are given too many facilities for investment in Japan, intimates the *Mainichi* (Osaka). Japan's men of means must step in and thus keep large sums from being sent out of the country every year.

DUELING.—The league against the duel is growing powerful throughout Europe, writes Filippo Crispolti in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). The movement has become international and must in time eradicate from the continent of Europe an evil that disgraces civilization.

RUSSIAN EXPANSION.—A remarkable and portentous phenomenon, according to the *Grande France* (Paris), is the growth of Russia's influence in the Balkans and in central Asia. It is also implied that this expansion will not be arrested, but will lead to developments of a far-reaching character.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.—"German East Africa is an impressive region on the maps," says *The Japan Weekly Advertiser* (Yokohama), "but it does not do much business. Very little traffic passes over the fine, broad roads the German Government has built. Germans obstinately refuse to go thither and grow up with the country; and Zanzibar, in British possession, skims the trade headed toward the German possessions."

THE DUAL ALLIANCE.—Russia did not form her alliance with France because she feared a land war, says the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). Russia would certainly emerge victorious from any war on land. What she aimed at was the protection of the powerful French navy. But recent French utterances indicate a modification of French naval policy. If there be any such modification, says the St. Petersburg paper, then Russia must revise her ideas of the utility of the existing dual alliance.

A CARDINAL'S HAT.—Many years ago there was a "scene" in the Vatican and the Roman Catholic *Correspodannt* (Paris) tells about it. It was when the aged Cardinal Albani was dean of the sacred college. He had made Pius VI. Pope in spite of the candidate of the house of Bourbon and Cardinal Bernis, to whom he addressed a keen rebuke. Taking his beretta from his head he held it out at arm's length to Cardinal Bernis, who was Madame de Pompadour's protégé, and exclaimed: "I would have your eminence know that it was not a courtezan who placed this hat on my head!"

IS GERMAN FAITH BAD?—That eminent British economist, Sir Robert Giffen, has written to the London *Times* to say that not the slightest reliance is to be placed upon Germany's assurances that she does not intend to make territorial acquisitions in South America. Of the Venezuelan affair he says: "German protestations that no territory is desired are worthless. In the economic condition of Germany territory is very much a *desideratum* if it is not actually desired, and especially territory like that of Venezuela, where in spite of its situation at the equator there is, by reason of the mountainous nature of the country, much fertile land suitable for European settlement, while there are rich mining districts calling for expert exploitation. Given a suitable opportunity, Germany has every motive to convert a temporary into a permanent occupation of such territory, and the hostility of the United States, especially if Germany had England for a partner, would not prevent the attempt to do so."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A STUDY OF NEW WOMEN.

A Woman's Ventures. By David Graham Phillips. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 331 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick Stokes.

THIS book is a somewhat curious study of the women of the present day. In some ways it is one of the most "modern" books ever published. In the most daring books which discuss the new order of things, whose heroines are made to break away from cherished traditions, both heroine and author have a self-conscious air. The author appears to be thinking "Ha! this will make the public sit up!" The heroines, therefore, have a sort of challenging air as they make known their free-born theories or explain the purity of their indiscretions. There is none of this atmosphere in Mr. Phillips's book. Unusual things happen in a matter-of-course fashion as in real life.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

In an unassuming way, Mr. Phillips has painted the new social and economic condition of the modern woman—a social condition different from the old, because women may do things without loss of caste, which a few years ago would have made them socially impossible; a new economic condition because women need no longer be dependent on men, but they have their own pursuits and interests. This book would have been a difficult one for a woman of twenty years ago to understand. Of course, many women who earn their bread lead as conventional lives as their grandmothers could desire; but their attitude toward men and toward society is different almost in spite of themselves, and it is this new attitude which Mr. Phillips has described so well.

As a picture of this new attitude toward life, the book is excellent; as a picture of the life of a newspaper woman, it is not so good. Few women without any previous literary training "get on" as does this heroine. The temptation seems common to all authors to make their heroines above life-size in ability and charm,—to draw the exception rather than the type. It is doubtful if any young woman in Park Row ever had the brilliant experience that Mr. Phillips's heroine had. The young and unknown woman reporter seldom has the managing editor, the Sunday editor, and other editors fall promptly in love with her. The situation is a little like that depicted in the family story paper, where the young and efficient type-writer strikes the great financier blind with her beauty. But if the author has made his heroine a too important personage in the newspaper world, the rest of the picture is vivid and true, and the book is, as a whole, a more significant picture of modern tendencies than one will often find.

THREE WOMEN OF GENIUS.

Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, Jane Austen. Studies in Their Works. By Henry H. Bonnell. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 475 pp. Price, $2.00. Longmans, Green, & Co.

WHOEVER is interested in the three women most famous in English letters can not fail to hail with pleasure a volume like this. The critics who have already left on record their opinions of the great feminine trio would, to be sure, make up a small army, and some men who have won a big reputation in the critical field have embalmed their opinions after a fashion that reflects little credit on their own acumen. Take, for example, Saintsbury's remarks upon the nature and characteristics of Charlotte Bronte's genius, and what does all he say amount to in effect, more than to dismiss her after a patronizing sneer, and, with an air of masculine superiority, to intimate that she was without creative faculty, as men possess it, and had merely developed a knack of putting her own experiences into vivid form? But even while Saintsbury was penning his cavalier estimates of the Bronte sisters, George Eliot, and other women who presumed to divide honors with men, other men of more liberal mold and eclectic mentality were gleaning new facts concerning Thackeray, whom Mr. Saintsbury upheld as a type of veriest creative genius, all of which went to show that even Thackeray wrote from closest reportorial observation, watching even the talk at clubs and coffee-house, in order to reproduce it again after passing it through the alembic of his own mind; and that even his most famous creations were copied from life—even Colonel Newcome being a well-known member of his own family.

This bit of digression is indulged in here merely for the sake of contrasting the very different critical methods of Mr. Bonnell. After quoting from Renan's biographer, who says there are three principal influences which go to shape human character: that of heredity, that of locality, and that of every-day association," Mr. Bonnell proceedsto dwell upon how far the possibilities of all three, so peculiar in her case, influenced the rare and powerful bent of Charlotte Bronte. The strength that has kept her power alive, and causes it to increase with the lapse of time he divides into three parts: "Her realism; her attitude toward nature; her passion." Of all three he has many fine and subtle things to say, pointing out how the woman's truth, purity, and high purpose dominated all she saw, felt, and depicted, and in closing he sums up thus:

"There are many greater novelists, there are some greater women novelists. But even because of this, Charlotte Bronte's place is all the more secure as the greatest writer of pure passion in the English tongue. And it may be that this has more undying fame in it than to be the greatest writer of fiction. Certain it is that we shall never have anything like the Brontes again until like genius mates with like loveliness and like innocence."

With equal skill and insight he divides George Eliot's power into a trinity of parts, dealing with her religion and philosophy; her art, her sympathy, and showing that while she lacked in nothing, either intellectual grasp, passion, humor, or sympathy, her hold upon the hearts of her readers was often loosened through the very breadth and range of her erudition. Her sympathy with humanity was sometimes so deep and far-reaching as to befog those who could not attained her mental vision. Says Mr. Bonnell:

"Charlotte Bronte was a voice crying in the wilderness,—crying for pain, crying unrestrained. It was the first note of pure personality—pure in every sense—heard in our literature; and it was the more startling because it was a woman's voice. George Eliot felt this passionate emotion in a larger way. The sympathetic tendencies of her thought were gradually developed until the personality of emotion was absorbed into a generalized sympathy, and the passion passed into compassion. She thus became the first (if not in time at least in power) of altruists in fiction—the first to give the fullest expression to that throbbing sense of the painful pressure of universal life upon the individual conscience which is now felt by all upon whom her message has fallen."

Mr. Bonnell's estimate of Jane Austen carries the reader to more even ground and into a more serene atmosphere. She is made to rank behind the other two. Mr. Bonnell enters into the life of the eighteenth century in order to show that Miss Austin was as new a voice, for her time, as were the two famous women who succeeded her.

SOME MUSICAL ESSAYS.

From Grieg to Brahms. Studies of Some Modern Composers and Their Art. By Daniel Gregory Mason. Cloth, 5½ x 8¾ in., 225 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Outlook Company.

WHILE for all cultured people a certain knowledge of art and its history is considered essential, a total ignorance of the history of music is considered quite pardonable. Probably one reason for this is the fact that much of the writing on musical subjects has been so technical as to be incomprehensible to the layman. Of late years, however, considerable literature on musical subjects has been produced that presupposes little or no previous knowledge on the part of the reader, and ignorance of musical history is no longer excusable.

DANIEL GREGORY MASON.

Mr. Mason's book belongs to this class of popular books. The title itself, however, requires explanation, and Mr. Mason gives it in his preface: "If we arrange them [the six musicians whom he considers] in the order of their influence on art . . we must pass from Grieg to Brahms." The six musicians are considered in the following order: Grieg, Dvorák, Saint-Saëns, Franck, Tschaikowsky, and Brahms,—forming an ascending scale. That Brahms is the highest and Tschaikowsky second in this sextette might be denied by a few, but not by many, musical critics of the present day; but the relative positions of the other four are not so easily determined, nor can Mr. Mason be said to have settled the matter. That Saint-Saëns, for instance, with his superficiality, brilliant and fascinating as he is, outranks Grieg and Dvorák, who at least write from the heart, is doubtful.

But one soon loses sight of this debatable point. Mr. Mason himself seems to lose sight of it in the interest of his sketches. Each composer is treated with the utmost delicacy and understanding. The author's power to portray a personality clearly is unusual. There is no vagueness of outline, no maudlin sentimentality and no lack of insight. It is impossible after reading the essay on César Franck, for instance, to confuse the latter's personality with that of another musician, and equally impossible, we may add, to withhold your affection from him.

Charming as are the personal sketches, the prolog and epilog will

probably prove more instructive, the one on "The Appreciation of Music,"—it might almost as well be called the "Evolution of Muisc"—and the other on "The Meaning of Music." The prolog is scientific without being technical, and simple without being too elementary. You may differ with the author, in the matter of psychology, say, but you are never irritated by him. The epilog is a clear disquisition on the meaning of art in general and on the superiority of music over her sister arts. It is the most educative piece of work in the book. The book is valuable for its sympathetic spirit, its lucidity, and its sanity.

AN INGENUOUS AND STRENUOUS SAINT.

THE SONS OF FRANCIS. By Anne Macdonnell. Illustrated. Cloth, 6¼ x 9 in. 430 pp. Putnam's Sons, New York; J. M. Dent & Co., London.

GOOD Francis of Assisi, around whose name these "sons" are grouped, was by nature and inevitably a reckless adventurer and a knight-errant. He had been nurtured upon tales of chivalry and the songs of troubadours; his favorite pastime was the recovering of lost causes. He loved and glorified common things, and scorned the commonplace. "There was nothing reasonable or sensible about him." He refused to grow old or even middle-aged, and was always and only a boisterous, panting boy. His lusty nature was forever rejoicing, even in his own pains and slights and mockings.

The exaltation of Francis appears to have been not detached incidents, but flashes of his mystery. Instinctively, as well as by constraint of gratitude, he loved all things in nature—birds, and reptiles, and ravening wolves, "and stones and trees, and robber men," and lepers, and Lazarus and the rich man, with an ever-serviceable love. "Because he had eyes," says his scholar, "other men saw the world's fairness; because he had ears, other men heard its harmonies; because he became himself a part of the love of the world, and heard living hearts beat in beast, and bird, and tree, and stone, other men grew tenderer, and counted common things not vile." The author quotes the following passage from Vovagine in "The Golden Legend":

"He [St. Francis] went honorably upon the stones for the worship of Him who was called a stone. He gadryd the small wormes out of the wayes, by cause they should not be troden with the feete of them that passed by. He commanded in winter, to gyve honey unto the bees, that they might not perysshe for hunger. He called alle beestes hys brethren."

A most sweet and infantile Pantheist!

As for his attitude toward art and intellectual matters, he can not be said to have had any "attitude" at all. If he could spell out the Latin of his mass-book, he could do little more. As for erudition, he had none himself, and he distrusted the scholastic learning of his day. "Sometimes," says Macdonnell, "he speaks respectfully of theology, but his Knights of the Round Table had no use for the fine-spun theories of the schools." Tho he delighted in music, he was familiar only with Giles's flute.

Among the sons of Francis were several who interpreted his self-abnegation by grotesque exaggerations; and these are perhaps the most conspicuous: Jacopone, for example,—the mad Jacopone, "Laureate of Folly," and improvisatore, who sang to his congregation as often as he preached; and Junipero, a very buffoon in his exaltations, who found his joy "in making a fool of himself, to the glory of God"; and Giles the "ecstatic," cavalier, gentleman, basket-maker, water-carrier, tramp—often taken for a rogue or a madmen, once for a gamester, finding his occasional luxury in "some leisure for communion in a lonely place"; so that the country folk wondered if Paradise could even be worth all that it cost Brother Giles. The Pope might have said to Francis, "*O simplicem!* (*One mad!*)"

The story of these big babies is a fascinating story, and Mr. Macdonnell tells it in a way of his own, which is at once frank and sympathetic, lucid and alluring. The book is a quaintly comfortable book "to get away to,"—out of the sordid greeds, the brutal rattlings and roarings of these uncomfortable days.

THE DEEP DESIGNS OF PLUTOCRACY.

OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM. By W. J. Ghent. Cloth, 4 x 7½ in., 202 pp. Paper, 50 cts. net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS book is an enlargement of an article which appeared in the New York *Independent*, and whose content is already familiar (see The Literary Digest, July 26, 1902).

The article was an ideal specimen of magazine journalism, and as such instantly recognized by the press of the country. It was startling, suggestive, and logical. But just as the weakness of Bellamy became apparent when he was led by the popularity of his novel to further elaborate his economic views, so it has been damaging to Mr. Ghent's theory to write it large in book form.

The argument of the article is not materially increased in the book. The advocates of free competition are cavilierly, tho cleverly, turned over to the psychologist as men whose brains are deluded with phantasms of an age forever past. Socialism is assumed to represent a possible order of society, but one that, because of the lukewarm conviction of the people, will never be obtained. So only the rule of plutocracy is left. This is shown to be benevolent from deep design. The conspiracy of capital, either conscious or unconscious, is seen in all our institutions. The fact that our rich philanthropists never endow socialistic movements, but rather give the sap of charity to the people in the form of hospitals and libraries, is considered so significant of a selfish purpose to allay discontent, that it is reiterated throughout the book.

Mr. Ghent also searches for a cause of the present output of worthless literature with the following result: "On all sides is poured forth a flood of print which deludes the hope or flatters the vanity of the mass, and which insures a state of mental subserviency—the necessary requisite of the economic subserviency imposed by the ruling class."

As a critic of present conditions, Mr. Ghent, while not original, is brilliant; as an investigator of causes and a prophet of results, he is startlingly original; but so weak in his conclusions that the reader has the uncomfortable feeling that he is being taken in by a clever burlesque.

HORSE SENSE IN A KINDLY FATHER.

LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON. By George Horace Lorimer. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 312 pp. Small, Maynard & Co.

A THOROUGHLY American book is this in theme, humor, and general characteristics. A self-made man is not always as admirable a product to the world at large as he is to himself; but "John Graham, head of the house of Graham & Co., pork packers in Chicago, familiarly known on 'Change as 'Old Gordon Graham,' is quite a model of what the self-made man should be to win eulogy from his fellow men. He writes twenty letters to his son, from the time that young man is in Harvard until he falls in love with a girl of whom his devoted parent thoroughly approves. Then Mr. John Graham concludes his course of epistolary instruction to his son with these words which are good commendation of himself both as father and adviser. "I'm going to raise your salary to seventy-five dollars a week when you marry Helen, and I'm going to quit writing these letters—I'm simply going to turn you over to her, and let her keep you in order. I'll bet she'll do a better job than I have."

GEORGE H. LORIMER.

Giving advice is usually a thankless as well as a hopeless function. Certainly few young men receive it gratefully or profitably from their sires unless their own judgment and experience indorse it. The best advice of the ages has crystallized into aphorisms, and if Mr. Graham's letters of counsel to his son had no merit except the nuggets of precept which any sensible man of forty can give to one who has not attained his majority, they would not be the amusing reading that they are. But Graham Père is philosophic, epigrammatic, and as fresh in his humor as David Harum. If he has not a single new view, he hasn't one that is not sound. His style is trenchantly simple. The keynote of the man and the father is in the opening sentence of the first letter, which is to Pierrepont as a Harvard freshman. He says: "Your ma got back safe this morning and she wants me to tell you not to overstudy, and I want to tell you to be sure not to understudy."

Apropos of education, and as an example of Mr. Graham's way of "putting a thing," there is this: "Some men learn the value of truth by having to do business with liars; and some by going to Sunday-school. Some men learn the cussedness of whisky by having a drunken father; and some by having a good mother. Some men get an education from other men and newspapers and public libraries; and some get it from professors and parchments—it doesn't make any special difference how you get a half-nelson on the right thing, just so you get it and freeze on to it."

Some of his remarks about women are exceedingly worthy: "I've had dealing with a good many of them, first and last, and it's been my experience that when they've got a weak case they add their sex to it and win; and that when they've got a strong case, they subtract their sex from it and deal with you harder than a man. They're simply bound to win either way. I don't like to play a game where I haven't any show."

Mr. Graham did not like to have women in business. "I like a woman's ways too much at home to care for them at the office. Instead of hiring women, I try to hire their husbands, and then I usually have them both working for me. There's nothing like a woman at home to spur on a man at the office."

This volume of letters may be of profit to many a young man just entering into business, especially if he has no father to guide him. What Mr. Graham doesn't know about the ups and downs of an employee's position is very little indeed. He knows what they feel and think, and why they do so, and he can substantiate a "Don't" with the most convincing and amiable reasons.

THOMAS B. REED, Editor-in-Chief

COMMENTS OF
PRESS and PEOPLE

Resolutions adopted by the *House of Representatives*: "A distinguished statesman, a lofty patriot, a cultured scholar and incisive writer, a unique orator, an unmatched debater, master of logic, wit and satire, the most famous of the world's parliamentarians, the great and representative citizen of the American Republic, has gone into history."

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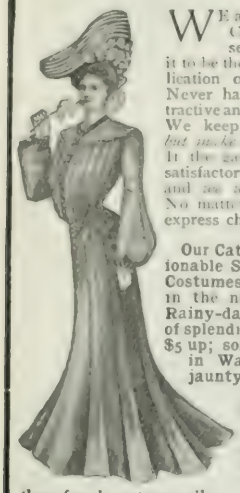

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Select Passages from the Theological Writings of Benjamin Jowett."—Edited by Lewis Campbell. (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York, $0.85.)

"Select Passages from the Introductions to Plato by Benjamin Jowett."—Edited by Lewis Campbell. (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York, $0.85.)

"Death Valley."—D. A. Hufford. (D. A. Hufford & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.)

"The Egregious English."—Angus McNeill (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Theology and the Social Consciousness."—Henry C. King. (The Macmillian Company.)

"Biographic Clinics."—George M. Gould. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, $1 net.)

"Letters of an American Countess."—(J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York, $0.50.)

"Unitarianism in America."—George Willis Cooke. (American Unitarian Association, $2 net.)

"Some Features of the Faith."—John Arthur Shaw. (The Young Churchman Company, Milwaukee, $1.25 net.)

"Civil War Times."—Daniel Wait Howe. (The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"St. Augustine and His Age."—Joseph McCabe. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2 net.)

"The Argonauts of Immortality."—Mason Carnes. (Brentano's, New York.)

"The Works of Jane Austen." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 5 vols.)

"A History of Egypt from the End of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII."—E. A. Wallis Budge. (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York, 8 vols.)

"Under the Rose."—Frederic S. Isham. (The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"The Art of Disappearing."—John Talbot Smith. (William H. Young & Co., New York, $1.50.)

"The Rose and the Sheepskin."—Joseph Gordian Daley. (William H. Young, New York, $1.)

"Croesus and Ione."—A poetic drama in four acts by Charlotte E. Wells. (Riggs Printing and Publishing Company, New York.)

CURRENT POETRY.

"Later Lyrics."

By JOHN B. TABB.

(A new book of verses with the above title has just been issued by John Lane. We have had occasion to quote in this column of THE LITERARY DIGEST many pieces written by Father Tabb. The volume recently published is a pleasing example of the delicacy and grace which are the chief characteristics of this poet's work. From it we quote the following:)

ASPIRATION.

I envy not the sun
His lavish light;
But O to be the one
Pale orb of night,
In silence and alone
Communing with mine own!

I envy not the rain
That freshens all
The parching hill and plain;
But O the small
Night-dew drop now to be,
My noonday flower, for thee!

TO A STAR.

Am I the only child awake
Beneath thy midnight beams?
If so, for gentle Slumber's sake,
The brighter be their dreams!

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But shouldst thou, traveling the deep,
The silent angel see
That puts the little ones to sleep,
Bright star, remember me.

THE WIND.

Now, in his joy,
A whistling Boy;
Now, somber and defiant,
His every breath
A threat of death,
A blind, demented Giant.

AUTUMN WIND.

It sings, and every flower and weed
Bestows a tributary seed
Of life again to live.
I listen, but a sterile tear,
Alas! no recompense to bear!
Is all I have to give.

ICE.

I once was water, and again
My former self shall be,
No keep of Cold
May captives hold
A spirit of the Sea.
Beyond this prison wall of Pain,
So echoless and chill,
Despite his guardsmen Frost and Snow,
Anon through Dimple-gate I go,
To wander where I will.

TWILIGHT.

Like Ruth, she follows when the reaper Day
Lets fall the slender shadows in her way;
Then—winnowing the darkness—home again,
She counts her golden grain.

PERSONALS.

Homeopathy and Sausages.—The following anecdote of Heinrich Heine is reprinted from Ughetti's "Physician and Patient," by the New York *Staats-Zeitung*.

Heine, returning from a tour in the south of France, met in Lyons a German violinist of his acquaintance who, on parting, entrusted to his care a rather peculiar present for a mutual friend, a homeopathic physician in Paris. The gift was a large Lyonnaise "salami" or sausage. But the way was long, the post-chaise slow, and ennui and hunger the only traveling companions of Heine and his wife; and so it came to pass that they tasted of the sausage, which they liked so

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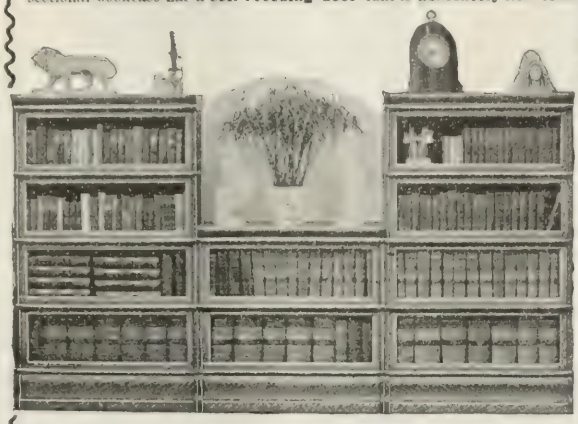

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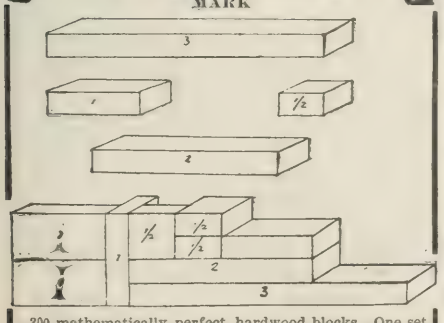

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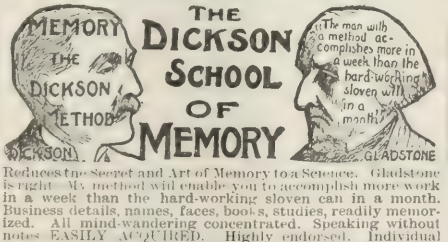

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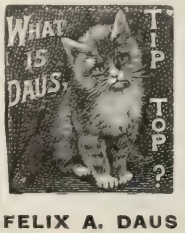

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well that little was left of it when they reached Paris. The remnant was too small to send as a present, and yet too large, perhaps, to part with without reluctance, so Heine shaved off a thin and small slice, like a section for the microscope, wrapped it carefully in vellum, and forwarded it to the physician with the following note:

"Dear Doctor: It appears from your scientific investigations that the millionth part of a grain of certain substances is capable of producing very great effects. I therefore beg you to accept the enclosed millionth part of a Lyons salami which — gave me for you. If there is truth in homeopathy, this fragment will do you as much good as the whole sausage."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Senator Tillman Informs a Reporter.—Just before the closing of the last session of Congress, says the New York *Times*, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman was stopped by a reporter, who informed the Senator that he represented a newspaper which was about to publish an article on the favorite authors and favorite recreations of the members of the Senate. Senator Tillman hesitated for a moment and said:

Every one in Washington knows my favorite recreation—having fun with McLaurin. My favorite book is 'If Christ Came to Congress.'"

The reporter thanked the Senator, and then asked if the latter could tell where Senator Depew might be found.

"Why," Senator Tillman replied, "Chauncey is in Europe. But," he added, in a look in which malice and humor struggled for the mastery, "I can give you the information you seek, for I know Senator Depew's habits and tastes thoroughly. His favorite recreation is playing pinochle, and his favorite author is E. P. Roe."

"Can you tell me his favorite work?"

"Certainly," was the reply, delivered in the blandest of tones. "Senator Depew's favorite work is 'The Opening of a Chestnut Burr.'"

Current Events.

Foreign.

January 12.—United States Ambassador McCormick presents his credentials to the Czar.

Members of the London Chamber of Commerce who visited the United States and Canada present a preliminary report.

The Macedonia agitators have decided on a revolt against Turkey beginning April 1.

January 13.—The Frence Parliament is reopened. The Chinese Government suggests that it be permitted to collect customs duties in gold in order to pay the indemnity to the powers.

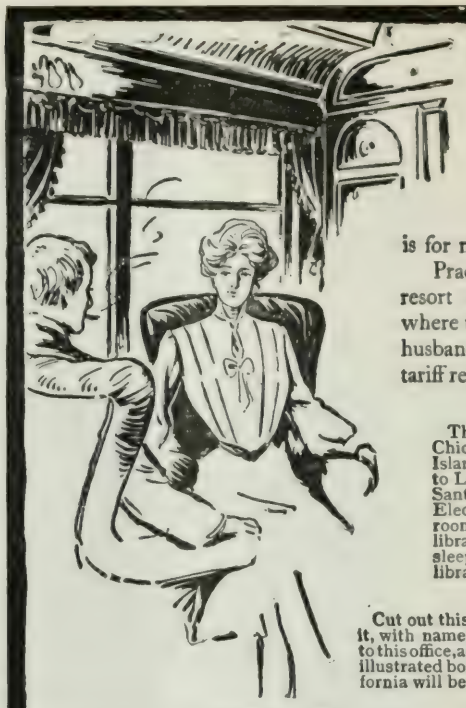
January 14.—In order to settle the financial dispute in South Africa two Transvaal colonies agree to pay £[illegible] and the Imperial Government issues a loan for a similar amount.

Former rebel tribes join the army of the Sultan of Morocco.

The German Reichstag adopts a resolution to the effect that the Government impose a duty on refined as well as crude petroleum.

January 15.—The Rand mine owners agree to pay a $150,000,000 war contribution.

Ex-members of the revolutionary army in Cuba threaten to revolt if not paid by March 1.



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Baron von Sternberg talks of the duties of his new post as German chargé d'affaires at Washington.

January 16.—The German Reichstag adopts a resolution aimed at the "most favored nation" treaties with the United States and Argentina.

January 17. An agreement for a separation is reached between the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Saxony.

Russia replies to the note of Great Britain regarding the sugar duties.

The German warship *Panther* shells Fort San Carlos, Venezuela.

January 18. M. de Blowitz, the famous correspondent of the London *Times*, dies in Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 12.—*Senate:* The free coal resolution and the Omnibus Statehood bill are discussed.

House: A resolution instructing the committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to investigate the coal situation is adopted.

January 13.—*Senate:* Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, speaks on the tariff and Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, replies.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is considered.

January 14. *Senate:* The Coal Duty Rebate bill is passed. The Militia Reorganization bill is passed.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is discussed. The Coal Duty Rebate bill is passed, and is sent to the President for signature.

January 15.—*Senate:* Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, speaks on the coal question. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, speaks in favor of the Omnibus Statehood bill.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is passed and consideration of the Department of Commerce bill is begun.

January 16.—*House:* Private war claims are discussed.

January 17.—*House:* A bill providing for a department of commerce and labor is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 12.—The administration of Governor Dole in Hawaii is criticised by the Senate Committee that visited the islands.

President Mitchell addresses a letter to the anthracite miners calling upon them to increased the coal production.

The Coal Strike Commission resumes its sittings in Philadelphia.

Reed Smoot, candidate for United States Senator from Utah, refuses to accept the suggestion of President Roosevelt that he withdraw from the contest.

January 13.—The President decides to retain Judge Taft in the Philippines.

A bill suspending the duties on coal for one year is prepared by the Ways and Means Committee.

Colombia offers to refer the question of rental for the Panama Canal route to the Hague tribunal.

January 14.—Judge William R. Day is named to succeed Judge Shiras, who is expected to retire from the Supreme Court.

January 15.—President Roosevelt signs the Coal Duty Rebate bill.

The National Board of Trade, at its closing session, urges the ratification of reciprocity treaties where they would prove mutually advantageous.

January 16.—Custom officials are ordered to admit coal free of duty.

January 17.—The Inspector of Immigration for Canada, Izard, is suspended.

Admiral Dewey returns to Washington.

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CXVII.—MOTTO: "Animi."

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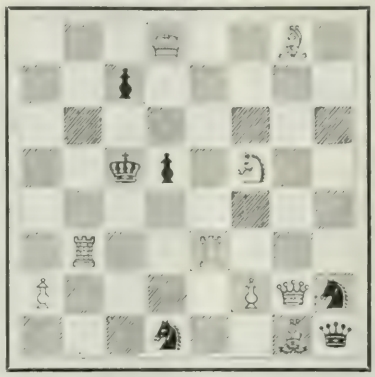


White—Nine Pieces.

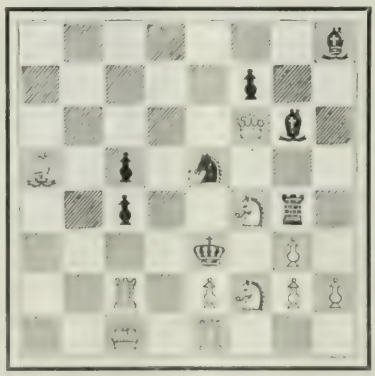
3K2B1; 2p5; 8; 2kp1S2; 8; 1R2R3; P4PQs; 3s2Bq.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 800.

CXVIII.—MOTTO: "Obra de común, obra de ningúun."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

1b; 1p2; 1Q3; B1pis; 2pzS1; 1k1P1; 2R1PSPP; 1K1R.

White mates in two moves.

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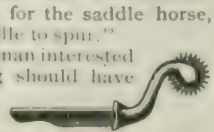

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Editor Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

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"I repeat, I consider your pamphlet the most important issued since the war in demonstrating by indisputable facts the condition of the South before, during and since the war, and removing false and untrue impressions as to the South and her people, showing also her marvelous recuperation from ruin and her present wonderful prosperity.

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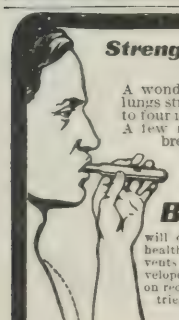

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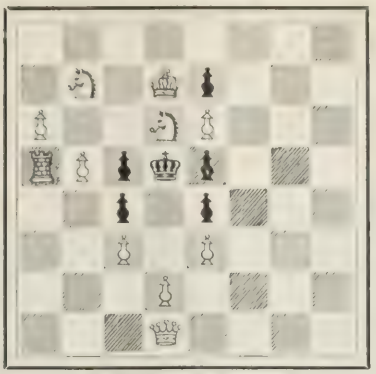
Problem 801.

CXIX.—MOTTO: "Simplex munditiis."
Black—Six Pieces.

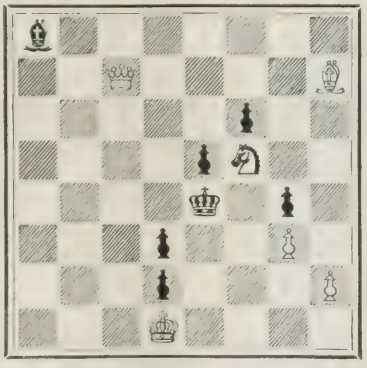


White—Eleven Pieces.

b3; 1 S 1 K p 3; P 2 S P 3; R P p k p 3; 2 p 1 p 3; 2 P 1 P 3; 3 P 4; 3 Q 4.
White mates in two moves

Problem 802.

CXX.—MOTTO: "Simplex veri sigillum."
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

b 7; 2 Q 4 B; 5 p 2; 4 p S 2; 4 k 1 p 1; 3 p 2 P 1; 3 p 3 P; 3 K 4.
White mates in two moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 787. CV.: R-R 8.

No. 788. CVI.: Author's Key: R—K 7.
Second solution: Q—Q 6.

No. 789. CVII.

1. R—Kt 4 / P—Kt 3, ch	2. K x P / P x R	3. K x P, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Q—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—R sq, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 4	2. K—Kt 6 / P x R	3. K x P (B 3), mate
1. ..... / P—K 6	2. Q x P ch / K x Q	3. B x P, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. Kt—K 3 ch / K—Q 5	3. R x B, mate

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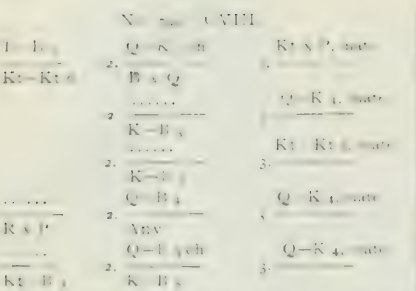

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. J. W. Bell, Boston, Mass.; M. M. bl., Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. DeBos, New Orleans; P. S. Ferguson, Bridgeport, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can., Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; L. Russ, Corning, Ark.; E. N. K., Harrisburg; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N.Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati.

787, 788: "Twenty-three"—Philadelphia; the Hon. A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; E. J. Oberholser, Brooklyn; Dr. T. B. Turnbaugh, Bloomfield, Mo.; Prof. J. R. Hawkins, Dawson, Ga.

788: T. O. B., Franklin, Va.; F. Edwards, Sewickley, Pa.

788, 789: R. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

788, 789, 790: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

789: J. F. Herrick, Cleveland.

Comments (787): "Very ingenious and deceptive"—G. D.; "Very pretty, rather new"—F. S. S.; "Very shrewd, indeed"—G. P.; "Good"—C. N. F.; "Very fine"—"Twenty-three"; "Fine key"—E. J. O.

789: "Second move not always apparent"—M. M.; "Good, what there is of it"—G. D.; "Key bad, as it puts two of Black's pieces" F. S. F.; "Key questionable; scant economy; but a few pointed beauties to spare"—J. C. J. W.; "Quite a puzzler"—G. P.; "Subsidy much varied"—C. N. F.

789: "Better than it seems to the casual observer"—M. W. H.; "Rather difficult'—M. M.; "Has some good points and some serious faults"—G. D.; "A tough proposition. Has more 'tries' than any problem I have seen" F. S. F.; "Difficultness seems to be the main feature. It is like picking the lock of an empty jewel-casket"—J. C. J. W.

In addition to those reported, O. C. P. got 779, 786; W. G. H., 783–786; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, 784.

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1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., No. 5 NEW YORK, JANUARY 31, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 667

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FEELINGS AROUSED BY THE SAN CARLOS BOMBARDMENT.

THE great majority of the American press voice the feeling that the German bombardment of the fort and village of San Carlos, on the Venezuelan coast, was unjustified and untimely. The Baltimore *American* calls it "wantonly reckless" and "outrageous," and the Pittsburg *Gazette* calls it "brutal and unwarranted." It showed "a brutal indifference to the claims of humanity and to the good opinion of the civilized world," in the view of the Detroit *Journal*; and it "has managed in a day," so the Philadelphia *Press* declares, "to destroy whatever effect in public approval and popular good feeling Prince Henry won in six weeks of arduous effort." The Philadelphia *North American* is beginning to believe Lord Beresford's declaration that Germany is really testing the Monroe Doctrine, and the Columbus *Citizen* begins to suspect that "the Berlin Government is bent on the destruction of the Venezuelan republic." Says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*: "The course pursued by Germany, taken altogether, is gradually arousing a sentiment in this country which is akin to that which was created by the destruction of the *Maine* in the harbor of Havana barely four years ago. If the Germans desire to reawaken the American people as they were aroused by that terrible tragedy, they are going about the business in a promising way."

Various explanations of the bombardment have been made. One is that the German cruiser *Panther* wanted to enter the lagoon which the fort guarded, to look for a Venezuelan gunboat hiding there, and another is that trade between Venezuela and Colombia was being carried on through the lagoon and adjoining waters, which the blockading fleet determined to stop. In either of these cases, say the American critics, the Germans would have done well to have considered the results of their action on American feeling, and would also have done well to remember that the whole matter is in process of negotiation, and that such a bombardment might seriously interfere with a peaceful settlement. The New York *Times* says, for example:

"Worse international manners than Germany has exhibited from the beginning of this wretched Venezuela business have rarely come under the observation of civilized men. . . . Venezuela's peace commissioner was on his way to Washington, was almost at his destination, when the *Panther* opened fire. The Venezuelan Government had assented to a plan of peaceful settlement. The allies in this disgraceful war had assented to it. The preliminary negotiations were about to begin at Washington, in quarters provided and under arrangements made by our Government. This is the moment chosen by the commander of a German gunboat to renew hostilities. Beaten off in his first attempt, he summons other German gunboats to his aid and opens a furious bombardment.

"Rudeness is not dignity, says Chancellor von Bülow. That these proceedings in the Caribbean are either dignified or decent

MRS. BOWEN, PRES. CASTRO, MRS. CASTRO, MR. BOWEN (U. S. Minister).

on the part of the German empire can not be successfully maintained by anybody on the basis of present information. The officials of the German Foreign Office predict that the incident will 'renew anti-German agitation in the United States.' Agitation, perhaps not; but indignation, certainly. We are accustomed to show resentment when occasion makes its concealment impossible.

"The British Government is in the dark about this bombardment, and the English people regard it as they have regarded the entire transaction in which Germany has entangled them—with disgust.

"Unless it be officially explained and disavowed from Berlin, this wanton renewal of hostilities at a time when peace negotiations, favored and aided by us, are in progress will wear in the eyes of the world the aspect of an affront to our Government. We are in a position to ask what it means."

The Boston *Herald*, however, fails to find that "the mind of the average American has been particularly ruffled by the various events that have transpired," and remarks that "the intense excitement, said by European newspapers to prevail in the United States, is a state of mind much more apparent to observers 3,000 miles or more away than it is to those living on the

spot." The Philadelphia *Record* accepts the explanation that the reduction of Fort San Carlos was necessary to the complete blockade of Maracaibo, as mentioned above. It says:

"The action of the German captains from the viewpoint of a naval commander on blockade duty was entirely regular. A blockade must be effectively maintained, else it becomes invalid. The captains were bound either to make the isolation of Maracaibo sure or abandon the attempt to keep the port closed. President Castro would have been quick to avail himself of any flaw to challenge the legality of the blockade. As to the negotiations for a settlement, they do not operate as a stay of hostilities; that is specifically declared by the treaty of The Hague, which contains the latest expression of the law of nations on the subject. The wisdom of the proceedings at Maracaibo, however, is more than doubtful. Even assuming that the naval commanders had no discretion in the matter and that it was their duty to maintain a close blockade, it would have been good policy on the part of the Government at Berlin under existing circumstances to instruct its naval representatives not to go to the extreme limit in the exercise of the rights of war."

THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

SPEEDY ratification is expected for the treaty signed in Washington last week by Secretary Hay and Dr. Herran, Colombia's representative, providing the terms for the construction of the Panama Canal. By this treaty the United States leases a strip of land six miles wide across the isthmus for one hundred years, with the privilege of renewing the lease for another century. Colombia is to receive $10,000,000 down for the right to build the canal, the transfer of her interest in the Panama Railroad, the lease of the territory, and for all privileges granted during the first ten years; and is to receive $250,000 a year for the eleventh and all subsequent years. The French company, it will be recalled, is to receive $40,000,000 for its charter and property and the work it has done on the canal. In addition to these payments, it is estimated that the canal will cost about $150,000,000, perhaps much more.

The Boston *Transcript* voices the sentiment of the great majority of the American press in the following comment:

"The American public will experience a sense of profound satisfaction over the favorable turn that this matter has taken. The Panama route has appealed from the outset to all unprejudiced minds as so incomparably superior to any other that was possible, that to have been balked when negotiations were so far advanced and compelled to adopt an inferior alternative would have been not merely a national but an international misfortune. A great deal of underhand work has undoubtedly been done in the hope of accomplishing the defeat of this measure. Signs of it may have been visible at a number of points, and had it succeeded it would have involved the country in humiliation as well as in loss. Any other plan, even if it could have been worked out, would have taken a good deal more time and cost a good deal more money, only to render an inferior service when consummated.

"Since the canal commission pronounced so strongly in favor of the Panama scheme, and Congress, on the strength of its recommendation and its own more rational consideration of the practical features of this great work, invested the President with authority to proceed to the acquisition of the French company's property and the completion, there has been little discussion of the comparative merits of that route and any other. The country was satisfied, convinced, and even pleased with the outcome. The fire of the opposition was effectually drawn, and the only warfare since maintained against the enterprise has been of a guerilla character only. . . . . .

"We have now reached a point where no steps backward need be taken. The future history of this enterprise should be one of uninterrupted progress. The American people want the canal and have long wanted it. Now that the way is open to build it on the best terms and under the best conditions, we have an opportunity that is not likely to knock twice."

An opinion that is interesting because almost solitary is expressed in the following paragraphs from the New York *Herald:*

"In defiance of popular sentiment and common sense President Roosevelt has rejected the American canal across the isthmus and elected to take over the discredited scheme for completing the ditch of death in Panama.

"It is a stupendous blunder. *Herald* readers are familiar with the fatal objections to the Panama route, climatic, engineering, and technical, capped by the fact that the climate is deadly, the canal unavailable for sailing-vessels, and the steaming distance between our North Atlantic and North Pacific ports is three days longer than by the Nicaragua route.

"By the terms of the act passed by Congress last June the President, it is true, was directed to give preference to the Panama route, provided a good title could be obtained to the property of the French speculators and a satisfactory treaty negotiated with Colombia, giving us perpetual control over a six-mile strip of territory from sea to sea. How can the treaty sent to the Senate yesterday be regarded as satisfactory?

"While the text is not yet made public its general provisions are known, and they are sufficient to condemn it, while over and above there lies the impressive fact that the existing Colombia authorities are not competent to make a binding treaty. The country has long been in a state of political upheaval, the treasury is empty, and no congress has met for three years. It is proposed to call one to ratify the action of the Executive, but this body can not be created and brought together until after our own Congress shall have departed from Washington.

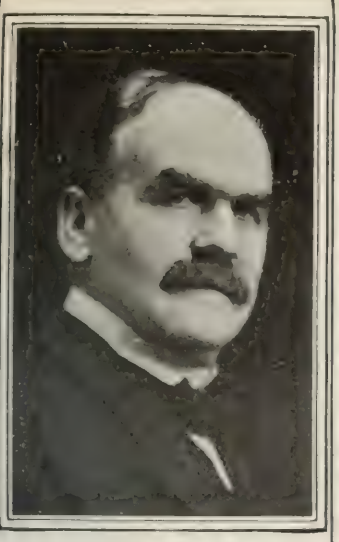
"Therefore if the Senate ratifies the treaty it must be sent to take its chances, with all that this phrase implies, in that turbulent land. If it should be rejected, in what a humiliating position would the United States be placed—and Señor Concha,

HELPING CUBA.

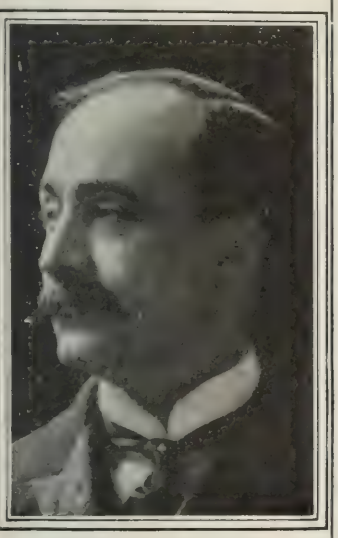
—*La Lucha, Havana.*

NOT ONE DOLLAR FOR RECIPROCITY, BUT MILLIONS FOR INVESTMENT AND ANNEXATION.

CUBAN VIEWS OF US.



ALBERT J. HOPKINS (REP.), of Illinois.



CHESTER I. LONG (REP.), of Kansas.

WELDON B. HEYBURN (REP.), of Idaho.

NEW REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

recently Colombian Minister at Washington, has gone home proclaiming that he will do all he can to prevent his people from accepting the treaty. The Panama scheme, nurtured in scandal, seems destined to remain tainted until the end."

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

COLORADO, Delaware, and Utah have furnished the chief political subjects for newspaper comment during the past few days, in their senatorial elections; and the general opinion appears to be that the situations in Colorado and Delaware would have been prevented by the popular election of Senators, a reform that seems to be favored by nearly everybody outside of the Senate itself. Utah, as expected, has replaced Senator Joseph L. Rawlins (Dem.) with Reed Smoot (Rep.), whose portrait, with an article on his case, appeared in these columns last week. Delaware is still without Senators; Mr. Addicks lacks six votes of election, and has apparently little prospect of getting them. In Colorado, one party being in control of the House and the other of the Senate, the election started with an effort by each party to unseat enough opponents to enable it to carry the election. Finally, the Democrats held a "rump" session, composed of Democrats, and reelected Mr. Teller. The election, under the circumstances, will, it is thought, be disputed.

The papers of each party in Colorado arraign the members of the other party as evil incarnate. The Denver *Republican* (Rep.) reports that the Democrats who were unseated, and some who were not, obtained their seats "by the most colossal, audacious, and transparent frauds that ever disgraced an election in Colorado"; but it refers to the Democratic attempt to unseat Republicans as "a high-handed act of usurpation and oppression for a parallel to which one must look to those periods of the world's history when law was set aside that unscrupulous power might prevail." It remarks further:

"No Republican representative with an honest drop of blood in his veins can fail to resent this infamous attempt on the part of the Democratic majority in the Senate, which owes its own official existence to the very same frauds it is endeavoring to protect in the House—to prevent the decision of the House contests on their merits regardless of all considerations.

"Coercion is absolutely incompatible with freedom, and any Republican who helps, either directly or indirectly, in making this Democratic bluff good, by failing to aid in the unseating of the Democratic representatives whose title to office rests upon fraud, must wear the collar of the opposition and must be regarded as false to his own party."

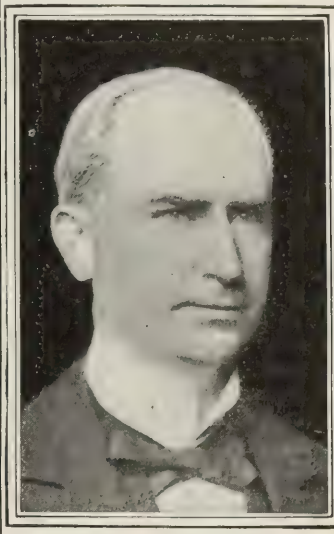
Turning to the Denver *News* (Dem.), one learns what villains the other fellows are:

"Revolution and disregard of the law and the Constitution marked the proceedings of the Republicans in both Houses yesterday. In the Senate Lieutenant-Governor Haggott and the minority of eleven Republicans went through a ridiculous imitation of unseating eight Democratic senators. The lieutenant-governor in the chair refused to entertain motions made by Democrats, declared carried motions made by Republicans and which were voted for by only eleven of the thirty-five senators.

"After the pretended unseating of Democrats had been gone through with, Senator Adams asked the lieutenant-governor if he declined to entertain a motion by a Democratic senator, and on his reply that he did so decline, Senator Adams took the gavel and the session proceeded with its business. The Republican senators present declined to vote on any motion, and all that were made were carried by the unanimous vote of the Democratic majority. The Senate then unseated Senators Dick and McDonald, thus restoring a Democratic majority of two on joint ballot of the two houses.

"No more disgraceful proceeding than that of the lieutenant-governor ever was seen in a deliberative assembly. His actions were utterly absurd, and the course which he followed could have been outlined only by desperate and conscienceless men.

WILLIAM J. STONE (DEM.), of Missouri



JAMES P. CLARKE (DEM.), of Arkansas.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS (DEM.), of Nevada.

NEW DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

A FAIR PRICE, BUT NO TAX TO TYRANNY.
—*The Chicago News.*

In the lieutenant-governor's room was gathered a gang of toughs and thugs, brought there for the purpose of entering the senate chamber and forcibly ejecting Democratic senators and the officers of the senate. Fortunately the precaution had been taken to secure the presence of a number of policemen in plain clothes in the corridors of the building. When the leaders of the thugs looked them over the plan to use physical force was abandoned.

"The majority of the senate remained in session and declined to adjourn. The lieutenant-governor then sent a message to Governor Peabody, asking him to call out the militia and break the doors and adjourn the senate by force.

"When it is remembered that during all these proceedings there were present in the senate twenty-four duly elected and seated Democratic senators and only eleven Republican senators, the anarchical character of the program which Haggott, under orders from Walcott, attempted to carry out will be realized. If such a thing were possible in this State, then might it be said that law and order indeed had taken their flight and that Colorado had been given over to the rule of creatures of the slums, gathered to override constitutional government by brute force. The proper punishment for such violation of law and decency would be a lengthy term in the penitentiary for all concerned in it."

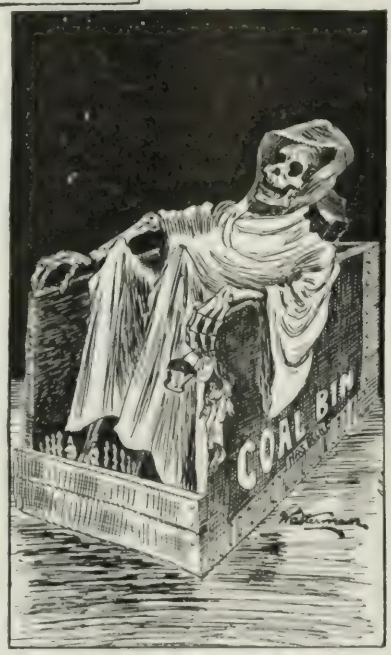
Many new faces will appear in the next Senate as a result of the recent elections. Ex-Governor James P. Clarke (Dem.), of Arkansas, will succeed James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee; ex-Governor William J. Stone (Dem.), of Missouri, will succeed George Graham Vest (Dem.); Francis G. Newlands (Dem.) will succeed William M. Stewart from Nevada; Albert J. Hopkins (Rep.) will succeed William E. Mason (Rep.) from Illinois; Chester I. Long (Rep.) will succeed W. A. Harris (Dem.) from Kansas; Judge Weldon Heyburn (Rep.) will succeed Henry Heitfeld (Dem.) from Idaho, and Senators Alger, of Michigan, and Kittridge, of South Dakota, who have been filling unexpired terms by gubernatorial appointment, have been regularly elected.

ANTHRACITE coal is cut \$1 a ton in New York. That seems cheap enough, but the New Yorkers are looking for the price to be \$1, they can't buy any for less than \$10.—*The Chicago News.*

SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCES AGAIN.

A SUPREME COURT decision that, in the opinion of the Chicago *Journal*, "will bring consternation to thousands of people who have resorted to the Western courts to obtain easy divorces," was handed down on the 19th, and has stirred up a good deal of remark. About 320,000 divorces have been granted in this country in the last twenty years, the New York *World* informs us, and the number is increasing with alarming rapidity. South Dakota has the reputation of being the easiest place in the country for obtaining the severance of the marriage tie, and it is a South Dakota divorce that the Supreme Court declares invalid. The case is stated as follows by the Brooklyn *Times*:

"The Supreme Court's most recent decision on the Dakota divorce question is that a State may regulate the grounds for divorce of its citizens. The decision is by a divided court—five to three—Justices Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham dissenting. Justice Holmes took no part in the case, having delivered the opinion in the case when it was decided in the supreme court of Massachusetts. Charles H. Andrews, of Boston, by will devised certain property to the wife of his son, Charles S. Andrews, and Kate Jackson Andrews, from whom the latter had obtained a divorce in South Dakota, brought suit for the property, on the ground that that divorce and his subsequent marriage to Annie Andrews were invalid. This claim was sustained by the probate court of Suffolk county and the supreme court of Massachusetts, which held that the divorce was of no force and effect in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Justice White, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, said there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States which deprived the State of Massachusetts of the power to legislate for its own citizens. It being shown that Andrews' domicile was in Massachusetts, and his residence in South Dakota a fraud made for the express purpose of obtaining the divorce, it was not necessary that the State of Massachusetts should give 'faith and credit' to the decree granted by the South Dakota court, and the law of Massachusetts providing against just such cases is upheld."



PRESENT OCCUPANT OF THE COAL BIN.
—*The Ohio State Journal.*

STRIKERS ARE STILL DENIED WORK.—MITCHELL.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

COAL FAMINE SKETCHES.

The Chicago *Record-Herald* makes the following comment on this decision:

"In a question of this kind vitally affecting the basis of orderly and organized society, the people are not disposed to patiently tolerate any quibbling over legal technicalities. A Massachusetts divorcee may have become legally a 'citizen of South Dakota' under the law of that State defining citizenship by residing there six months, but the law of South Dakota can not destroy his citizenship in Massachusetts, especially when he has returned to that State to reside. Under the demoralizing and disintegrating complications growing out of such scandalous State enactments, which threaten the fabric of decent and well-ordered society, the sentiment in favor of a national divorce law is rapidly gathering irresistible force."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"This decision of the United States Supreme Court is of great importance in the way of breaking down the easy-divorce machinery of certain of the States. No citizen of any other State, going to South Dakota or elsewhere for a divorce, can be sure that he stands divorced when he returns to the State of his regular domicile with a decree in his pocket. He is likely to find himself as much married as ever, and to find the courts of his own State standing by the partner in his earlier marriage in the contention that he is still legally bound thereto and responsible. Such a decision accordingly tends to injure very materially the divorce industry of such States as South Dakota, and remove the obstacles in the way of voluntary action on the part of all the States in securing uniformity of marriage and divorce laws. This movement has been making good progress in recent years and must receive a decided stimulus from this decision."

TAXING FRANCHISES IN NEW YORK STATE.

WHAT the Baltimore *News* calls "an outrage on the people, as well as an act of knavery," has come to light in the litigation over the franchise taxation law in New York State. When the law was passed, four years ago, classifying franchises with real estate for purposes of taxation, the corporations affected by it persuaded Governor Roosevelt to call an extra session of the legislature to amend it so as to put the power of assessing the franchises into the hands of the state tax commission. No sooner was this done, and the assessments made, than the same corporations resisted payment on the ground that assessment by the state commission was unconstitutional; and their contention was upheld last week by a decision of the appellate division of the state supreme court of the third department, sitting in Albany. "In every-day life, this sort of thing would be called a swindle," says the paper quoted above, and the New York *Tribune* observes that the victory of the corporations "is one which reflects gravely upon their honor and good faith in dealing with the people." The case is to be carried to the court of appeals, and perhaps to the United States Supreme Court; but the important feature of the situation is the evident determination of the newspapers and public men of the State that the privileged corporations shall not escape the taxation of their franchises. Controller Grout, of New York city, claims that the decision does not affect the principle of the law, but only the method of assessment; Governor Odell wants to reach the corporations in another way, by a tax on their gross receipts, and the original Ford bill, without the unconstitutional amendment, has been again introduced into the legislature. The newspapers seem to be pretty nearly unanimous in the opinion that the corporations should be brought to book in some manner. "The public mind," says the New York *Herald*, "is in no mood to tolerate or countenance legislative action that will enable these privileged corporations to escape just taxation on immensely valuable franchises which they have contrived to get for a mere song." And the New York *Press* says:

"The corporations which have set out to rob the public by robbing the tax treasury are due now to pay the full pound of flesh due the public. If it is not paid it will be nobody's fault but the legislature's. And unless we have greatly mistaken the temper of the public and its determination to make the franchise tax a fixed principle of government, not to be tampered with by anybody, every member of the legislature who flies in the face of public opinion on this question and every servant of the people whatsoever will take his official life in his hands. We have come to a point in the development of representative institutions where it must be determined whether government is solely a commercial asset of lobby agents and corporation corruptionists or whether it is the instrument of the sovereign will of the American people. No man whose brain is not impenetrable by

UNLOADING ON THE PUBLIC, AS USUAL.
—*The New York Herald.*

mental light can doubt for a fraction of a second how the issue will be determined. By their own invention the franchise tax swindlers have hanged themselves at the end of their own tether. The franchise tax, backed by the voters of both great parties, will not down. It is beyond the power of any man or any influence to do for the corporations the things which they have conspired, or to save them from still other things which they have brought upon themselves in their arrogance, which has been as blind as it is unconscionable."

CHILD LABOR IN NEW YORK CITY.

THERE has been a great outcry of late in the North against child labor in the South, particularly in the Southern cotton mills; but it now appears, according to the New York *Tribune*, "that we need to turn our attention homeward." It has been found that about 16,000 children under fourteen years are employed in New York City in spite of the law, and it has been claimed by workers among the poor that more child labor exists in New York than in all the States of the South combined, which *The Tribune* calls "a remarkable revelation." An independent body, known as the Child Labor Committee of New York, has investigated the matter, and in its report declares that "grave defects exist in the present Child Labor and Compulsory Education law, to the great injury of the rising generation and of society at large." In spite of the effective work of the State factory inspectors and the city board of health in the enforcement of the present law, children are employed before the educational test has been complied with, and they are employed under the legal age of fourteen. The committee indorses the position taken by Governor Odell, in his message to the legislature recommending the amending of the child-labor laws, and has already entered on its campaign for legislation on the subject. The committee in its report cites some phrases of the law and shows the defects "due to the loose phraseology." The law says that children shall not be employed under fourteen, but this allows them to work "if they are accompanied by a parent or elder brother or sister who is paid for the child's work (the

child's name not appearing on the pay-roll)." The ten-hour law for children under fourteen "is made difficult and almost impossible of enforcement by a clause which allows any day to be lengthened on condition that a shorter day is made of Saturday." The law allows vacation work for children twelve years old, but the committee states that "only with great difficulty can children who work during vacation be taken out of the many factories and stores in which they are widely distributed and returned to school." The report adds:

"The statutory definition of those occupations which constitute factory or mercantile work has several times been amended, but is still incomplete. Office boys, messenger, delivery, and express boys, etc., who have been protected by similar laws in other States, do not receive that protection in New York. If, in addition to a better definition in the mercantile and factory laws, the statutes were extended so as to deal with street work, *all children working for wages should be protected by law*. This is most desirable as a reenforcement of the Compulsory Education law. A measure for regulating street trades was proposed and powerfully supported under the last Administration.

"The Compulsory Education law requires of children twelve years of age merely that they should attend school eighty days. The child-labor laws say that the children shall not work until they are fourteen years old. This lack of agreement between the two laws is perhaps the most serious obstacle to the proper enforcement of either. The inspectors of this and other States are agreed that the enactment and proper enforcement of such a Compulsory Education law as that now being urged by the Association of Superintendents of Education is at the same time the most important measure for the restriction of child labor."

MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER,

Who thinks that "quality, not quantity, is imperatively needed" in the modern family.

The work of investigation is being continued under the direction of Miss Helen Marot, says *Charities* (New York), and one of the "most striking features" has been the "large number of children found beyond the pale of the present law." These include the newsboys, bootblacks, pedlers, office boys, messengers, and telegraph boys and those who deliver for the express companies. There are children who deliver milk from four in the morning until the opening of school, and others who work before and after school. Twenty-eight of the newsboys questioned made less than $1 a week. Out of one hundred newsboys, sixty-seven were twelve years old or under. Those of the boys who go to school sell their papers after half-past three in the afternoon until as late as midnight, and some later. The condition among the delivery boys seems to be worse. The committee investigated the case of an express company that employed children of eleven years and upward from seven in the morning until about nine and ten at night. On Friday and Saturday nights they work until midnight, and, if all the packages are not delivered at midnight on Saturday, the children have to work on Sunday.

One of the investigators, Mr. Poole, of the University Settlement, as quoted in *Charities*, found near Newspaper Row over one hundred boys sleeping in the streets. "Other hundreds sleep in stables, condemned buildings, back-rooms of low saloons, and halls of tenements. This sleep they piece out at intervals." He found boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen working in the Chinese quarter of the city, cooking opium pills and running errands for the white women who frequent these dives, from 8 P.M. until after 8 the next morning. In Wall Street, too, Mr. Poole found hundreds of stock-runners below fourteen years of age.

"Compared to this the child slavery of the South is the greatest freedom," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. "There is nothing in Southern factories," it adds, "to be compared to this, and yet the evils that exist in Southern factories might be abated." The Philadelphia *Record* remarks that "if private persons can find cases enough to warrant organization, there can be no excuse for the paid agents of the State whose sole duty is to maintain the integrity of the law."

Among the executive officers of the Child Labor Committee are Dr. William H. Maxwell, superintendent of public schools in New York, William H. Baldwin, Dr. Felix Adler, and Robert Hunter. Other prominent persons behind the movement include Dr. Lyman Abbott, Jacob A. Riis, Robert C. Ogden, and Bishop Potter.

SMALL FAMILIES, OR LARGE?

MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER stirred up a pretty warm discussion not long ago by declaring for small families, rather than large, on the ground that "parents have a right to claim some of the desirable things of life for themselves, and should not be required to make their whole existence a sacrifice for children." Her critics denounced this as a selfish view of the matter. She now returns to the attack (in *The North American Review*) by declaring that her view is not only best for the parent, but best for the child, and best for society. She says:

"The responsibility of every parent is twofold; first, to the child; second, to society. The child's absolute right is to have a fair start. Society's absolute right is to have in every new member a help and not a hindrance. Both the child and society are wholly at the mercy of parents. If parents produce children with proper physical, mental, and moral endowments, and if they are able to give their children the care and training necessary for the development of these qualities, then they are entitled to the gratitude of both the children and society; but if they fail in either respect, they commit a crime against both."

Hundreds of thousands of deaf, blind, feeble-minded, insane, criminal, pauper, and other dependent and delinquent children, now a burden upon society, stand, we are told, as living arguments to show that not more children are needed, but better ones:

"It seems a hopeless undertaking to lift up the race into higher conditions, with such children continually brought into existence by hundreds of thousands. Disease begets disease, crime breeds crime, and a crowded population is the most fruitful cause of both. The most utterly discouraging feature of the slums in our cities is the immense number of children that swarm in them, and yet to begin with them is the only chance for lessening crime and misery. If the over-production would cease only for a few generations, the problems could be solved. The Divine Father never would have given the command to 'increase and multiply' such as these. It is principally because the families are so large that they are so terribly poor, and that the parents become discouraged and reckless and seek to forget their wretchedness in dissipation."

Many will no doubt admit that such an argument holds good against large families among people who are defective, delinquent, and dependent. But how about the well-to-do, the strong, the educated? Mrs. Harper says, in regard to them:

"It is also insisted that people of means and education should have a large number of children because the poor and ignorant produce so many. But does it help the latter to become desira-

ble citizens, to place over them a still greater number who are infinitely better prepared in every way for the battle of life? The immense reproduction of the lower classes is unavoidable; and, instead of trying to outnumber them, the better classes can more effectually serve society by having smaller families themselves, and applying the surplus parental affection and care, and the surplus time and money, toward fitting those unfortunates for respectable and useful lives. Over one-fourth of our entire population now is composed of children of school age, and there is not a large city in the United States which has sufficient accommodations to give a full day's tuition to all those who wish it.

"At the usual rate of increase, the next census will record a population of 100,000,000 in the United States. This is all that the area of our country and the condition of our industries require. If this population should remain stationary, all the harassing questions of the present could be solved—the labor problem, the school problem, the social problem, and the rest. Employment could be provided for all, and, with the inevitable increase of the demand for labor unaccompanied by an increase in the supply of laborers, the wage question would settle itself. Men could afford to marry, and the frugal and industrious could secure a home and more than a living. All the children could be properly educated, and there would be a place for them when they were ready for work, which would not be until they had reached a suitable age. This would be not only the most prosperous nation on earth, but a nation of the most prosperous individuals. There would be also a mental and moral development such as never has been approximated in the world's history."

PROPOSED HARMONY OF TEMPERANCE AND LIQUOR INTERESTS.

NO doubt a large number of temperance workers will be surprised to learn that the best interests of temperance and of the liquor trade are identical. That proposition is demonstrated to the satisfaction of *Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Whisky and Wine Market* (Chicago) by the Toronto *Liquor Journal*, which says:

"The true interests of the liquor trade and the best interests of temperance are, after all, about the same. Both are radically opposed to the evils of habitual intemperance; and it is a pity, therefore, that this ceaseless war between so-called temperance organizations and the liquor trade could not call a truce and join hands for the proper and healthy promotion of the object both have at heart.

"It is quite unnecessary for the liquor trade to take any hypocritical stand on temperance or claim any sentimental motives for their temperance principles. On purely commercial grounds, cold self-respect if you will, temperance in its best and broadest sense is the sincere desire of all the better minds in the trade. Unless the trade discourage drunkenness, respectable men will not engage in the retail trade; and with disreputable and irresponsible men in control of the sale of liquor, the industry becomes unprofitable. This is the motive back of the vigorous opposition of the industry to prohibitory laws. We are quite aware that prohibition will not decrease the consumption of spirits, but we do know that the unlicensed sale that follows prohibition puts the traffic in the hands of the lowest element in the community, who, having no financial responsibility or moral character, are not, to say the least, desirable customers.

"So it will be seen that temperance is in the interests of the trade; and our fight with fanatical organizations is not against abolishing the evils of intemperance, but rather against their attempt to reduce the business to the unrestricted debauchery which would inevitably follow prohibition. Our interests lie in constantly raising the standard of the business, in license laws that make the trade both respectable and profitable; and by thus offering an incentive to honorable men to go into the retail trade, we can alone hope to keep the industry profitable for the manufacturers. The deeper and broader thinkers in the temperance ranks have seen the futility of making mankind good by act of Parliament, and recognizing that the evils of alcohol arise from its abuse rather than its use, they counsel the quiet reform of the trade rather than impossible attempts at prohibition.

"No, the trade and temperance are not enemies; they are the best of friends; only a few extremists wage a ceaseless and ridiculous war on us, and in self-defense we must oppose their misguided efforts to demolish the temperance they would fain promote.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

QUOTH the Sultan of far Barcolod:
"I'll never pass under the rod!"
But altered his mind,
Saying, later: "I find
It is either the rod or the sod."—*Puck.*

THE shortage in the feather supply has forced down up.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

YOU make no mistake when you address your coal dealer "Dear Sir."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

"AN evening with Burns" will be a delightful change from our evenings with frostbites.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF China had her coal-mines in running order, the payment of the indemnity would be a simple proposition.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

NOW that the Government has taken its tariff off coal, the dealers ought to be willing to remove some of theirs.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IF we live through the week with no duty on coal, Congress might cautiously experiment with some of the other necessities of life.—*The Chicago News.*

YALE students are to collect the voices of all remaining Indian tribes in a phonograph. Presumably Yale is planning a new yell.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SENATOR TILLMAN wonders why the mobs do not rise in this country. Perhaps it is because he has the floor. One mob at a time, please!—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IN northern Sweden the people are eating wood bark and in Kansas they are burning corn. What the world needs now is a wireless express service. *The Chicago News.*

THOSE 70,000 Swedish people who are living on ground pine bark and moss don't know anything about health foods, and think it is a hardship.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"Did Johnson's purchase include also the good-will of the business?" "There wasn't any good-will to it. It was a coal dealer that Johnson bought out."—*The Syracuse Herald.*

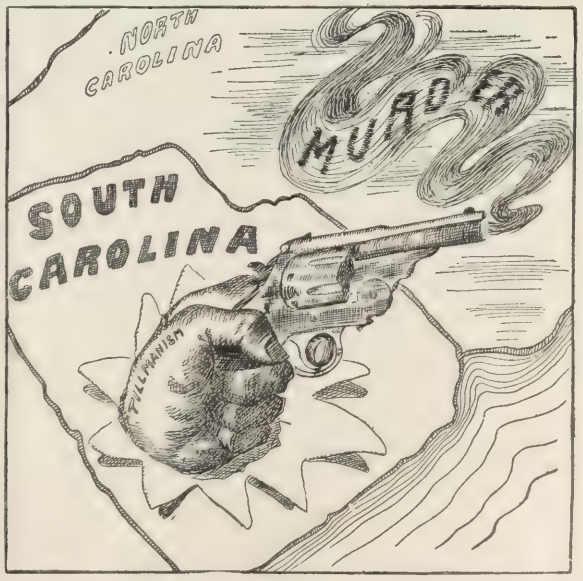
THE big college athletic events are being arranged. In pursuance of an old custom, commencement exercises will also be held some time early in the summer.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOUTH CAROLINA, by the way, is the State that lately protested that it would be forever disgraced if a peaceable and intelligent colored man were allowed to assume a public office.—*The Chicago News.*

THE lieutenant-governor of South Carolina will have to shoot down several thousand editors if he proposes to assassinate all the editors who have denounced him.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE outbreak of recrimination between Germany and England make us believe we gave the wrong pronunciation to Kipling's "The Rowers." The row grows worse daily.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF the coal combine insists on squeezing us, we shall insist, at least, on its giving $5,000,000 to a university or a library, or something. That's the present-day theory of philanthropy.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*



SOUTH CAROLINA BREAKS OUT AGAIN.
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A FRENCH "MISSIONARY OF LITERATURE."

IN one of his suggestive essays, Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fezensac, the French littérateur who has just arrived in the United States, coins a notable designation for those who seek to extend beyond the limits of a country the spirit of its culture. "Missionaries of literature" is the term that he uses; and he cites in illustration the names of Baudelaire, the French translator of Poe, and of the Vicomte de Vogué, interpreter of D'Annunzio, Tolstoy, and Dostoievski. "It is as a 'missionary of literature,'" remarks the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "that M. de Montesquiou visits the New World . . . His mission will be to reveal or explain to his hearers some of the unknown, little known, or wrongly known artists of France." From *The Critic* (December) we quote the following account of M. de Montesquiou's personality and literary achievement:

COMTE ROBERT DE MONTESQUIOU FEZENSAC,
Who has come to this country to lecture on French art and literature.
Courtesy of *The Critic*.

"'Le Fiancé de l'Idéal,' as Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fezensac has been called by an eminent French writer, is one of the most interesting figures in the literary world of contemporary Paris. A lineal descendant of d'Artagnan, that soldier made famous by Dumas, he of whom it was said that he went to war with a sword in one hand and a pen in the other, de Montesquiou is a true child of his race, and of those ancestors in whom for centuries the courage of the knight has been united to the wisdom of the statesman. Comte Robert de Montesquiou, the poet of to-day, seems almost the cavalier of the past, so much does his personality suggest the Grand Seigneur of feudal times and the belted leader of dashing romance. For twenty years he has followed a literary career, a reverent disciple of Ronsard, Racine, Alfred de Vigny, Victor Hugo, and a fellow student of Verlaine and of the latter-day poets of France. Few writers have provoked so much discussion, few have commanded so much recognition. An aristocrat by birth, his proudest quartering is that of his own talent, so that it might be said de Montesquiou has succeeded despite his inheritance of race, for in republican France of to-day the ink-pot of the tavern is presumably more inspiring than the inkstand of the study. . . . . .

"De Montesquiou's poems appeal through an exquisite refinement of mentality and through a broad and cultured sympathy. An art lover of rare acquirements, he has become the champion of artists ungratefully forgotten. His conference upon Madame Desbordes Valmore brought Paris to his feet, with the result that in its new-born enthusiasm a monument was speedily erected to this great poetess. Verlaine, Coppée, and Mirbeau all paid tribute to de Montesquiou. In 1892 appeared his first volume of verses, entitled 'Les Chauves Souris.' After this in successive order were published 'Les Hortensias Bleus,' 'Le Chef des Odeurs Suaves,' 'Le Parcours du Rêve au Souvenir,' 'Les Paons,' one of his finest works, in which the poet describes the changing glamour of precious stones, their unity to human beauty and to created art, the enigmatical title being suggested by Juno's peacock of a thousand colors, that proud bird whose sumptuous fan was composed of emeralds, topazes, rubies, and turquoises. In 'Les Perles Rouges,' the poet has found his inspiration in the park of Versailles. Here, wandering in the deserted alleys, he has caught the spirit of that past so rich in memories, and with tenderness he has woven the bow-knots and the ribbons and the roses into a lasting wreath of beauty. The melancholy bowers become peopled, and along the deserted promenades we see again the courtly crowd, and the high-heeled and perfumed procession steps lightly on those 'Trois marches de marbre rose,' whose veins of scarlet seemed an ominous forecast of that guillotine whose very victims were then reveling in the sunshine of Versailles. Monsieur de Montesquiou's last volume has only recently been published. Its title is 'Prières pour Tous.' Its success has been instantaneous. These prayers written in verse are a rosary of sonnets. Herein we find the prayers of the elements, of plants, of animals, of workers, of dreamers, of those who suffer and of those who make suffer; they are neither the prayers of the church nor of the oratory, but they are prayers of that most sacred of all sanctuaries, the human heart. They are full of fragrance and of charm. Madeleine Lemaire has illustrated this delightful book with a series of appropriate vignettes and borders which make a fitting frame to the poet's fancies."

M. de Montesquiou proposes to remain in this country until the end of April. He will deliver a number of informal lectures on literary and artistic topics, dividing his subjects under the heads: "Le Mystère," "Le Nocturne," "Le Voyage," "L'Histoire," "Le Temple," "Le Jardin," and "L'Ecrin." It is expected that he will deal, in particular, with the work of Madame Valmore, Leconte de Lisle, Barbey d'Aurevilly, Verlaine, Ernest Hello, and Paul Helleu.

TOLSTOY ON MODERN EDUCATION.

THERE are questions upon which one never can reach positive and final conclusions, confesses Count Leo Tolstoy in certain fragments on "Education" published in a Russian periodical, *Journal Dlia Veisch* (A Magazine for Everybody). On the other hand, he continues, there are questions which one settles in his own mind so absolutely and conclusively that change or abandonment of the conclusions reached is wellnigh impossible. To the latter, according to Tolstoy, belongs the question of education, which has long occupied him and which he feels that he has mastered fully. Expounding rather loosely these "final" opinions in the review named, he writes as follows:

"Man lives in order to manifest and express his individuality.

"Education—modern education—perverts and destroys individuality.

"Modern education is really the science of how, living badly, one might have good influence on children, exactly as medicine is a science teaching how to be well in spite of a mode of living contrary to nature and the laws of health. Both are cunning and empty sciences, which fail of their respective aims.

"Education appears a complex and difficult matter only so long as we try, while neglecting to improve our own natures, to educate and build up the natures of others. Once we realize that we can educate others only through educating ourselves, the great difficulties vanish, and the question becomes simple. Education is life. To know how to live is to know how to educate.

"There are two fundamental truths to be set down as rules for education: Live properly, and continue to perfect yourself; and hide nothing from the children. It is better that children should know the weak side of their parents than that they should feel that their parents have two lives—one an open life, the other a secret one. The trouble is that parents, without making any attempt at correcting their own shortcomings, try to prevent similar faults in their offspring. Hence a struggle. Children are more penetrating than adults, and they see and realize the faults of their parents, especially the greatest fault of all, hypocrisy, and consequently lose respect for them and interest in their moral precepts.

"Truth, therefore, is the first, the main condition of effectual moral education. Hence, in order to be able to tell the truth, parents must make their own life respectable and good, or at least less objectionable than it now is.

"Parents who lead an immoral life, an intemperate life, a selfish one, nevertheless demand of their children moderation, temperance, industry, respect for the rights of others. But the language of practise, example, is heard and felt by the big and the little, by strangers and by neighbors.

"Be honest and truthful; conceal nothing from children, and live so as to have no reason for concealing anything—this is the essence of education."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROBERT BROWNING'S "ATTITUDE OF DETACHMENT."

MR. STOPFORD A. BROOKE'S new volume on "The Poetry of Robert Browning"—a book characterized by the London *Times* as "the most satisfying and stimulating criticism of the poet yet published"—brings out very vividly Browning's intellectual isolation, his remoteness from the English life and thought of his time. "With steady purpose," we are told, "he refused to make his poetry the servant of the transient, of the changing elements of the world. He avoided the contemporary." We quote further:

THE REV. STOPFORD A. BROOKE.

His new book is pronounced "the most satisfying and stimulating criticism" of Browning yet published.

"During the years between 1860 and 1890, and especially during the latter half of these years, science and criticism were predominant. Their determination to penetrate to the roots of things made a change in the general direction of thought and feeling on the main subjects of life. Analysis became dearer to men than synthesis, reasoning than imagination. . . . Browning, who on another side of his genius delighted in the representation of action, anticipated in poetry, and from the beginning of his career, twenty, even thirty years before it became pronounced in literature, this tendency to the intellectual analysis of human nature. When he began it, no one cared for it; and 'Paracelsus,' 'Sordello,' and the soul-dissecting poems in 'Bells and Pomegranates' fell on an unheeding world. But Browning did not heed the unheeding of the world. He had the courage of his aims in art, and while he frequently shaped in his verse the vigorous movement of life, even to its moment of fierce activity, he went on quietly, amid the silence of the world, to paint also the slowly interwoven and complex pattern of the inner life of men."

If Browning pioneered the analytical mood in English literature, he anticipated no less strikingly the methods of "impressionism." We quote again:

"The time came, and quite lately, when art, weary of intellectual and minute investigation, turned to realize, not the long inward life of a soul with all its motives laid bare, but sudden moments of human passion, swift and unoutlined impressions on the senses, the moody aspects of things, flared-out concentrations of critical hours of thought and feeling which years perhaps of action and emotion had brought to the point of eruption. Impressionism was born in painting, poetry, sculpture, and music. It was curious that, when we sought for a master who had done this in the art of poetry, we found that Browning—who had in long poems done the very opposite of impressionism—had also, in a number of short poems, anticipated impressionist art by nearly forty years. 'Porphyria's Lover,' many a scene in 'Sordello,' 'My Last Duchess,' 'The Laboratory,' 'Home Thoughts from Abroad,' are only a few out of many. . . . He was impressionist long before impressionism arrived. When it arrived he was found out. And he stood alone, for Tennyson is never impressionist, and never could have been. Neither was Swinburne nor Arnold, Morris nor Rossetti."

Browning's essential difference from the poets of the last fifty years, declares Mr. Brooke, is found in his positive religious faith; and this "marks not only his apartness from the self-ignorance of English society, and the self-skeptical skepticism which arises from that self-ignorance, but also how steadily assured was the foundation of his spiritual life."

"In the midst of the shifting storms of doubt and trouble, of mockery, contradiction, and assertion on religious matters, he stood unremoved. Whatever men may think of his faith and his certainties, they reveal the strength of his character, the enduring courage of his soul, and the inspiring joyousness that, born of his strength, characterized him to the last poem he wrote. While the other poets were tossing on the sea of unresolved Question, he rested, musing and creating, on a green island whose rocks were rooted on the ocean-bed, and wondered, with the smiling tolerance of his life-long charity, how his fellows were of so little faith, and why the skeptics made so much noise."

There is scarcely a trace in Browning's work, as Mr. Brooke points out, of any vital interest in the changes of thought and feeling in England during the sixty years of his life. Mr. Brooke writes on this point:

"No one would know from his poetry (at least until the very end of his life, when he wrote 'Francis Furini') that the science of life and its origins had been revolutionized in the midst of his career, or, save in 'A Death in the Desert,' that the whole aspect of theology had been altered, or that the democratic movement had taken so many new forms. He showed to these English struggles neither attraction nor repulsion. They scarcely existed for him—transient elements of the world, merely national, not universal. Nor did the literature or art of his own country engage him half so much as the literature and art of Italy. He loved both. Few were better acquainted with English poetry, or reverenced it more; but he loved it, not because it was English, but of that world of imagination which has no special country. He cared also for English art, but he gave all his personal love to the art of Italy. Nor does he write, as Tennyson loved to do, of the daily life of the English farmer, squire, miller, and sailor, and of English sweethearting, nor of the English park and brook and village-green and their indwellers, but of the work-girl at Asolo, and the Spanish monk in his garden, and the Arab riding through the desert, and of the duchess and her servant flying through the mountains of Moldavia, and of the poor painters at Fano and Florence, and of the threadbare poet at Valladolid, and of the peasant-girl who fed the Tuscan outlaw, and of the poor grammarian who died somewhere in Germany (as I think Browning meant it), and of the Jews at Rome, and of the girl at Pornic with the gold hair and the peasant's hand, and of a hundred others, none of whom are

English. All his common life, all his love-making, sorrow, and joy among the poor, are outside this country [England], with perhaps two exceptions; and neither of these has the English note which sounds so soft and clear in Tennyson."

Sir Leslie Stephen, who contributes an elaborate study of "The Poetry of Robert Browning" to *The National Review* (December), is largely in agreement with Stopford Brooke's conclusions. Browning, he observes, was ever "in an attitude of detachment." He writes further:

"Browning, whatever else he was, was essentially a psychologist; not only interested, but it might seem exclusively interested, in varieties of human character and passion. So far, indeed, he represents one contemporary tendency. When the revolutionary impulse of the previous generation died away, and society was settling down for a time into a comparatively settled order, it was natural that men should begin to look about them and take stock of the social position. The novelists turned from the romance of Scott and tried like Bulwer and Thackeray and Dickens to portray the various phases of contemporary society. They make up for the want of romance by a closer psychological analysis than had satisfied their predecessors; and more or less consciously give us what may be called 'descriptive sociology' by photographic portraits of characteristic types. No one was a keener observer of character than Browning, or more profoundly interested in anything which revealed human nature. The fascination for him of a remarkable crime is sufficiently proved by the amazing plan of making a poem by repeating such a story twelve times. The English crime recorded in the 'Inn Album,' and the unpleasant vagaries of the lunatic of 'Red Cotton Night-Cap Country,' are equally singular if less successful. In that direction Browning no doubt anticipates one of the marks of modern 'realism.' He may be compared with his contemporary Balzac, who was beginning his comedy of human life a little before Browning's first publication. The contrasts are obvious enough; but the two are alike in the keen interest with which they follow the abnormal developments of human passions."

Altho it is true, concludes Sir Leslie Stephen, that Browning wasted too much time on the impracticable, "he succeeded—even by a kind of accident—in achieving so many superlative triumphs that we need not bother ourselves, if we want poetry, by puzzling over the failures."

THE FINANCIAL RETURNS OF AUTHORSHIP.

THE announcement from England that Bret Harte left a personal estate valued at only $1,800 is made the text for much newspaper moralizing on the scant rewards of literature. One commentator goes so far as to say that if an author produces only literature of the highest kind, he is certain to die in poverty. To the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, this pessimistic view appears "utterly unjustified." "The amount of money that a man leaves at his death," it says, "is by no means indicative of the amount of money that he earned while living. It merely affords a clue to the manner in which he has managed his financial affairs." We quote further:

"The records of literary history will show, as a general principle, that in this as in every other sphere of effort, the best work is certain to receive the highest compensation. And this is true not merely in our own time, but it has been true for the last century and a half. If Goldsmith, who was notoriously a prodigal, died poor, Pope, who was an excellent man of business, died rich. Sir Walter Scott died poor; but, nevertheless his pen had earned for him a princely fortune which he lost through his carelessness in business matters. Dickens began life as a bottle-washer in a blacking establishment, and at his death he left at least a quarter of a million dollars, all earned by his writings and his public readings. Thackeray also left a competence, and it might have been even more had he not been so averse to lecturing. Bulwer-Lytton began life with an encumbered estate and the most meager income; yet his novels enriched him and he died a wealthy man. Trollope's earnings from his pen alone and apart from his official salary in the government service amounted to some $400,000, as he has himself recorded. Poetry is not supposed to be lucrative, yet Byron received great sums of money for what he wrote; while Tennyson, who was an excellent manager, accumulated a sufficient fortune to maintain the dignity of a peerage.

"In our own country, the facts all point in the same direction. Irving acquired a competence by his literary labors; Fenimore Cooper died a wealthy man, and even such unworldly writers as Hawthorne and Longfellow and Lowell lived very comfortably as the result of their devotion to literature. Of course, Poe is the stock example of a neglected genius; yet, as a matter of fact, the sordid poverty in which he often lived, and in which at last he died, was due entirely to his own habits and peculiarities, which made it quite impossible for his friends to set him on his feet. Again and again he occupied positions which would have insured him a comfortable living had he cared to keep them; but he practically threw them all away through a sort of perversity of temperament.

"Hence, if now and then a popular writer dies and leaves a very small estate behind him, this does not prove that the public has been ungrateful, but it suggests rather that the writer has been incapable of profiting by the favor that has been shown him. Many bankers have died poor after possessing millions, but no one would argue from this fact that banking is an unremunerative occupation. The truth is that literature stands upon precisely the same basis as do the other professions, and the only moral to be drawn from the case of Mr. Harte is the very old one that it is far easier to acquire money than it is to save it."

THE MOST AMERICAN BOOKS.

THE editors of *The Outlook* recently submitted to a group of writers and literary students of distinction this question: "Which are the ten books, or parts of books, in prose or verse, most characteristic of American genius and life, which could not have been written on any but American soil?" The answers to this question suggest a double classification of our national literature. We are reminded, on the one hand, of books which express the American spirit; on the other, of books which deal distinctively with American themes. In the first class, Emerson's essays take the foremost place; in the second class Lowell's "Biglow Papers" and Hawthorne's New England romances are cited as most adequately representing American feeling.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University, voices an opinion which is shared by almost all the contributors to this symposium when he says: "It was always my opinion that no element of the American spirit is more essential than the often-veiled idealism; I take Emerson's 'Essays' as its noblest literary document." The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale says:

"A man who thought he knew told me that more than five million copies of the first volume of Emerson's 'Essays' have been printed in America. You know Dean Stanley said to Dr. Eliot that he had heard some thirty or forty preachers of different communions in his six weeks of America, and that in every case the sermon was by Mr. Emerson. And please to observe that he is everywhere and always distinctively American. He understands better the life of New England than any two men do of the next fifty I shall talk with. Holmes calls him 'The Buddha of the West,' and Lowell calls him 'The Yankee Plato.' Both phrases are good, and anybody who chooses to borrow them must remember the 'West' and the 'Yankee.' One of the keenest of our advisers says that the first time she saw Mr. Emerson—when she was herself a young girl—the thing which impressed her was the union in his face of the practical New Englander and the profound philosopher."

Lowell's "Biglow Papers," observes Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "takes the lead of unequivocally American books. . . . It was the fruit of our most brilliant wit, and was some-

thing absolutely unproduceable elsewhere." According to Prof. Brander Matthews, it "displays the shrewd humor and the clear thinking of the dominating element in our commingled stock." Hawthorne's literary qualities, Prof. Edward Dowden, the English critic, attempts to sum up in the following words: "Add to New England vividness of perception and New England ideality a sentiment of romance, to which the remoteness from the medieval world gives a certain wistfulness, and you have an expression for much that lay in the genius of Hawthorne." Prof. George E. Woodberry says: "'The Scarlet Letter' is a creation of spiritual nightmare, the spirit of Salem witchcraft turned to prettiness and art; but its fortune as the legacy of imagination to history is as secure as Shakespeare's kings."

Edgar Allan Poe is excluded by common consent from the list of distinctively American writers. "The native perfume," remarks Mr. Owen Wister, "is absent from . . . 'The Raven.'" And Professor Dowden declares: "I suppose that Poe would have differed little from his actual self had he been born on an Irish hillside or in a German forest, or in any ultimate dim Thule, where it was possible for a dexterous brain to rehandle the suggestions of a subtle imagination."

Walt Whitman, on the other hand, is accepted as an American of Americans. In attempting to estimate the democratic temper of American society, says Professor Munsterberg, Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," after all, "tells the whole story." "Whitman's 'barbaric yawp,'" adds Colonel Higginson, "however high or low we may class it, is absolutely cis-Atlantic. He is as essentially steeped in his national life as Poe is detached from it."

Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and Whittier's "Snowbound" are included in several of the lists presented. Thoreau's "Walden" and Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are books so thoroughly American that their credentials are hardly likely to be challenged. In regard to Cooper, however, a curious conflict of opinion is noticeable. Colonel Higginson hails Cooper as the creator of American fiction; but Dr. Hale thinks that Cooper's novels "are not really American, excepting that they tell about Indians and trails and blazed trees and rifles and buckshot and moccasins. There was no moment in Cooper's life when he would not have been pleased to have been mistaken for an Englishman." Washington Irving's Americanism is also debated, and while Professor Woodberry treats "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" as a unique contribution to our national literature, Mr. Wister is of the opinion that "much of Irving could be English."

Mr. Hamlin Garland transgresses the numerical limit imposed by *The Outlook's* question in the following comprehensive survey of our native literature:

"Bret Harte's 'Argonauts' (and humorous verse) and Joaquin Miller's 'Songs of the Sierras' and 'Pictures in Rhyme' sprang from the soil of the Pacific Slope as naturally as its pines and redwoods; in them is the old California; in Frank Norris's 'Octopus' is the modern California.

"Howells's 'Silas Lapham' and 'A Modern Instance' (and 'A Boy's Town') could not have been written by any other than a transplanted New Englander, so vivid and so true are they; and Mark Twain's 'Roughing It' and 'Life on the Mississippi' are deeply typical of Western New World humor, as are also George Ade's 'Artie' and James Whitcomb Riley's dialect verse. Riley may be said to supplement both Whittier and Lowell. Owen Wister is a good representative of the swiftly increasing literature of the Rocky Mountains, and Miss Wilkins in New England, Miss Ellen Glasgow in Virginia, and Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart in Louisiana are capital examples of the fiction which is avowedly local in its inception, but which has a wide appeal by reason of its truth and its artistic expression. To this might be added Harris's 'Uncle Remus,' Henry Fuller's 'With the Procession' (a study of Chicago life), Edward Eggleston's 'Hoosier Schoolmaster' (one of the first of local novels), Harold Frederic's 'Seth's Brother's Wife,' and Irving Bachellor's 'Eben Holden.'"

Mr. Wister finds that the American spirit is distinguished by two traits:

"First, it has Youth. We are a *young nation*, and possess the young virtues and the young faults; the hope, the daring, the generosity, the extravagance, the impatience, the irreverence of youth. But, next, we are an *old people*—Puritans, Huguenots; and this means fatalism, subtlety, a strange sadness, a pondering the problem of evil, a power of asceticism and of exaltation."

THE FATHER OF AMERICAN MUSIC.

EVERY year are published books and articles which clear up some of the more obscure corners of the early history of the country, and which bring once again into the light the names of men and women who were famous in their own time and who deserve better things than to be forgotten. In "Musical Pastels," Mr. George P. Upton has recalled to the music lovers of to-day the name of the first American composer:

"To William Billings, a good tanner, good patriot, and good Christian, of Boston, Mass., self-taught and self-made, belongs the high honor of being the first to compose music in the United States. To this sturdy eighteenth-century Yankee must also be ascribed the paternity of the church choir, the singing-school, and the secular concert of this country. Crude as his compositions were, and violating, as they did, all the conventional laws of harmony, they nevertheless were so infused with vigor, enthusiasm, and tunefulness that some of them have survived to the present time, holding their places persistently in the multitudinous modern psalmody. Rugged in style, imperfect in harmony, unpolished in composition as they are, they must ever command respect as the beginnings of American music and as a type of the same patriotism which inspired the men of Boston to throw their tea into the harbor. For Billings's sacred music was the first protest against the English psalmody, which had been in use for nearly a century and a half. . . . . .

"It was in the year 1770 that William Billings declared American musical independence. He was at that time in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and engaged in tanning in Boston. He had a common-school education and showed an early inclination toward music; but in this art he was self-taught, his only sources of knowledge being the labored and often incorrect musical grammars that prefaced the English psalters. His studio was the tannery, and upon its walls as well as upon the hides he wrote the first music with chalk."

Physically, Billings was a bundle of deformities which were matched by mental qualities equally eccentric, oddity of humor being the most conspicuous. Among his friends he counted Samuel Adams, who was very fond of music. He wrote much music of a patriotic, as well as religious, nature, and his songs were sung as much around camp-fires as in the churches. During a period of twenty-four years Billings published six collections of works of music, nearly all the tunes in which were his own composition. They were as follows: "The New England Psalm Singer" (1770); "The Singing-Master's Assistant" (1778); "Music in Miniature" (1779); "The Psalm-Singer's Amusement" (1781); "The Suffolk Harmony" (1794). We quote further:

"William Billings died September 26, 1800, and, notwithstanding the vogue of his compositions, in indigent circumstances—a not uncommon fate of innovators. His affairs must have been at a low ebb many years previously, for in 1792 there appeared in *The Massachusetts Magazine* an advertisement announcing that a large committee had been selected by the musical societies of Boston to solicit the attention of the public to proposals for publishing a volume of original American music by him, the publication to consist of 'a number of Anthems, Fugues, and Psalm Tunes calculated for public social worship or private Musical Societies.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A RETURN TO OLD METHODS IN MEDICAL PRACTISE.

WHAT seems to a French writer a justification of some of the methods of the ancients in the treatment of fever is described in *Cosmos* (December 27). The ancient view of disease was that it was a poisonous principle of some sort that had gotten into the body and must be expelled. This is not so very different from the modern view that many diseases are due to toxins elaborated by bacteria. The writer in *Cosmos* condemns all treatment of mere symptoms. In the French military hospitals of the first half of the century just past, he tells us, the number of prospective patients was always asked in advance so that the authorities might know how many leeches to order. "How many patients are there?" was the question. "Ten." "Very well; that will require 300 leeches, 30 apiece"—and the proper notification was given to the nurses. This anecdote is told to illustrate how, at that time, following the theory of Dr. Broussais (1772–1838), the chief feature of all disease was thought to be inflammation, and the necessity of controlling this by bleeding was believed to be paramount. We are past this now, but the writer reminds us that the view of disease taken by some physicians at the present day is scarcely more philosophical. He says:

"After considering the lesion almost exclusively, physicians then began to consider one symptom or another. The most important, or at least the most apparent, because it was easy to observe and to measure with the thermometer, seemed to be fever. Forty years ago, excess of temperature seemed to be the sole symptom that must be fought in pyrexia. Now, altho high temperature is sometimes the measure of the gravity of certain fevers, particularly of typhoid, it is not the cause of the trouble.

"From this somewhat too exclusive conception of the origin of fevers came the practise of cold bathing. This is generally effective, not only because the cold water takes off the heat, but because the bath gives tone to the nervous system, excites the skin, and favors elimination. . . . . .

"The discovery of chemical antithermics, such as kairin, now forgotten, and later phenacetin and antipyrin, seemed likely to render great service to therapeutics, from the standpoint of those who considered nothing but the fever. But it was not so; these medicaments have a depressive action on the nervous system; under their influence the fever falls, but the invalid gets worse.

"In certain maladies fever seems to be a means of defense, a reaction of the organism against infection. It may be remembered that Pasteur, to inoculate fowls with the virus of anthrax, was obliged to lower their temperature by cold baths. Experiments made on animals have shown that in many cases chemical antithermics aggravate experimental infections.

"Pasteur studied the agent of the malady by itself, outside of the human organism. His investigations, altho very fertile, led at the outset to some errors in therapeutics. It was thought that to destroy the microbe was all-sufficient, and antiseptics were used—and abused. A more complete study of microbes and their mode of action has shown that man is not an inert field of culture for the parasite. The organism must be favorable; the disease is produced not so much by the life of a micro-organism as by the struggle of the living being against the pathogenic agent.

"The study of the microbes has shown that they produce toxins. The work of divers scientists has also shown that the living cell itself, outside of any microbian infection, elaborates toxins. A normal physiologic mechanism, whose function is exaggerated during disease, enables the organism to destroy or eliminate these poisons. . . . . .

"Microbiology is taking us back to the methods of the physicians of the Middle Ages and even of the Hippocratic school. The ancients used to say: 'It is necessary to provoke evacuation of the harmful matter; we say to-day that we must favor the elimination of the toxins. Thus at the present day, in fevers, the principal curative agents seem to be abundant drinks. . . . . Clinical investigations have proved that treatment by drafts is followed by the best results in typhoid fever.

"Thus by a roundabout road, we have justified the practise of the ancients. Each generation contributes some new discovery to science.

"As Erasset said in an address before the Medical Congress at Lille in 1899, in this permanence of the old word which continues to express its teaching in the midst of the diversity of more modern theories, satirists see only the proof of a discouraging repetition that carries us around always to the same point, like squirrels, behind the bars of our formulæ. This is not true; we must rather view it as illustrating the solidity and firmness of acquired doctrine, which shows that a discovery once established, is completed—not destroyed nor replaced—by later discoveries, and that the dry bones of the old traditional medicine, far from breaking under the impulse of new facts, strong as they may seem, appear to be endowed with new youth and consolidated by all these new conquests."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE PLANET MARS INHABITED?

THE vexed question whether any of the planets are inhabited is discussed anew by Prof. Simon Newcomb in *The Youth's Companion*. He concludes that Mars is more likely to have inhabitants than any of the others, but that the chances that even it has are very small. He says:

"It was long supposed that the surface of this planet resembled our earth in every feature that we could discern with the telescope. The most curious analogy, and one of the first to be noticed, was in the existence of a brilliant white region round each pole of the planet, looking like a white cap. When the sun shone on the north pole the cap diminished, sometimes almost disappearing; when the pole was turned away from the sun the cap increased in extent.

"There would seem to be no doubt of the cause. Snow and ice are deposited in winter on the poles of Mars, as on the poles of the earth, and in summer these deposits melt away under the heat of the sun. Supposing this to be the case, it would seem that there must be an atmosphere on the planet with clouds and vapor, as there is around our globe.

"But the most recent observations, both with the telescope and spectroscope, fail to show any well-marked signs of an atmosphere round the planet, or of any clouds or vapor obscuring the surface. If an inhabitant of Mars should look on our earth with a telescope, he would frequently find large portions of the surface hidden from his sight by bright white clouds. Only when the clouds disappear here and there would he see the outlines of oceans and continents. But it seems that in Mars the outlines of its surface are always visible. Sometimes they appear more distinct than they do at other times, but this is probably due to the varying clearness of our own atmosphere. If there are no air and no clouds on Mars, how can there be any vapors to condense round the poles?

"The answer is very simple. If there is any water on the surface of the planet, it would still evaporate very slowly, whether there was any air or not. This vapor would condense again on the colder portions round the poles. There could, however be, so little of the vapor that we could hardly suppose a great snowfall. Very likely the condensation may be little more than hoar-frost. With our telescopes we can tell nothing about the thickness of the coat; the thinnest layer of frost on the surface would present the same appearance as the thickest ice-caps.

"It has also been suggested that some other substance than water might produce the white caps, carbonic acid for example, which condenses into flakes like those of snow under very great cold. What we know of the subject may then be condensed into the simple statement that if Mars has any atmosphere at all, it is much rarer than that of our earth, and that if there is water on the planet, which is very likely, there is not enough of it to form extensive clouds in its very thin atmosphere.

"Every reader of astronomical literature has heard of the supposed canals on Mars. But these are not canals at all, but simply long streaks stretching from point to point on the planet, slightly darker than the rest of its surface. They must be at

least a hundred miles in breadth to be visible as they are. They can not possibly be the work of the inhabitants. At best they can only be darker regions on the surface.

"All this does not militate against the possibility that Mars is inhabited. Very likely it is. But granting that such is the case, we can not say whether its inhabitants are rational beings, or whether they are superior or inferior to ourselves."

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE IN NATURAL SELECTION.

MANY thinking people have been unable to believe that the principle of natural selection holds in a state of civilization. At any rate, they say, civilized man is doing all he can to nullify it. Natural selection, for instance, would kill off all the physically weak; civilization provides hospitals to save them. This sense of humanity, or of "responsibility toward life," which even Darwin thought he saw interfering with the operation of his famous law, is not, after all, the suspension of natural selection in society, so we are assured by Benjamin Kidd in *Harper's Magazine*, but the basis of a social process involving natural selection on a wider scale. When types of society come into competition, he tells us, the higher type will survive, and this very sense of responsibility is what characterizes the higher types. In essence it is a result of the growing tendency to make the future more important than the present in our life-processes. Says Mr. Kidd:

"The fact which becomes more evident in the study of the evolution of society is that, just as in the evolution of life, the highest efficiency is not simply that which includes only the qualities necessary to maintain a place in the free fight in progress in the present, but rather those which are identified with the still higher interests in the future. The evolution of society from the beginning has thus centered round the function of socialization, in the development of which progress has necessarily been toward a more organic type of social order. In this development the characteristic feature is that the mean center of the life processes of society is undoubtedly tending to be projected ever farther and farther into the future. It is in this supreme rivalry that the great systems of society are being continually matched against each other, and that races, nations, and eventually great types of civilization have their principles tested in a process of natural selection the principles of which extend far beyond the consciousness not only of the individuals concerned, but even of the political systems in which they are included."

Our present stage of civilization, Mr. Kidd thinks, is marked by a social order which, while keeping up its efficiency in the present, is influenced by conceptions that apply more and more to the future. He says:

"One of its most significant features consists in the fact that the essentially Eastern conceptions of renunciation, of individual subordination, and of responsibility to life extending beyond all claims of the present and the finite, for which no Eastern people has ever been able to supply an enduring stage in history, has at length been provided with a permanent *world-milieu* by the peoples of Western stock, amongst whom the military process in human evolution culminated. The characteristic phenomenon of the historic process as a whole in this phase is such a free conflict of forces as has not been possible in the world before. . . . . The projection of the sense of human responsibility outside the limits of all the creeds and interests which in previous stages had embodied it in the state has resulted in the gradual dissolution of the closed absolutisms in the state within which human activities had previously been confined. The dissolution of the conception upon which slavery rested; the growth of the conception of the native equality of men, and of their right to equal voting power in the state, irrespective of status or possessions; the undermining of the absolute position of the occupying classes, and of the ideas by which civil and religious opinion was previously supported by the power of the state; the tolerance of parties to the right of free inquiry in every direction; the long movement toward political enfranchisement; with finally the growth of that conviction which constitutes a standing challenge to all existing absolute tendencies in the economic conditions of the modern world, namely, that the distribution of wealth in a well-ordered state should aim at realizing political justice—are all features of an integrating process in Western history. They are all the marks of a type of society of higher organic potentiality than has existed in the world before—a type of which the characteristic feature is that the sense of human responsibility has been at last projected outside the state and beyond the present.

"As social evolution continues, it is evident that to an increasing degree the entire range of the processes of the human mind is being gradually drawn into the vortex of this supreme conflict between the present and the future. As the present writer has put it elsewhere, we stand in it at the very pivot of the evolutionary process in human history. The whole content of systems of thought, of philosophy, of morality, of ethics, and of religion must in time be caught into its influence. It is in the resulting demiurgic stress that the rival systems of society are being unconsciously pitted against each other; that nations and peoples and great types of civilization will meet and clash and have their principles tested. And it is in respect of the controlling principle of the conflict—the degree of efficiency of the subordination of the present to the future—that natural selection is continuing to discriminate between the living, the dying, and the dead, as progress continues in the modern world."

ELECTRIC WIRES AND ANIMAL OBSTACLES.

AS electric lines are extended and multiplied, we hear more and more stories of trouble caused by animals and birds. The luckless beast that meddles with a live wire loses his life, of course; but even in death he often continues to be an obstacle until his corpse is discovered and removed. A number of these animal stories are collected by *The Electrical Review* in an article which it entitles "The Brute and the Circuit," and which runs partly as follows:

"The builders of the telephone and telegraph wires in Mexico first congratulated themselves that the absence of sleet would allow them to economize on the construction; but the ring-tailed monkeys and parrots soon availed themselves of the opportunity to congregate on these lines at night, and a heavier construction became necessary. In like manner, when lines were first built through forests the absence of municipal supervision did not allow the full range of anticipated economies, for the bears, mistaking the humming of the wires for concealed hives of bees, were active in their search for the hidden sweets, gnashing the poles until those of moderate size were severely weakened. And now came the birds to add to the trouble, for the power circuit at Anaheim, in Southern California, was short-circuited by an owl, causing trouble at the power-station, and the wires falling upon telegraph wires caused difficulties on those lines.

"If the eagles which alighted on wires of opposite polarity in the Fresno power circuits had remained in peace and harmony it would have been better for both birds and plant; but the first blow of a fight caused the simultaneous defeat of both eagles, and the arc short-circuiting the wires made the inevitable trouble at the central station.

"A heron recently alighted on the power circuit of the Trenton Falls line, a few miles north of Utica, N. Y., and stepping across from one wire to the other made a burnt-offering of himself and trouble again at the central station.

"Along the Atlantic coast in Eastern New Jersey, the fish-hawks establish their nests on the telegraph and telephone poles, and defend their homes with such pugnacity that the linemen are obliged to carry sheath-knives in their belts for defense.

"The prevention of these occurrences appears to be outside of the functions of circuit-closers and fuses; and may it not be possible that in the near future the owners of electric lines will emulate the farmer and decorate the poles with scarecrow devices; or, perhaps, it may be accomplished by ceasing to make efforts against the youth's throwing the pair of horsechestnuts joined together by a string, like the bolas of the Gauchos in South America? The sentiment of the linemen on this subject may

experience a change that will render these festoons a welcome addition.

"There are numerous instances of rats causing crosses at switches in electric-lighting lines, and some of the fires in the underwriters' bulletins have been ascribed to this cause. It is but a short step from rats to cats, and a cat at Lockport, retreating up the pole of a power line to escape a dog—from the danger she knew to the perils she wot not of—at the cross-arm made a cross from one circuit to the other in such a manner that the arc melted the wire for a long distance, and also caused some difficulty at the power-house at Niagara Falls.

"The use of the expression 'bugs' for specific trouble is not entirely of ethical significance, because the insects are an omnipresent difficulty for outside lines. The larvæ of small insects, secreting formic acid, have opened circuits by corroding away the fuses. Hornets congregate on the poles and indicate their umbrage at the disturbance, when the lineman opens the door, in a most vigorous manner."

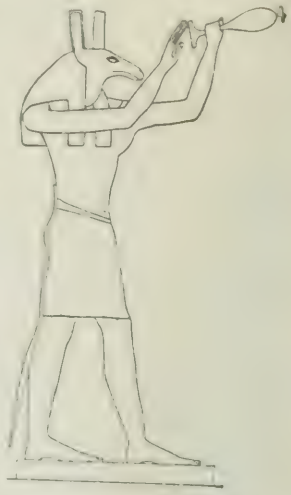
A NEWLY DISCOVERED BEAST AND AN EGYPTIAN GOD.

THE discovery of the animal known to the natives of Central Africa as the okapi was the subject of several articles in these columns soon after it was found, about two years since, in the forests of Uganda by the British governor, Sir Harry Johnston. Interest in the animal has lately been revived by a comparison, made by Professor Wiedemann, of Germany, between its head and that of the Egyptian god Set, as pictured on the monuments. Professor Wiedemann concludes that the one was the prototype of the other. A *résumé* of recent as well as earlier discoveries in regard to the okapi, written by Professor Matschie, which appears in *Die Gartenlaube* (October 21), is illustrated by a drawing from descriptions of adult animals by the well-known animal painter Paul Neumann. Sir Harry Johnston's original picture in the London *Graphic* represents the young animals first obtained. The following is the substance of the *Gartenlaube's* note:

OKAPI.

From a picture in the London *Graphic*.

"The okapi . . . was first assumed to be akin to the zebra, but it was soon proved to be not an equine but a ruminant nearly related to the giraffe and more nearly to the extinct *Helladotherium* of Mediterranean tertiary deposits, which, like the okapi, lacks the long neck and legs of the giraffe.



GOD SET WITH A VASE.

Relief in Karnak of the period of Seti I., about 1400 B.C.

"The animals first bagged were quite young, and it was an open question whether the adults would show the hairy frontal protuberances of the giraffe, or horns, or neither. Now Forsyth Major has published in *La Belgique Coloniale* the results of recent investigations and the Tervueren Museum has received an adult skin and skeleton. It appears that the okapi has no true horns, but has hairy protuberances over the eyes very small in the female, long and sloping backward in the male. It seems therefore to be a connecting link between giraffes and horned cattle."

An abstract of Professor Wiedemann's article connecting the okapi with the god Set, which appears in *Umschau*, is as follows:

"The zoologists of the world have taken the liveliest interest in the okapi, for the discovery at the end of the nineteenth century of a previously unknown land animal of such size seemed little short of marvelous. The question naturally suggested itself: Had it always been unknown, or had bygone races known it, even described and pictured it, and had we overlooked their testimony? Hanno, the Carthaginian, wrote of wild men on the west coast of Africa, but his story was regarded as a 'traveler's tale' until the discovery of the gorilla. The answer to this question was naturally sought in Egyptian sculptures and inscriptions, in which so great a variety of animal forms is represented—many of them, such as elephants, ostriches, giraffes, and rhinoceroses, now long extinct in Egypt. But in this Egyptian menagerie the okapi is not to be found either in realistic representation or conventionalized as a hieroglyphic. The head of the okapi has been found, however, on the shoulders of an Egyptian deity. It was the Egyptian theory that the gods when they came to earth assumed the forms of animals. Most of the Egyptian deities are depicted with the heads, tho not usually with the bodies, of certain animals, and these animals were deemed sacred.

HEAD OF THE GOD SET.

After a relief, probably of the time of Thothmes III., about 1550 B.C.

"The sun god, Horus, has a hawk's head, Sebak a crocodile's, the goddess Bast a cat's, and so on.

"Now among these deities was one whose head was like that of no known animal. This was Set, the brother and the murderer of the god-king Osiris, whose son Horus he also attempted to destroy. But Horus, aided by his mother Isis, escaped and lived to avenge his father.

"According to one version of the story, the land was eventually divided between uncle and nephew, Horus receiving Upper and Set Lower Egypt; but the commoner version is that the murderer was driven out altogether.

"But Set, tho vanquished and expelled from Egypt, remained

lord of the desert and was ranked with other foreign gods by the Egyptians. He had his ups and downs, like other gods and men. At one time he was in great disfavor, and some of his images were destroyed, but at an earlier period he was highly venerated and the Pharaoh was regarded as the earthly representative of the two gods, Horus and Set. The head of Set is long and narrow, the lips are very long, the upper one protruding beyond the lower, the nostrils well in front. Over each eye is a small protuberance. The ears are long, narrow, and erect and cut off square at the top, like those of no known animal.

"The fox of the desert, the camel, the giraffe, various rodents, even a fabulous creature, half antelope and half ass, have been suggested as prototypes of the head of the god Set. But in each case for one point of resemblance there are several of marked dissimilarity. The head of the okapi, however, agrees with that of Set in all essential particulars, and the small and crude entire animal figures of the earliest representations of the god do not deny the resemblance. The okapi must have become extinct in Egypt, if it ever lived there, at a very early period, for it is not found in any Egyptian hunting scenes except those of Beni-Hassan, which include other animals assigned by tradition to the desert, even griffins and other fabulous monsters. Later, when the real prototype of the Set head was forgotten, it was sometimes confused with the wild ass. Hence the tradition, dating from the Greek period, that Set after his defeat by Horus fled mounted on an ass which ran seven days before it stopped. Thereafter, says the legend, Set begat Judaios and Hierosolymus, from whom Jerusalem derives its name. And another late tradition asserted that in consequence of these things a golden ass's head was set up in the Temple at Jerusalem and was the chief object of Jewish worship.

"So, even in classical antiquity, this peculiar but once familiar creature, the okapi, had utterly vanished from the ken, the memory, even the traditions, of the civilized world—to be rediscovered by an Englishman, in the heart of the Uganda forest, after five thousand years of oblivion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE UNMARRIED STATE UNHEALTHFUL?

THIS question is by no means a new one. As long ago as 1853 Farr asserted, after a study of the statistics of France for that year, that marriage is a "healthy estate." Starr, registrar-general of Scotland, went further and declared his opinion that bachelor life is much more destructive to males than the most unwholesome trade or the most insanitary residence. Frederick L. Hoffman, after citing both these statements, makes an interesting attempt in *The Spectator* (London, November 6 and 13, 1902) to verify them by an analysis of statistics of the census of 1900. After tabulating his results he states his conclusions as follows:

"These tables, tho limited to essential facts and to periods rather too long for life-insurance purposes, conclusively show that (1) the mortality of the single or both sexes is higher than the mortality of the married, and at all periods of life, except ages 15 to 44 for women; (2) the mortality of the single of both sexes is less at all periods of life than the mortality of those who are widows at ages under sixty-five, while at ages sixty-five and over the differences are too slight to indicate a definite law one way or the other; (3) the mortality of the married of both sexes is more favorable at all periods of life than the mortality of the widowed; (4) the mortality of single males is higher at all ages than the mortality of single females; the mortality of married males is higher than the mortality of married females, except in the age period 15 to 44, . . . ; (6) the mortality of widowers is higher than the mortality of widows at all periods of life."

Among other facts brought out by Mr. Hoffmann are that the death-rate from consumption is lower for the married of both sexes than for the unmarried, and that fewer married men than bachelors commit suicide. Mr. Hoffmann's figures are discussed editorially in *The Medical Record* (New York, January 10), which says of them:

"On the whole, we incline to the belief that any one who wishes from these figures to extract a demonstration of the healthiness of marriage may find himself in a quandary. For obviously, what passes for the 'mortality of the married' is in no sense its *true* mortality. The latter is clearly the 'mortality of the married,' as now reckoned, plus a certain, entirely indeterminate, fraction of what is here classed as the 'mortality of the widowed'; that fraction, in short, which represents the mortality due to causes which originated during the married state, and not during widowhood. Our Pension Office certainly would smile at a demonstration of the healthiness of military life, deduced by ignoring the future mortality of those discharged for disability. Here the case is peculiar in that the recruits of the matrimonial army are discharged therefrom, not by reason of any demonstrated unsoundness in themselves, but on account of that of the other partner; and the question is, therefore, utterly problematical as to what their physical status is at time of discharge into the ranks of the widowed. . . . . .

"These statistics are, at any rate, certainly a composite of several factors. To show the urgent need of analysis before any conclusions are drawn, we may assume that the majority of the single fall, at a guess, between fifteen and perhaps twenty-five or thirty; and that the majority of the married fall over twenty-three to twenty-five. Now if, as is probable, most marriages last at least as long as six years, then the minimum age for the widowed would be not far from thirty. But if this comes anywhere near the truth, then we are, in the tables, lumping together mortalities not only for single, married, and widowed, but also for ages fifteen, twenty-five, twenty-five and upward, and thirty and upward. . . . . .

"Interesting and suggestive as they are, in their present form [these data] prove little, and they need to be supplemented by detailed data for at least every decade (and a five-year period would be better) of life before any certain conclusions can be drawn. It was doubtless statistics which the poet had in mind when he recommended drinking deep or tasting not."

Invisible Artillery.—An interesting experiment has been tried at Aldershot, England, in an attempt to render artillery inconspicuous against all kinds of backgrounds. Says *The Electrical Age:*

"A battery of six guns, with their limbers, was painted rainbow fashion, with streaks of red, blue, and yellow, the whole blending, at a little distance, into a confused mass that rendered each gun difficult to locate, whatever its surroundings might be. At 800 yards the outline of the gun is lost, while at 1,000 it harmonizes with trees, open grass land, sandy plains, or broken country. As a trial the guns were placed in position on the eastern slopes of the hills, and the artillery officers at Aldershot were invited to try and locate them from the western slope at a distance of about 3,000 yards. Altho all knew the direction in which the guns were, none succeeded in finding them all, even with strong glasses. A section of the horse-artillery guns were sent forward to engage them so soon as they could discern them, and they actually advanced to within 1,000 yards before they were espied. At close quarters the guns present a most incongruous appearance, being a mass of daubs of color, but the idea is a decidedly practical one, nevertheless."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT begins to look as tho the brothers Lebaudy, of Paris, had already solved the problem that has baffled every air-ship inventor hitherto—sailing against the wind," says a writer in *The Scientific American.* "Following up their first rather sensational success, they made an ascension at Nantes recently that gave striking testimony to the truth of the claim that they have made the most nearly perfect air-ship yet built. Several ascents were made, the balloon returning to a given spot each time. It moved in all directions above the fields and woods which border the Seine. In every instance the air-ship was brought back to its starting-point at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, the turn being made against the wind."

A CURIOUS railway accident is reported from India by *Cosmos.* About two kilometers [1¼ miles] from Rampore Hat, says that journal, "a train composed of an engine, thirteen passenger-cars, and three other cars, was seized and overturned by a tornado. The phenomenon was absolutely local, since nothing was noticed at the station just left by the train, and except for the upsetting of a few native huts, there appears to have been no other damage done. The number of the wounded is not exactly known, for the Hindu passengers fled panic-stricken in an instant. Thirteen persons were killed and fifteen wounded are known. Some of the cars were turned end for end, indicating a whirlwind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEED OF A NEW APOLOGETIC.

THE most serious religious problem of to-day, as viewed by the Rev. William P. Merrill, of Chicago, is bound up in "the fact that the church is a factor of lessening importance in the lives of good people—morally good, helpfully good, aggressively good people." The greatest need of the church, he adds, "is such a presentation of Christianity as shall make it the chief object in the hearts of such people." He says further (in *The Biblical World*, January):

"Of course, I know that some surface indications are the other way; church-membership has grown five times as fast as the population of the country, benevolence four times as fast as the country's wealth, and all that. But this is more than a matter of figures. It is a question of the place of the Gospel and the church in the hearts of leading men and women, leading in ethical standards, in helpful activity, in thought. And I believe that there is an increasing number of such leading men and women whose membership in the church is not the chief thing to them, means little if any more to them than their membership in the art institute, or the orchestral association, or the women's clubs."

There are many questions, continues Mr. Merrill, on which the light of a new and practical apologetic is needed. He mentions, in particular, the subjects of "salvation," "the spiritual life," and "the social value of the church." We quote again:

"The first need is to show that salvation is something definite, practical, and vital. I use the word 'salvation' in a loose sense, to denote that which is offered in the Gospel, that which we present to men in our preaching. The man who has 'accepted Christ,' the man who 'is a Christian' has something. What is it? . . . . . .

"Do you clear the matter up by saying that salvation is 'from sin'? That sounds well, but what does it mean? That the Christian is always moral, and the unbeliever always immoral? The facts are against such a statement. That the Christian is not *counted* as a sinner in the sight of God? That does not appeal to the ethically sensitive man of to-day, who cares little what he is counted, and everything for what he *is*. Do you make the matter much clearer when you say that salvation means 'character'? Can you put any sharp, strong meaning into that? Has it any vital connection with the person and work of Christ, and the truth of his Gospel, and with faith in him? Is the preaching of the Gospel anything more than the teaching of ethics? If so, what? Shall we fly with Dr. McConnell to the theory of conditional immortality? Shall we find the answer in the life of fellowship with God?

"These questions may indicate the deeply felt need of a new statement here, a conception of salvation definite enough, practical enough, vitally important enough, to attract to Christ those before whom it is set. I believe many besides myself are waiting for the man who can give that question, 'What is Salvation?' not a final answer (for that is impossible), but the answer we need in and for our own time."

The second great need, affirms Mr. Merrill, is a clear statement about the whole matter of the spiritual life:

"Here is the very core of Christianity as we apprehend it to-day. We differ in our creeds, but evangelical Christians are agreed as to the reality and importance of the spiritual life. We are turning more and more from the legal, formal presentations of Christianity to the vital and spiritual. The Holy Spirit, the indwelling Christ, fellowship with God—these and like phrases are used in this day as never before. One of the first things in amending the confession of faith of the Presbyterian Church was to insert a chapter on 'The Holy Spirit,' and the spiritual life. . . . Yet here, too, is not the strong, keen-sighted apologist needed? He must discriminate against counterfeits, loose unworthy notions of spiritual life. Occult and mystic systems abound. It is needful to heed John's exhortation, and 'try the spirits whether they be from God, for many false spirits are come into the world.'"

The third need Mr. Merrill deems "perhaps the greatest and most apparent." It is "to make clear that the church has a function in society, a part of supreme importance to play in human progress and well-being." The writer declares on this point:

"I believe the church is not indifferent to the masses, but only uncertain. It realizes its failure to reach those most in need more bitterly than do the masses themselves, or the critics of the church. But it waits to know what to do, what path to take. Are the settlements pointing out to us the true way, and is the institutional church the right response to make to the need? Is something more radical necessary, a Protestant order of St. Francis vowed to poverty and service of the poor, serving in a new spirit and form of consecration? Professor Harnack hints that this is needed, that missionaries and mission workers should take the tenth chapter of Matthew as their rule of life. Do we find the right guides in the ministers who are going to factories and other great business centers, and there preaching to the workingmen and reaching them personally? Is Dr. Strong the true prophet, and does he point out what is truly to be the 'next great awakening'? This at least is clear to us, that the ministry and the church must be consecrated as never before to real social service; there must be less following Christ for selfish reasons, and more taking up of the cross. But who will show us the way?

"I believe the heart of the church would gladly respond to the right call. And I believe the world would respond to such a ministry. Bishop Winnington Ingram, of London, is the greatest living apologist in this line. By his work, by his sacrifices, he has found great influence, not only in winning the masses, but in winning the cultured, the indifferent, because they see in him the representative of a Christianity that is a social force. The church must become, not in name, but in fact, the greatest brotherhood on earth, the greatest instrument for truth, righteousness, and love in society. That will best commend Christ and his Gospel to a world keenly alive to social conditions ethically sensitive, and indifferent to religion largely because organized religion seems dragging behind rather than leading, in the effort to realize the brotherhood of man."

JAMES MARTINEAU: "A SAINT OF THEISM."

THERE are very few of the theological students of two past generations who have not at some time read and admired Martineau's "Endeavors After a Christian Life." A smaller number perhaps have found light and guidance in "Essays Philosophical and Theological," the riper fruit of Martineau's life-thinking and of a somewhat later date. The many American readers of these brilliant works will learn with satisfaction of the publication of "The Life and Letters of James Martineau" in two bulky volumes—a work of sufficient importance to warrant the somewhat extended notice we give to it. Martineau, Channing, and Parker, declares the Boston *Christian Register* (Unit.), are the three "spiritual guides and masters of thought" who have not only given shape and direction to the religious life in the Unitarian churches, but have also "done more than any other three men to direct religious thought and lead theological progress in all parts of the church during the nineteenth century." These three, it adds, "consciously or unconsciously wrought together to the same end. . . . Martineau did not always agree with either Channing or Parker. He passed beyond Channing in his respect for transcendentalism, and he could not go with Parker in all his iconoclasms."

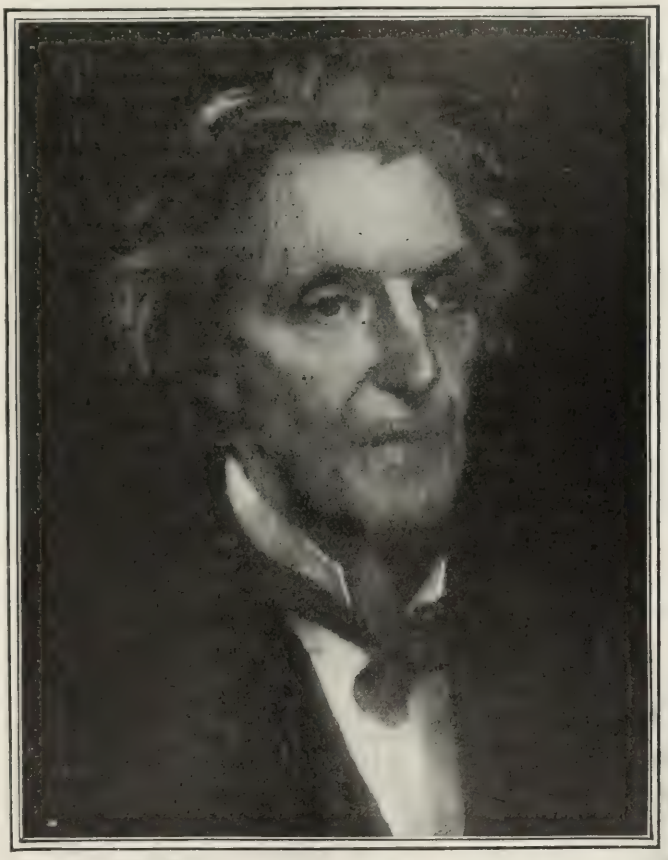
The volumes comprising the "Life and Letters" are limited in their usefulness by the circumstance that the career of Martineau was so nearly eventless. He entered into some theological controversies of minor importance, and an episode of difference and a consequent estrangement arose between Martineau and his almost equally famous sister Harriet. His biographers (Dr. James Drummond and Prof. C. B. Upton) give us the details of these incidents, but present no psychological or analytical estimate of the man himself. Whatever the reader gains of this must be derived from the letters, and the letters are for the

most part impersonal and throw very little light upon personal characteristics. To quote the London *Academy and Literature*:

"It seems hardly worth while to epitomize in these columns the gentle floatings of his outward life. He was not indeed tied to one place or to one sphere of activity, but in Manchester, in London, in Berlin, he was the same man, engaged with like serious thoughts, delivering his soul generously of the best that it conceived. His outlook was, if one may say so, inward; and when he had once shaken off the necessarianism that trammeled his earliest years he rested to the end, confident and courageous in the sense of freedom to will the will of God."

We get in these "Letters" many interesting glimpses of Martineau's attitude toward the religious problems which were stirring the world of his day. Upon the subject of "special inspiration" Martineau seems to have maintained a view more moderate than Parker's, but quite different from the notion of mechanical and verbal inspiration then dominant in the church.

As to miracles, Martineau held that "there is nothing to render them incredible if we have sufficient evidence." He never seems to have been driven to affirm that the evidence for any particular miracle was sufficient to establish it, tho he argues with spirit that the miracles of the Gospels are distinctly different and far higher than those found recorded in the apocryphal literature of the first centuries. They "served the purpose of attracting attention to the real character of Christ. So I do not think that whether or not they were really true is a matter of much moment; for they showed the belief that Christ was capable of working such miracles, and this is the impression that ought to be left on our minds."



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JAMES MARTINEAU.
After the painting by G. F. Watts.
Courtesy of Keppel & Co., New York.

The specific nature of Christianity is stated as follows, in a passage that was widely quoted about the time it appeared:

"We are content to receive at the hands of Christianity the pure truths of natural piety, cleared from all that oppresses and degrades them. We receive these, however, through the mind of Christ, and deeply colored by the transmission. His divine life has disclosed a fresh image and ideal of human perfection—changed and raised the standard of aspirations—and, above all, furnished a new type, representative of God, and determining the spirit of every heavenly hope. In this, his personal occupancy of our revential and trustful affections, has consisted, we believe, the essential power of Christianity."

To the secular observer Martineau presents aspects of very little interest, chiefly because he was from the beginning to the end of his career out of all immediate and practical connection with the ongoings of his time and locality. He affirmed that it was not best for the religious teacher to deal with politics, and he never, like Robertson, made any close application of his spiritual principles to the conditions of the world in which he lived. The nearest he comes to this is in his slight occasional estimates of some of his contemporaries. Of Tennyson he wrote in 1897: "Loose and indefinite as his spiritual conceptions were, his soul was full of reverence, and he saved more religious faith than he impaired." Of Emerson he wrote (1893): "Among the many marks left by the genius of Emerson on the intellectual habits of your [American] reading people one of the most striking, I have thought, is the taste for epigram, as the high-pressure engine charged with detached inspiration. His spiritual forces seemed to work chiefly in this way by successive condensations of light into some brilliant flash of wisdom that instantly fixed a star in the sky—quite unlike a rhetorical gas comet carrying its nucleus no whither and sweeping half the heavens with a tail that can neither hide nor light anything. Many are the prophetic utterances which you may take out of Emerson and redeliver wherever the language is understood, without losing any portion of their truth." He affirmed that Carlyle was a man "who above all others stands amidst this age as its prophet and interpreter. He has shamed the folly and braced the nerves and touched the conscience of not a few, including some of the noblest spirits of our time. But he will leave no successor, I fear, that can bend his bow, and when he is gone there will be no such voice to be a terror to pretenders, and an inspiration to veracious men."

Martineau seems never to have formed deep and lasting intimacies with the other great men of his time, tho he was for a long time a friend of Newman. The Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), in an article on "James Martineau: A Saint of Theism" in *The Hibbert Journal* (January) declares:

"There was in Martineau a certain aloofness, due partly, one imagines, to the cultured reserve characteristic of his religious communion, partly to his exacting habits of study. His correspondence embraces a considerable range, and is in many cases most interesting, but one misses expected names. There is not a letter from Jowett, or Maurice, or Kingsley, or Stanley. He used to meet Jowett in the North, and sometimes he stayed with the Master at Balliol; he had conversations with Stanley, and in the Metaphysical Society he was associated with the leading thinkers of the day. But one does not hear of visits to country-houses where interesting people gather, or dinner parties in London where he was a guest, and the impression is left that he kept himself as much apart from society as Browning threw himself into it. Jowett once said that Martineau had the face of a medieval monk, and certainly he had the disposition of an ascetic of learning. He was not indifferent to life, and he was a keen student of character; he sympathized intently with the joys or sorrows of his friends, and could write the most understanding letters of consolation: he was most accessible to any one who called upon him, and most ready to discuss any question of intellectual interest. But he was so absorbed in the pursuit of truth that he failed somewhat, not so much in friendship as in comradeship. No one would have felt it becoming to have intruded on Martineau's high thoughts with even the best of stories; no one would have dropped in on Martineau simply for

half an hour's human gossip. It would have been irreverent, as if one had talked about the weather with a Hebrew prophet, or passed a pleasant jest with Marcus Aurelius."

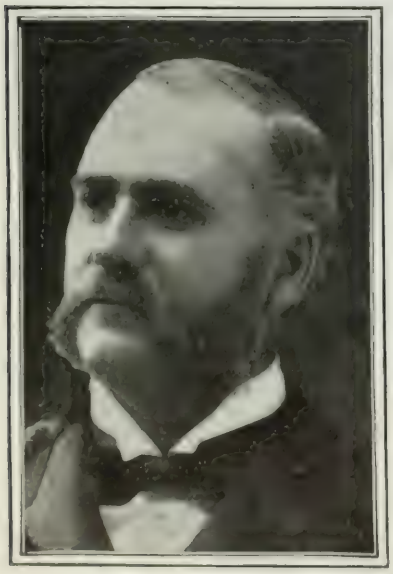
As to the question of classifying Martineau, the same writer hesitates to call him a mystic in the undefined fashion in which that word is sometimes used. He says:

"It is a question of delicate and academic criticism whether Martineau ought to be classed as a mystic. Certainly no writer of modern times has so powerfully expounded and enforced that 'life with God which is an ascent through simple surrender to the higher region of the soul,' where 'spirit may meet spirit'; and it is open to believe that when his 'Seat of Authority in Religion' is no longer read, his 'Endeavors after the Christian Life' will have a place upon the shelf of devotional literature, second only to the 'Imitation' and 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' He was also so profoundly affected by the ethical and intellectual shapes of knowledge, that it is equally fair to hold that he approached the things of the spirit through the things of the intellect and the conscience, and that he is at his strongest in the 'Types of Ethical Theory.' If a mystic be one whose knowledge of God is the direct vision of the soul, unaided and uncontrolled by the intellect or the conscience—a revelation as in a glass—then Martineau had neither the abandonment nor the directness of the mystical faculty; but if mysticism be communion with God revealed within the soul upon a throne which is high and lifted up among the purest affections, but firmly established upon reason and conscience, one is fain to believe that Martineau was the most profound because the most reasonable mystic of the modern type."

CHURCH STATISTICS FOR 1902.

THE Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll's annual statistics of the churches of the United States are always greeted with interest, and his latest statement, published in the New York *Christian Advocate* (January 8), is widely noticed and commented upon. He declares:

"The net gains of all denominations in 1902 were 720 ministers, 1,261 churches, and 403,743 communicants. These are much smaller than those reported for 1901, particularly of communicants. The increase of communicants in 1901 was 924,675, or considerably more than twice as great as that for 1902. The difference is not due to a decrease of prosperity in the churches the past year, but to the abnormal increase credited to the Roman Catholic Church in 1901. . . . Leaving the Roman Catholic Church out of the counts, the increase for 1902 is wholesome and encouraging. The leading Protestant denominations all had a prosperous year. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which has passed the 3,000,000 line, had a net increase in the United States of 35,384 communicants and in all the world of about 50,000. All Methodist bodies added over 98,000 to their membership. The Presbyterian Church (Northern) had a notable gain of over 24,000, and all Presbyterian bodies of about 30,000. All branches of Lutherans advanced 49,320, if the returns are not at fault; the Disciples of Christ, 27,836; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 16,355; the Congregational denomination, over 13,000; the two branches of the United Brethren, over 10,000; the Baptists, more than 48,600. The large decreases which appear in connection with the Christians (12,071), the Communistic Societies (926), and the German Evangelical Protestant (16,500) are not the losses of one year, but are due to more correct figures in the first-named instance, and to a revision covering a period of years in the others. The gain of churches—1,261—does not speak of decline in popular interest. The inference often drawn from reports of church attendance, that the church service is losing its attractiveness for the people, is hardly borne out by the fact of continued enterprise in building houses of worship. Many of the new structures are finer and costlier than those they replace. Rarely or never does one hear of congregations building cheaper edifices for the sake of economy, or smaller edifices because of decreasing attendance."



THE REV. H. K. CARROLL, LL.D.

Dr. Carroll presents the following table showing the number of ministers, churches, and communicants in the various denominations:

Denominations.	SUMMARY FOR 1902.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,554	2,402	98,487
Baptists (18 bodies)	[illegible]	51,142	4,629,487
Brethren (River) (2 bodies)	121	168	[illegible]
Brethren (Plymouth) (3 bodies)	.....	314	6,691
Catholics (8 bodies)	[illegible]	11,070	9,581,693
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	[illegible]491
Chinese temples	.....	47	
Christadelphians	.....	[illegible]	1,777
Christian Connection	1,151	1,817	[illegible]7
Christian Catholics (Dowie)	55	80	[illegible]
Christian Missionary Association	10	18	784
Christian Scientists	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,608
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	460	[illegible]	38,000
Church of the New Jerusalem	115	187	7,892
Communistic societies (7 bodies)	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]4
Congregationalists	[illegible]	5,520	[illegible]4
Disciples of Christ	[illegible]	10,957	1,207,377
Dunkards (3 bodies)	[illegible]	1,071	[illegible]4
Evangelical (6 bodies)	[illegible]	2,479	162,031
Friends (4 bodies)	[illegible]	[illegible]	118,306
Friends of the Temple	4	4	40
German Evangelical Protestant	100	[illegible]	20,000
German Evangelical Synod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]56
Jews (2 bodies)	[illegible]	[illegible]	143,000
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	[illegible]	[illegible]	340,500
Lutherans (12 bodies)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish Evangelical Miss. Covenant (Waldenstromians)	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,100
Mennonites (12 bodies)	[illegible]	973	[illegible]4
Methodists (17 bodies)	[illegible]	56,787	6,084,755
Moravians	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]5
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	12,207	[illegible]	1,635,016
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,071	6,725	[illegible]
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,906	2,474	[illegible]8
Salvation Army	[illegible]	615	[illegible]
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306
Social Brethren	17	20	913
Society for Ethical Culture	.....	4	1,500
Spiritualists	.....	334	[illegible]
Theosophical Society	.....	71	1,629
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,348	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unitarians	540	482	71,000
Universalists	750	[illegible]	52,944
Independent congregations	54	150	14,126
Grand total in 1902	[illegible]	194,116	28,689,028
Grand total in 1901	[illegible]	[illegible]	28,285,285

The following table shows the relative rank of the several denominations:

Denominations.	Rank in 1902.	Communicants.	Rank in 1890.	Communicants.
Roman Catholic	1	9,401,798	1	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal	2	2,801,798	2	2,240,354
Regular Baptist (South)	3	1,702,324	4	1,280,066
Regular Baptist (Colored)	4	1,618,321	3	1,348,989
Methodist Episcopal, South	5	1,518,854	5	[illegible]976
Disciples of Christ	6	1,207,377	8	[illegible]81
Presbyterian (Northern)	7	1,024,196	7	788,224
Regular Baptist (North)	8	[illegible]	6	800,450
Protestant Episcopal	9	758,052	9	[illegible]84
African Methodist Episcopal	10	728,354	11	452,725
Congregational	11	[illegible]	10	512,771
Lutheran Synodical Conference	12	[illegible]	12	[illegible]3
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	13	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Lutheran General Council	14	344,037	14	324,846
Latter-Day Saints	15	300,000	21	144,352
Reformed (German)	16	255,408	15	[illegible]
United Brethren	17	[illegible]	16	202,474
Presbyterian (Southern)	18	230,655	17	[illegible]
Lutheran General Synod	19	211,238	18	187,432
German Evangelical Synod	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Colored Methodist Episcopal	21	204,972	23	[illegible]
Cumberland Presbyterian	[illegible]	184,493	19	[illegible]
Methodist Protestant	23	184,007	22	[illegible]
United Norwegian Lutheran	24	142,360	25	[illegible]
Primitive Baptist	25	126,000	24	[illegible]
United Presbyterian	26	[illegible]	26	[illegible]
Reformed (Dutch)	27	[illegible]	27	92,970

These figures evoke comment of a varied character. Roman Catholic papers protest that Roman Catholic strength is underestimated. The Boston *Pilot* thinks that the Roman Catholic

population of the United States is at least 11,000,000. On the other hand, the Boston *Congregationalist* points out that Congregationalist gains during 1902 are set at too high a figure.

The Louisville *Christian Observer* sees indications of retrogression in the statistics, and declares that Christian people are confronted by "a most serious state of affairs, and one that needs a remedy." The New York *Independent*, so far from acquiescing in this pessimistic view, regards the situation with utmost cheerfulness:

"Two conclusions come out of these annual statistics. One is that the church is not losing its hold on the people, as is asserted abundantly by those who wish it so, but it is not true. The percentage of communicants is even gaining on the population. The influence of the church grows stronger and stronger. We see it in all reforms; we see it in the constant organization of new churches and the building always of larger and finer houses of worship. The people put more and more money into religion and benevolence. The difference between the church and the world is diminishing, not wholly because the church is relaxing its demands, but in good part because the world is becoming more Christian. It is not as necessary to fight the ways of the world as it once was, for they are better. Science and history and criticism are not injuring the church on the whole, altho they may in cases where the church has put too heavy burdens on faith.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.
(Photograph by Henry Hoyt Moore.)

"The other conclusions from these figures is a lesson, and an old one. It is that there are too many denominations, and the smaller ones ought to gravitate to the larger ones, and the larger ones ought to gravitate together. This is the most important ecclesiastical work of the next decade or two."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says:

"This report of Dr. Carroll's makes it plain that the great evangelistic and aggressive denominations bear the same relations to each other from year to year. Of the eight religious bodies which number over a million adherents each, only two have changed positions since the taking of the census of 1890, if we count all the Baptists of the South as one body. There has been much said about rapid strides of the Protestant Episcopal Church and of decreased gains among Presbyterians; yet if we take the period of twelve years into account, we find that the position which the Episcopalians held in 1890—the ninth place—they hold still; while the Presbyterians still hold the seventh place which they held then. Where two denominations stand near each other, there may be temporary change of relative position from year to year; but in the long run the churches share prosperity or share defeat. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. It may be said that in twelve years no denomination with a membership above 100,000 has changed more than one place up or down, except in the case of a very few churches whose returns are so palpably defective that definite conclusions can not be based upon them. The fact is, that evangelical religion rises as a whole or as a whole falls. The returns seem to be as near a mathematical demonstration of the power of Bible faith as the nature of the case will admit. Any church not built upon the divinity of Jesus Christ is built of perishable materials; and any church which does not honor the word of God falls into inevitable decay. Every faith and every unfaith has in America a free field. It is the testing ground of every religion. And the review of the churches for the year just closed attests the power of the Gospel and exalts the cross of Christ."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT AND THE EVANGELICALS.

IN his latest theological work, "The Church's One Foundation," Dr. Robertson Nicoll, of London, classes Lyman Abbott with the radical and destructive critics of Christianity, such as Baur, Strauss, Renan, and Matthew Arnold. This attitude of mind, which, it need hardly be said, carries with it a derogatory implication, is shared by many evangelical thinkers both in England and this country. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, has recently gone so far as to say that "if there is such a thing as infidelity, Dr. Lyman Abbott stands for it." This remark, which is reported in the New York *Evening Journal* (January 21), was evoked by Dr. Abbott's declaration, in an address in Chicago a few days ago, that the Bible is a record of the religious experiences of "imperfect men." Dr. Burrell is reported to have said further:

"It has been known for some time that Dr. Lyman Abbott is against every cardinal doctrine of the Christian religion.

"It has been recognized by all evangelical ministers that in reckoning with the enemies of the Bible, Dr. Abbott is counted in.

"There is not one of the fundamental facts of the Christian religion that he is now understood to hold."

The Evangelical Messenger (Cleveland) devotes a leading article in a recent issue (January 7) to an analysis of what it terms Dr. Abbott's "spiritual quackery." He must be reckoned, it affirms, among the "blind leaders of the blind," "utterly lacking in that truly spiritual discernment which is so essential in the religious leader and teacher."

This unfriendly criticism is called forth by Dr. Abbott's editorial reply (in *The Outlook*, December 13) to a lady who states her case and asks counsel, in the following words:

"Will you not help me to a clearer insight into that which makes for peace and righteousness? I was told by a clergyman that if I would unite with the church, and believe Christ had pardoned my sins, all would be well. And I dared to join the church on simply this assurance. And now I see how false is my position, how back of this false belief is my true self, stronger in sin and doubt. Won't you help me, and tell me if there is not some way out of this besides leaving the church? I am not a backslider, surely, for I have never known the cleansing, healing power of Jesus Christ."

To this Dr. Abbott answered:

"Your experience is not at all unusual. There are in the church a great many who want to be Christians, and yet who have not the happiness which belongs to normal Christian experience. They read that 'the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace.' They have some love, but they have little joy and no peace, except at times when they forget their religious experience and so forget themselves. This is not because they are not conscientious. It is not because they do not try. They are the victims of a misdirected conscience. They try too hard. What they really need is some one to explain to them what is meant by the very familiar saying, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' They do not know what it means. Jesus Christ is the Savior of men, the physician of souls. Our business is simply to follow his directions, and never to ask ourselves how we are getting on; never to test our symptoms or

examine into our spiritual conditions, or ask ourselves whether we are getting better or worse. Spiritual self-examination almost inevitably produces spiritual hypochondria. . . . . .

"I advise you, then, to forget yourself and think only of your duty. Do what Christ bids you do, regardless of the question whether he gives you peace for doing it or not. Read the Sermon on the Mount and then try to live it. 'Let your light so shine.' Do you know, or can you find, any darkened home? Go into it and carry the illumination of a bright and cheery presence. 'Love your enemies.' Do you know any one who has done you an ill turn? Study how you can do her a good turn. Give the whole of your mind to doing each hour the duty which lies next to you. And when the day is over, waste no time in an idle review to see whether you have done the duty well or not. Put your thoughts on the morrow; on the question what you can find to do to make some one happier and better for your being in the world. If you have peace, be glad of it. If you have no peace, go on just the same, resolved to show yourself, the world, and your Master how loyal you can be to your own life, to your fellow men, and to him."

The Evangelical Messenger enters emphatic protest against such a line of argument. It observes:

"The learned doctor chides such as this inquiring soul with 'trying too hard' to be saved, and being victims of a 'misdirected conscience.' He suggests that it is not wise to be introspective, and adds 'Spiritual self-examination almost inevitably produces spiritual hypochondria.' It is of no use to inquire 'whether we are getting better or worse.' Well, what did Paul mean when he said, 'Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves?' And how are we to know that our heart condemns us or not, if we do not sometimes listen to the voice within? Surely we may sometimes stand still and listen to the murmur of the deep sea within the soul that we may know which way the currents flow."

The same paper maintains that "all the way through Dr. Abbott urges the impossible, and makes the doing of good works the *means* of salvation, instead of the *fruit* of a saved state. He really preaches the old doctrine of salvation by works." We quote, in conclusion:

"Salvation is by faith in Jesus, not by works. Christ's sacrificial death is the meritorious ground of our redemption. Works are the result, not the means or the ground of our salvation. Jesus saves. And the Christ who saves is the crucified and risen One. In him we have peace. Dr. Abbott talks as tho it were not necessary to have peace, or hardly possible. And since we can not know that we have peace, it is better not to try to find out. Paul says, that now being justified by faith we have peace with God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. There is now therefore no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus.

"So then we may and do have peace, but it comes by faith in Jesus, not by works, lest any man should boast. Yes, bless God, we may have peace, peace that passeth understanding, peace that flows like a river. We can be saved and know it. And it is the business of religious leaders and teachers to set this glorious privilege before the people, and to lead them into it. But to try to make people believe that they must live in uncertainty and doubt all their lives, and to keep them in such painful suspense, when it is possible to live and flourish in the riches of grace, in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel, in the superabounding joy of a deep, personal experience, is to be utterly remiss in our duty as religious teachers."

Dr. Abbott, stirred by the attacks made upon him, took occasion last week, in a newspaper interview, to reaffirm his belief in the fundamentals of the Christian religion. "My faith in God as the All Father," he said, "in Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Redeemer of the world, in the Bible as the record of the revelation of God, in human experience culminating in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ as rendered in the four gospels, and in the progress of the human race under the guidance and inspiration of God toward that universal brotherhood which is the culmination of all history, has been often repeated by me in sermon, article and volume."

A DEFENSE OF THE MOHAMMEDAN ATTITUDE TOWARD WOMEN.

THE social condition of the Mohammedan woman is interestingly discussed in a recent issue of *Zezia* (Tunis). This Moslem journal endeavors to look at the question through Christian eyes and to defend Mohammedanism against the serious charges so often made against it. We quote from its pages as follows:

"Christians attempt to estimate the teaching of Mohammed from the lofty standpoint of their own Gospel, and pronounce it ungenerous and devoid of moral grandeur. Historians have taken a more charitable view, because they appreciate the enlightening influence which the Koran exerted over bestial and pagan Arabia. If Christians would study the Koran, they would ascertain that their execration of Mussulman doctrines is due to their ignorance of the texts.

"The Koran is not oppposed to the amelioration of the condition of women. The debasement of woman and the excesses attributed to the Koran should rather be imputed to a coarse tradition which found its origin in the sensuality of a race of men. The Koran limited polygamy without commending it. Mohammedans of the higher class do not practise it. It is only honored among the poorer classes in which woman has become degraded to a thing of merchandise, a servant, a mere instrument of production. The segregation of woman is not decreed by the written law. All that is recommended is the wearing of a veil. While it is true that a virgin may be compelled to marry, yet the Koran censures the father who marries his children against their will. The repudiation of a wife by her husband is condemned as a sin more displeasing to God than any other. The pure law, disentangled from its late corruptive interpretations, makes such a course almost impossible. There is nothing in the law of Islam to prevent a woman from acquiring literary and scientific knowledge. In fact there are to be found in the harems many women of high culture."

Zezia contends that the condition of the Mohammedan woman in many respects decidedly preferable to that of her Christian sister. We quote again:

"Before criticizing the Mussulman law, Christians should understand that it guarantees to woman an amount of respect and happiness that would seem enviable to many European women. There is one admirable feature of Mohammedan teaching. Celibacy is deemed a sin and a shame. Every man, therefore, gets married, and every woman follows her ideal destiny, which is to be a wife and a mother. Mohammedan society does not include, as Christian society does, a lamentable 'job-lot' of old maids, overlooked by dowry-hunters. With us the dowry is not a contribution made by the woman, but a gift from the husband; and, since the property of husband and wife is owned separately, a man marries for love, and not for money. The Koran commands protection and respect for the faithful wife. To the son it says: 'Respect the mother who has given thee birth.' To the husband: 'Be good in all things to her.' A woman can never be in want of food; her weakness and inferiority protect her. Her father, who has first authority over her, is in duty bound to deprive himself to take care of her. Later on this duty is taken up by the husband. Even if he repudiates her, he must still support her. If she becomes a widow, her children have to take care of her. At law she has extensive rights, altho she is not on an equality with man in matters of inheritance."

We are informed, in conclusion, that "feminism," "woman's rights" movements, have no place in the Mohammedan world. The Mussulman woman's only ambition is to rule over her husband and children, and to exert the moral authority which has been hers from time immemorial. "Mohammed," observes *Zezia*, "may not have been very gallant when he assigned woman a place second to man. But Christianity, which apparently wishes to give woman the first place, is guilty of a species of hypocrisy and absurdity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S DOINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Britain's epoch-making Colonial Secretary, landed in South Africa toward the end of December. Ever since then he has been commanding the applause of listening senates (or rather of listening Britons and some Boers) by making speeches. According to these Chamberlain utterances, "the motherland during the crisis of the [Boer] war had done her duty" and the war itself showed that "no member of the empire, however comparatively weak, should stand alone to face difficulty and danger." Cicero himself was never more applauded. But the Colonial Secretary has had his bad quarters of an hour. Every Boer he meets has a claim for damages. One such claim footed up to the equivalent of $75,000. "What!" exclaimed the man from Birmingham; "of course, we can not entertain it." He had been told, he observed later, that Boers generally ask for only ten times as much as they expect to be given. It has been conjectured that their receipts from Mr. Chamberlain may be in the proportion of one to a hundred. Apart from this, the comment upon his mission is a little indefinite. For instance, the London *Times* expatiates on the statesman's "broad purpose":

EARL OF ONSLOW.
In charge of the British Colonial Office during the absence of Joseph Chamberlain.

"The broad purpose he has in view is, as he told the citizens of Durban immediately after he had landed, to draw more closely together the people of the mother country and their kinsmen over sea. At home he has been for many years the most prominent and the most unwearying exponent of the imperial ideal, and he has steadily shown by his action as a minister that his love of the empire and his faith in its future are no mere platonic sentiments, but living principles which guide and quicken the whole course of his career. Here the work has been in great part done, and done, as we trust, for all time. It is the habit of some statesmen to speak of the fickleness of democratic communities, and to urge it as an excuse for refusing to engage in great undertakings which demand for their realization steadfastness of view. We do not believe that this theory applies to such wide and simple conceptions as the unity of our empire. The apathy and indifference to our colonies which were general forty years ago have passed away, and passed away, as we are confident, forever. They have been replaced by a deep sense of the vital importance of the empire, not only as the foundation of our material greatness, but as the sure bulwark of the moral and political ideals with which British civilization in the course of its long history has endowed mankind."

Something suspiciously like this was said by the great London paper at the time of the first announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's tour. But if the famous man's friends are repeating themselves, so, too, are his enemies, especially the London *Daily News*. That Liberal organ says:

"He has gone to Africa—so it was understood—to see if order can be evolved from the chaos which his policy has brought about, and not to delight the British colonists with specimens of his oratory. If he is to play the part of conciliator, it is all the more necessary that spread-eagleism and self-glorification should be kept in the background so far as Mr. Chamberlain's temperament will permit. . . . We observe that Mr. Chamberlain makes light of the difficulties attending the work of repatriation. At this stage of his travels we do not know that his opinions carry more weight than those of any other man. After he has seen Lord Milner and observed for himself on the spot what repatriation means and what is involved in building up again from the bottom two ruined and devastated states, we shall be prepared to treat his utterances with respect."

Mr. Chamberlain made one sensation by announcing, according to report, that the Boers could help to put down the Mad Mullah in Somaliland if they felt like it. Some Boers volunteered for this purpose weeks ago, but their services were declined with much civility. *The Daily News* (London) thereupon makes these few remarks:

"We can not say that the reversal of Lord Lansdowne's decision not to employ the Boers in suppressing the Mullah strikes us as a happy beginning of Mr. Chamberlain's task. This Mullah-chasing is one of the maddestkinds of imperialist sport, and there is no sort of sense in trying to enlist the Boers in such enterprises. The place for them is on their own deserts, which must somehow be restored to cultivation, and not in Somaliland."

But Mr. Chamberlain is not always accurately reported, and in the Mad Mullah matter he may have been misunderstood. None of Mr. Chamberlain's generalities have been misunderstood, however. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) pays one of them this left-handed compliment:

"Mr. Chamberlain, we are glad to see, was loudly applauded when he claimed that the war had proved 'that the mother country was always willing to help her children, and that her heart was true and her arm strong to serve them.' He would hardly have made such a pronouncement had he not felt assured that in Natal at any rate loyal men of British blood have no good cause of complaint with their treatment. We hope it is equally true of other parts of South Africa. It is difficult to be sure of the truth about this matter. Very bitter complaints have certainly reached us from Cape Colony since the end of the war. It is alleged that even after the fight to a finish the experience of loyalists is the old one that 'loyalty does not pay.' No doubt some wholly unreasonable expectations were formed which have necessarily been disappointed, but we fear there must be some substantial ground for the discontent which unquestionably exists among some of our fellow countrymen."

Mr. Chamberlain's doings in South Africa have been attentively followed by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which thinks he is making a special effort to conciliate the Boers. Before he set sail for South Africa, says the Paris paper, he spoke in an uncompromising spirit of every Boer problem confronting him. Now his tone has altered:

"It is especially to be noted that the Colonial Minister spoke in a most eulogistic way of the Dutch population of South Africa. The fact that this population possesses the same virtues as the Anglo-Saxon race was stated by him to be the cause of the struggle for supremacy that must inevitably have ensued between them. . . . Mr. Chamberlain also says that Britain offers the Boers equality of position with Britons on condition that they accept the supremacy of the British flag. The favorable impression made by this utterance has been confirmed by what he said of the Colonial Office. He praised this institution, but observed that it was in a position to take larger views of colonial matters than are the colonies themselves, and to reach maturer decisions, even if those decisions entailed a sacrifice of certain colonial prejudices. This seems to be another way of saying that the home government can free itself of those racial antagonisms that work such evil in South Africa. . . . It can only be wished that Mr. Chamberlain will harmonize his acts with his words and thus his voyage may produce happy results."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVIVING THE GORGEOUS EAST.

READERS of Milton need not be told just who it was that sat high on a throne of royal state which far outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, or where the gorgeous East with richest hand showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. This description has been made a little shabby by the Durbar at Delhi, a ceremonial in honor of the accession of Edward VII. to the imperial throne of India. Everything was gorgeous. The imperial ensign—to continue the paraphrase of Milton—full high advanced, shone like a meteor streaming to the wind, with gems and golden luster rich emblazed. Ten thousand banners rose into the air with Orient colors waving. With them rose a forest huge of spears, and thronging helms appeared and serried shields in thick array. The central figure was not of course Milton's creation, but the creation of Edward VII.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India. Hence the language of Milton may well be abandoned for that of *The Standard* (London):

"If the opening spectacle owed the perfection of its scenic effect to the combination, on a singularly lavish scale, of Oriental magnificence with the Western instinct of precise order, it derived its impressiveness from the general sentiment of the celebration in which it was a superb detail. There is a pardonable tendency among those who are privileged to be the observers of such a sight to express their appreciation in terms which the frigid historian, referring to the documents of the past, would have to pronounce excessive. Those who are familiar with life as it was lived in the days when Akbar or Shah Jehan or Aurungzebe held their courts in Delhi or Agra, or even in that traveling capital their camp, will not be in a hurry to affirm that the display devised by the representative of the English Sovereign of all India exceeds in grandeur the spectacles in which the famous dynasty of Mussulman conquerors indulged their own taste for pomp or ministered to the desires of their subjects. Even in the days when the feeble descendants of the Mogul still kept up a fantastic shadow of the vanished glory, there were sights to be seen at Delhi with which the tamer ceremonials of the cold Occident could not well be brought into comparison."

These splendors, including salutes by trumpeting elephants, trained to use their trunks with effect, were contrived because, to quote *The Standard* again, the natives of India "think that their rulers should maintain a becoming gorgeousness." Yet *The Daily News* (London) throws cold water on it all:

"Doubtless the Oriental mind must needs be impressed not merely with the sword, but with the bejeweled scabbard in which the sword mercifully sleeps. Part of our power must obviously reside in the trappings thereof. But, apart from Lord Curzon's love of display, it is difficult to discover any pretext whatsoever for the almost illimitable extension this Christmas of the ceremonial which, in far more perilous times, has proved sufficient to retain the respect and the loyalty of our Indian subjects. It is not only probable, it is certain, that, as years pass, this kind of pageant will have to be repeated. Is the increase in its costliness to proceed at the present geometrical ratio?"

The English newspaper is tempted to go into the whole subject of India, and it reaches conclusions which may be prompted by its Liberal point of view, but which, if ever justified by events, are extremely grave:

"Seeley, in his 'Expansion of England,' with all the optimism of naked materialism, brushes aside the poverty of India by arguing comfortably that starving people do not rebel. Doubtless Persia might be instanced as a country where extreme penury is accepted passively by Orientals who have no heart to throw off the yoke. Russia, again, has suffered this year more grievously than for many decades, yet an explosion was averted. But between India and these countries there are three essential differences. In the first place India is densely populated; secondly, the tonic of Western literature is allowed free access to India; thirdly, the Indians, altho of very varied races among themselves, are yet ruled by a nation which declines to intermarry, which is prevented by climate from colonizing, and which possesses no land link with its dependency. The future of India is one of the great mysteries of modern statesmanship. Carlyle expressed the opinion that India must go some day, and no one believes that the despotism of the present is to remain without challenge."

THE MISSION OF COUNT LAMSDORFF.

COUNT LAMSDORFF, as all authorities agree, is the most silent diplomatist in Europe. He is the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, having attained that dignity after years of service in minor posts. No man living is believed to know more of the traditional policy of his country. The state secrets of the present Czar and of the late Czar are said to be an open book to Count Lamsdorff. Language to him is not an instrument with which to conceal his thoughts, but an instrument with which to dispense almost altogether. Every movement he makes is watched intently, for he is deemed the embodiment of Russia's foreign policy. "Count Lamsdorff," observes the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), "has as yet refrained from any striking act that would serve as a clew to his personality. He has been handed on like a fixture of the Russian Foreign Office from one minister to another. He was the custodian of Russian diplomatic tradition under Foreign Ministers Giers and Muravieff. Long before he was himself made Foreign Minister he came into close contact with Alexander III., and he had many opportunities of gaining the confidence of Nicholas II. Count Lamsdorff's personality is no whit less striking than that of his predecessor, Count Muravieff":

COUNT LAMSDORFF,
Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is hailed in Europe as a master of silence.

"But his ways and traits are the opposite of those of the former Foreign Minister. Muravieff was convivial. Count Lamsdorff is a silent, reserved man. In no sense is he a lion of the salon. He toils unremittingly. In his walks through the streets of St. Petersburg he chooses the quiet and lonely neighborhoods, avoiding the crowded and lively thoroughfares. He goes about with his eyes cast down, and apparently he is ever absorbed in thought. . . . The Count is a red blond. His hair has begun to whiten about his forehead. A reddish mustache, carefully trimmed, covers his lip. He is not by any means a sly diplomatist of the old school. There is about him nothing of the subtle profundity associated in the general mind with the idea of an experienced Russian diplomatist. There is, indeed, a look of sincerity about him, and his personality denotes candor. It is this frankness of nature that endeared him to the Czar. But those who know Count Lamsdorff are well aware of the impossibility of gaining information from him. He never under any circumstances utters one word more than is absolutely necessary."

This unusual and interesting person has lately completed a mission to the Balkans and to Vienna that is asserted to portend great things for Europe in the near future. "It will certainly be contrary to all experience," says *The Standard* (London), "if a journey made by a Russian Minister in the Balkan states, and

his interviews with their rulers, be not followed by events of a more or less striking character." The grand object of the mission, if we are to accept the general verdict, was to settle the question of Macedonia. *The Spectator* (London) thus analyzes the situation:

"She [Russia] has sent her Chancellor to study the [Macedonian] situation in person in Sophia and Belgrade, and further to organize in Vienna, in concert with Austria, a joint scheme for dealing with the situation which seems likely to arise. The official explanations of Russian policy which have appeared in St. Petersburg no longer confine themselves to the old hopeless declarations in favor of the maintenance of things as they are. The *status quo* has at last become impossible. The Sultan may be allowed to play with his paper reforms for some months to come, but there seems little reason to doubt that Russia has at length decided to impose a plan of her own, doubtless a very conservative plan, whose main object will be to avert war, but still a plan which will aim at placing in more trustworthy hands the responsibility for the government of Macedonia."

Count Lamsdorff is said to favor the appointment of a Christian Turkish governor for Macedonia whose administration is to be supervised by the Powers. But the Russian newspapers say that the Count merely visited the Bulgarian and Servian capitals in order to let it be understood that there must be no official winking at revolutionary uprisings in Macedonia. Significance is attached to the fact that the alleged organ of Count Lamsdorff himself, the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, reproduces with friendly comment the following from the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"Russia desires to avert the Macedonian peril—which grows acuter every day—not in a spirit of opposition to Austria, but in harmony with her. This is the only way to prevent Macedonia from setting the Balkans in a blaze and threatening European peace with a dire catastrophe. . . . This imminent peril exists in Macedonia and threatens to become general throughout the Balkans unless the sparks of the fire are trodden out in time."

The net result of Count Lamsdorff's mission, says the Vienna organ, will be an accord between Russia and Austria on the Balkan question. The Count, according to the *Serpske Novine* (Belgrade), an official Servian organ, "renewed, by his trip to Servia, the friendship between the Czar and King Alexander." This is taken to mean that satisfactory explanations were made concerning the postponement of the visit of King Alexander and Queen Draga to the Czar and Czarina. This visit is always in contemplation, but it never comes off. The *Samouprava* (Belgrade) declares that Count Lamsdorff's mission has guaranteed a tranquil future to Servia. The *Listok* (Odessa) says positively that the Macedonian problem will now be settled in short order. It would seem from the indefinite character of all this comment that whatever was done took place behind the scenes. Such is the conclusion of the Paris *Temps*. Count Lamsdorff wound up his grand tour in Vienna, as noted already. There he had a conference with Count Goluchowski, Emperor Francis Joseph's Foreign Minister, the result being a preliminary agreement for joint action in Macedonia by Austria-Hungary and Russia. What form that action will take remains to be seen.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S ALLEGED PROPOSAL TO BUILD THE PANAMA CANAL.

CERTAIN English newspapers have a way of publishing particulars regarding Germany's plans in the American continent. The result is embarrassing to Berlin. The very latest instance of the kind involves the London *Daily News*, which gives information "on high authority" on the subject of Germany's arrangements to build the Panama Canal. The English daily says a German offer was made to the French Panama Canal Company to purchase for $40,000,000 all its franchises should the United States not take advantage of its option expiring March 4 next. The German Government is further said to have offered to buy from the Colombian Government its Panama shares at par, agreeing to abandon all German claims against Colombia should this offer be accepted. The *Temps* (Paris) says of the alleged proposition:

"Germany bases her claim to be able to build the Panama Canal without violating the Monroe Doctrine upon the fact that according to her constitution Colombia can neither alienate any of her soil nor transfer it to a foreign Power. Hence in constructing the canal the Germans would acquire neither rights of sovereignty in Colombia nor rights of permanent occupation in Colombian territory. Finally, the Germans point to the existence of the French Panama Canal Company, whose undertaking

AT VON BÜLOW'S RECEPTION.

Announce the two representatives of the German people—Care and Want.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

EQUITY IN GERMANY.

WILLIAM II. (to Justice): "Get out—you're not wanted in this country—I am Justice here."
De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.

CARTOON CRITIQUES ON GERMAN RULE.

has never been regarded as an infraction of the Monroe Doctrine."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, however, thinks the canal question will be settled entirely in accordance with the wishes of President Roosevelt. He has indicated a preference for the Panama route, and while it is true that he may meet with strong opposition in Congress, that opposition will almost certainly be overcome. Therefore the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States may be deemed a practical certainty. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) observes that the Monroe Doctrine need not disturb Germany in any way, as she has "never recognized it" and it is no part of the law of nations; but Germany will look out for her own interests in every part of America. This utterance is deemed significant, because the German daily has hitherto been friendly to the United States and has advocated deference to American susceptibilities.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DARDANELLES.

A WAR-SHIP can float out of the Black Sea int othe Mediterranean only by going through the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. This geographical truism has been converted into a strait-jacket for Russia by means of a treaty closing these straits to the war-ships of the great European Powers. "The closing of the straits," Lord Salisbury once said, "is a European principle," a proposition to which the assent of Russia is far from cordial. Her famous Black Sea fleet is deprived of access to the Mediterranean—bottled up, to put it flatly. She may not send that fleet out and she may not float another war-fleet in. Turkey owns the territory on both sides of the narrow outlet into the Mediterranean, and the Sultan is bound to forbid "the ships of war of foreign Powers to enter the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus." Furthermore, "so long as the Porte is at peace, His Majesty [the Sultan] will admit no foreign ship of war into the said straits." But Great Britain is now vehemently protesting that Russia has violated this treaty with the Sultan's consent by sending four war-ships through the Dardanelles. Russia replies that the vessels were torpedo-boat destroyers, disarmed, flying a commercial flag. Hence they were not war-ships at all. *The Speaker* (London) heaps ridicule upon this Russian contention, but says nevertheless:

"After all, what is our interest in closing the Bosporus to European war-ships? We do not prevent Russia from maintaining a permanent fleet in the Mediterranean in time of peace. We merely succeed in causing her the expense and inconvenience of sending her fleet round from the Baltic when she wishes to be represented in the Levant. So far as the affairs of Turkey are concerned, the inconvenience weighs as heavily on ourselves as it does on Russia. If we could have sent a flying squadron to anchor in front of Yildiz Palace, there would have been no Armenian massacres. Disraeli's theories of geography, which saw in Constantinople the center of the universe, and in the Mediterranean one of the larger English lakes, are sufficiently obsolete to-day. Lord Lansdowne would have done better to make some amicable arrangement with Russia, instead of committing himself to a protest which must be as irritating to Russia as barren of results, and as humiliating to ourselves as our verbal fulminations against the occupation of Port Arthur."

The disagreeable impression made by the incident upon the British mind has been intensified because Germany is carefully holding aloof. She deems the affair "outside her political sphere," much to the vexation of the London *Times*. "In all controversies with Russia," declares the British organ, "we may confidently count on having Germany against us." *The Daily Mail* (London) asserts that it is Germany's aim to promote discord between Great Britain and Russia. This and like utterances in other British papers have inspired these comments in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*:

"The British ambassador at the Porte has lodged a protest, as our readers know, because four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers passed through the Dardanelles on their way to the Black Sea. It is held that such a proceeding constitutes a violation of the international treaties according to which the Dardanelles are closed against the war-ships of all nations. Great Britain demands a similar privilege [of passage through the Dardanelles] in the event of its concession proving desirable to herself. According to the British view, the character of a war-ship is in no way altered by the fact that it has been disarmed and flies a flag of commerce. But this was the means resorted to by Russia to assure the passage of the four torpedo-boats in question. Russia urged in her behalf that an unarmed vessel under a flag of commerce can not be regarded as a war-ship. As Russia persisted in this contention, the Porte adopted the same view and assented to the passage of the torpedo-boat destroyers."

The German paper goes on to say that the London *Times* "naturally" takes advantage of the Dardanelles question to attack Germany. To resume our quotation of the Hamburg newspaper:

"Germany is certainly in a position to regard the Dardanelles question as lying outside of her political sphere. Consequently Germany must maintain a neutral attitude, and she has ere this let Russia understand as much. The use which *The Times* makes of Germany's attitude is naive. The paper says this is about what it expected of Germany. Germany has never used the influence it has acquired with the Porte to bring about conditions of general advantage to Europe—for Europe read England. Germany would under no circumstances do anything to disturb her harmonious relations with her Eastern neighbor [Russia] in England's favor. England may safely depend upon it that Germany will be against her in any dispute with Russia. We hope so because we have no desire to promote a policy which in the last analysis would mean that we fight England's battles with Russia and thus come into conflict with France at the same time."

Germany, says the Paris *Temps*, "altho associated with England in Venezuela, or perhaps for that very reason, and in order to retort to the insulting suspicions of the British press and to Rudyard Kipling's cry of hatred, finds no difficulty in justifying Russia and in putting Great Britain in the wrong. Here is an offensive and defensive alliance that begins strangely with a slightly clouded honeymoon."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

PATAGONIA.—The neglected South American region known as Patagonia may have a great future before it, in the opinion of the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres). Its resources are richer than has hitherto been supposed, and colonists from Europe are beginning to find this out.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY.—There are three powerful factors operating to destroy family life in the United States, according to a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). Among the wealthy classes it is sport, among the middle classes university education, and among the wage-earners the factory system.

DISTRESS IN JAVA.—Economic conditions in the large island of Java are giving serious concern to the Dutch Government, says the *Gids* (Amsterdam). The population has grown enormously, and we are told that methods of administration are antiquated with the result that a native question presses for solution.

STEALING INTO THE CARIBBEAN.—Is Germany responsible, after all, for Denmark's refusal to sell her West Indies? The question is asked by *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington), which thus replies: "Germany has always wanted a naval station in the West Indies, but has been unable to obtain one on account of the Monroe Doctrine. Some years ago Denmark offered to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States, but the United States Congress did not accept. Recently another treaty was made and ratified by the United States Congress, but this time, for some unknown, mysterious reason, Denmark refused to sell. Why? It is well known that Germany has always wanted Denmark, and if by some peaceable means the kingdom of Denmark should become a state of the German empire, the Danish West Indies would not have changed sovereigns, but yet the German fleet could have its station there. Would the Monroe Doctrine interfere with this arrangement?"

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SAINT PIERRE AND POMPEII.

MONT PELÉE AND THE TRAGEDY OF MARTINIQUE. By Angelo Heilprin. Sixty-five photographs, largely taken by the author. Cloth, 6 x 9½ in., 337 pp. Price, $3 net. J. B. Lippincott Company.

SCIENCE is not compelled to resort to allegory in perpetuating the memory of its heroes and their achievements. Professor Heilprin, standing on the edge of the smoking crater of Pelee, gazing on the phenomena that presaged the second disastrous eruption with the eyes of an observer and not of a dreamer, or on the next day viewing the writhing victims of that eruption, requires no symbolism at the hands of sculptor or painter who may endeavor to immortalize the scenes. The facts were dramatic enough, just as they were, to satisfy any artist.

Professor Heilprin, President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, was the first scientist to visit Martinique after the first eruption of Mount Pelee, on the 8th of May, and the only one to observe directly the subsequent eruption of August 30, which completed the destruction of Morne Rouge. The latter disaster occurred during his second visit to the island, and gave him the fullest opportunity of verifying the conjectures, formed during his first visit, of the nature of the cataclysm.

ANGELO HEILPRIN.

Through questioning the groaning victims in Morne Rouge, he found out that the "flame" which was the agent destructive of life, was "only a heated or luminous blast" accompanied by "localized lightning. . . . The inhaling of an atmosphere of intense heat of many hundreds of degrees, in places with a temperature possibly much exceeding one thousand degrees, means practically almost instantaneous death."

This theory also completely explains the hitherto inexplicable phenomena of death connected with the eruptions of Vesuvius and other volcanoes in ancient and modern times.

Professor Heilprin's parallel instituted between Saint Pierre and Pompeii is striking in its artistic as well as its scientific aspects. His writing as well as his painting (for Professor Heilprin is a landscape artist of reputation) establishes the fact that a scientist may also be a man of interpretative and prescient imagination. He says:

"Compared with Pompeii, Saint Pierre appeared ten times more ancient. The green and fertile slopes of Campania, with their nestling cottages and cultivated fields, are here wanting; . . . these make modern even an ancient field. In Pompeii the eye has had restored to it the special activities of man; he reads the life of the household, hears the clamor of the market-place, follows the debate in the Forum, and gambles on the wheels of the chariots as they whirl around the circus-field. In Saint Pierre, for those who have not known it before, there is nothing of this. Tho its walls are modern . . . and everything that has been found within is modern, the city itself looks as tho it had been deserted at a time when man was still prepared to be a wanderer, long before the beautiful sculptures of Pompeii had been carved, long before the paintings had been put on walls to charm and adorn."

A bird's-eye view of "The Silent City," one of the numerous artistic photographs which illustrate the work, finely interprets this feeling.

It is doubtful whether the scientist or the artist will more appreciate this book in the years to come. It is certain, however, that no other description of the awful event will ever supersede it in the estimatino of either class of readers.

ANOTHER SCOTCH STORY.

THE CONQUEST OF CHARLOTTE. By David S. Meldrum. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 480 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

SCOTLAND seems destined to serve as the scene for the best of our modern novels. First Stevenson, then Barrie used this land as the background of their wonderful stories. Then a host of minor writers who did very creditable work followed in their footsteps. Last year we had that somber but almost great book, "The House with the Green Shutters," and one of the best books of this year also hails from Scotland. The name of this book is the "Conquest of Charlotte," and it is so good a story that one feels that here is a new writer whose work bids fair to stand among the very best. A person who reads much of the current fiction will find in this book the same uplift that he gets when he turns from the book of the hour to a book by Thackeray. Here at last is a world of three dimensions, instead of the usual paper world of two; a book whose characters move and act like real people, instead of in the stereotyped manner of paper heroes and heroines. It is a book full of human nature, a picture of a community where even the least character is human and leaves a vivid impression on the reader's mind, and where a few of the principal characters are so well drawn that we are almost convinced that we have met them, as with Stevenson's Alan Breck and David Balfour.

The chief character of the book is one Rab Cuick, a talented rascal, who plays the game of life for the sake of the game, and gets his reward in the excitement of staking his own wits against those of others, as a man without scruples, without affection, and even without personal ambition. His own knowledge of his own cleverness is enough for him. His character is described by the hero of the story, who tells the story in the first person. The author has managed to give a most piquant flavor to the whole tale, because his hero, who is a bit of a prig, writes the account of his plausible but rascally father-in-law. The plan the book follows is like no other. There is a plot, but it is developed along lines of its own. For its character-drawing the book deserves all praise, but here again the writer has pursued a method that is personal to him and difficult to describe. The book is a meaty one; you may "cut and come again" and yet have plenty left over.

THE PORTRAIT OF A GREAT ITALIAN.

THE ROMANCE OF LEONARDO DA VINCI, THE FORERUNNER. By Dimitri Merejkowski. Cloth, 4¾ x 7½ in., 402 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE Russian litterateur has to be taken seriously, for he takes himself so seriously and his theme grips him so strongly. Dimitri Merejkowski has produced a remarkable study of the most unique figure of the Italian Renaissance, Leonardo da Vinci, in the form of an historical novel 462 pages long. This is the second book in a trilogy. The first is "The Death of the Gods," the third is "The Antichrist," the Russian title of the second being "The Resurrection of the Gods." The first treated of the period of Julian the Apostle, whose "*Tu vicisti, Galilæe!*" recorded the *coup de grace* of paganism. This second deals with the revival of the antique spirit when Art recalled the Olympians by its new activity. The three are put into English excellently by Herbert Trench, whom Merejkowski formally recognizes as his only authorized translator.

All of which prænotanda is merely to show the magnitude of the theme which this Russian has essayed. In "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci," he proves how capable he is of coordinating a prodigious mass of historical matter into perfect unity. It demonstrates his scholarly familiarity with the character of Italian life of the fifteenth century, "in thought, word and deed," and he reproduces its color with an artistic mastery, forceful and individual.

The title is slightly misleading. It might have been "The Frustration of da Vinci," for the picture of this solitary genius, so notable a factor in his period and yet so pathetically self-inclusive, breeds melancholy regret in the reader. "Romance" speaks of the tender passion or chivalric adventures, neither of which found place in the life of Leonardo. This love-child, born of an orphan tavern-maid as the result of Piero da Vinci's visit to Anchiano on business, never married, and it is doubtful if he ever felt passion boil in his heart to the disturbance of the brain which was ever seeking Truth and Beauty. Tenderness he had, for beast and human, and his affection for his contadina mother was exquisitely filial.

DIMITRI MEREJKOWSKI.

From his father, the Florentine notary, he inherited vigorous health, a powerful frame, and zest for life; from his mother, his long, slender hands, his smile and an almost feminine charm of blue eyes and golden hair. The incessant energy of his myriad-sided intellect, which made him the most versatile genius of his time, was a gift, as it ever is, apart from and transcending fleshly progenitors. He thought and studied and planned more than he achieved. It took him ten years to put into clay "Il Civallo," the heroic equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza, *condottiere* and parvenu Duke of Milan, and he gave four years to elaborating the subtle beauty of Monna Lisa Gioconda, the one unquestioned work of his brush which remains to attest his supremacy as painter.

Despite the vivacious prodigality with which Merejkowski combines characters, events, local color, and places in this immense Florentine mosaic, and despite his nerve and fusion with his subject, he has an impersonal poise which is quite akin to that of Leonardo himself. It is a marvelous projection, that of this Russian of the cold North, into the complicated and surging vitality of the Italian Renaissance. The very opposite of Merejkowski's acute analysis of Tolstoy is so exact an esti-

mate of his own quality as man and litterateur that it may well be quoted here. He says in a recent essay of his great fellow countryman:

"Tolstoy, altho an artist of European celebrity, and himself deeply characteristic of Russian nature, is wholly devoid of that capacity for fully absorbing universal culture which seemed to his rival [Dostoievski] a distinguishing feature of the Russian. In spite of all his calculated and supposedly Christian cosmopolitanism, there is not, I think, another so hampered as he in his creative power, by conditions of place and time and the limits of his own nationality. The creator of 'Peace and War' (a work meant to be historical) may, perhaps, on his intellectual side, acknowledge history, and even be to some extent acquainted with it. But the imagination of his heart has never felt it: he never penetrated, or tried, or thought it worth while to penetrate, into the spiritual life of other ages and nations. The 'enthusiasm for the distant' for him does not exist—that inspired realization of history—nor grief for, nor living delight in, the past. Every fiber and root of him is fixed in the present."

Merejkowski certainly has "that inspired realization of history." The times and events and localities through which da Vinci moves are portrayed as minutely as the painter's character. It is the "Resurrection of the Gods," and the human agencies in Italy that revitalized them, which holds his attention primarily and unintermittently.

He introduces Cesare Borgia, the Pope Alexander, Nicoló Macchiaveli, Cesare da Sesto and Giovanni Battsaffio, students of Leonardo, the Sporzas, Beatrice d'Este, El Moro's wife, and his mistresses, Cecilia and Lucrezio Crivelli, Beliincioni, the court poet, Savanarola, and depicts each with the strongest touches and characterization.

PRESENT TENDENCIES OF RELIGION.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN AMERICA: A RECORD OF PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS. By Ernest Hamlin Abbott. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 370 pp. Price, $1.00 net. The Outlook Company.

MR. ABBOTT, the author of this book, gathered his material in the course of a tour of three months' duration through the Eastern, Southern, and Western sections of the United States. He held interviews with men of all classes and conditions, and took his observations apparently from an entirely unbiased position. He does not profess to speak as an expert or a scientist, and disclaims having made anything like an exhaustive survey of the situation with which he deals. His intention in the main is to give the impression that he derived, in the course of his travels, of religious life in America, and this he does in very lively and telling report. A shrewd and careful observer, divested of all prejudice, willing to see all phases of his subject, and not in haste to make inductions, Mr. Abbott has given a book of great value, and one calculated to excite both commendation and hostile criticism.

In a general way, the antagonism or indifference of the laboring classes to the churches has found voice frequently; but it is not often so frankly and strongly reported by an observer who speaks on the whole as a friend to the churches and as a professing Christian. He found this breach between the church and the workingman confessed and deplored by Christian men generally, and especially by intelligent and progressive Christian ministers; tho very little appeared by way of intelligent and successful attempts to improve the situation. In all quarters, he encountered the opinion of workingmen, especially such as belong to the labor-unions, that the church and the ministry are unfriendly or indifferent to the aims and principles for which organized labor is contending, and that the churches are on the whole controlled by those who oppress the workingman and seek to deprive him of his rights. The situation thus disclosed seemed to him partly to involve real conditions in the churches, and partly to indicate widespread misapprehension of the sincere aims of Christian people. As to either horn of this dilemma Mr. Abbott points out the necessity that exists for the use of such means, the preaching of such a gospel, the pursuit of such activities on the part of the churches, as will result in a better understanding between them and the laboring classes.

Mr. Abbott also took observations in the South of the religious condition among the negroes, where he found some good beginnings toward a type of religion more closely related to personal morality than has traditionally and formerly prevailed. The attitude of the dominant classes toward the colored race seemed not to be encouraging. Christianity thus far seems not to have made much inroads upon the caste spirit. There was evident very little consciousness, on the part of Christians, that the law of brotherhood requires any change in the social or political relations existing between the white populations and the negro.

The "revolt against convention" to which the author devotes a chapter, is a phrase which describes an increasing disposition observed among ministers, especially the younger men of the West, to break loose from traditionalism and religious pretense, and strike out directly for the "main thing" with any implement or method conveniently at hand. This return to natural and "up-to-date" procedure is a symptom to be noted in contrast with considerable reaction to formalism and traditional methods. On the whole, the church seems to Mr. Abbott still to be the greatest existent moral force, especially as it is still the only systematic teacher of the august morality of the Bible.

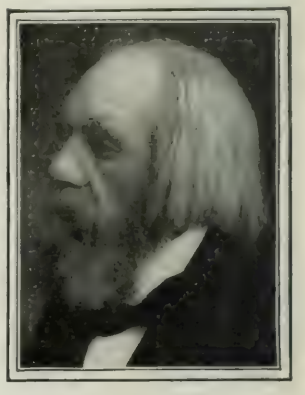
A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MEMORIES OF A HUNDRED YEARS. By Edward Everett Hale. Two vols. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., 318, 321 pp. Price, $5.00. The Macmillan Co.

THERE is no class of books among which there are more dull ones and fewer sprightly and interesting ones than books of memoirs or reminiscences. Any one whose business it has been to read a grea tmany books as they appeared, will testify to the leaden dulness of so many books that are supposed to be a sort of foot-note to the century through which we have just passed. A man to have something interesting to say must himself be interesting. He must have equipments other than age and the remembrance of notable people among whom chance has thrown him: he must have a personality. Now this is precisely what Dr. Edward Everett Hale has, and what makes his "Memories of a Hundred Years" such good reading.

In this book Dr. Hale pretends to do no more than to invite his readers "to look through my own keyhole upon this landscape of a hundred years' horizon." By his keyhole he means his own personal experience and that of his father and grandfathers.

The result is as interesting a book as one would well imagine. There is no man living who is better fitted to give a bird's-eye view of the century. Dr. Hale's activities have brought him in contact with men of all conditions. He has seen the inner history of all the important political, religious and literary movements of the last sixty years, while the practical side of his nature caused him to be deeply interested in all the varied improvements which made for the material prosperity of this country. So in this one book one aspect after another of the country is flashed before the reader, until one understands the great sequence of events which have led to our wonderful national development. The author has used his own method in giving his pictures of a hundred years, and his method at times seems almost fragmentary,—an anecdote here, a violent prejudice there, some one's letter elsewhere, as in the battle of Bull Run; and yet the effect as a whole is more complete than that given in most books whose authors have carefully considered each sentence in relation to every other sentence. It is a book full of the author's personal predilections and those of his family, and yet the book is nowhere narrow. Nowhere are the small men mistaken for great ones, nowhere are the important events magnified into large ones. Throughout his life, Dr. Hale's eyes have been fixed on the horizon, and so in his book he has been able to give an impression of the great currents of events instead of describing a few little back-water eddies.



EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

THE STORY OF A RIVER.

THE ROMANCE OF THE COLORADO RIVER. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. Cloth, xxxv + 399 pp. Illustrated. Price, $3.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. DELLENBAUGH was a member of the Colorado River Expedition of 1871–72, conducted by Major Powell; and it is with the express approval of that able and intrepid explorer that he puts on record here the incidents and achievements of the memorable venture.

If difficulty, danger and disaster ever mean romance, then surely the story of the wild river of the West may claim that distinction. Never is the Colorado twice alike, "and he who would try the temper of its waters were wise to approach them in a humble and a reverent spirit." No party, as Major Powell demonstrates, has since made the passage through the complete line of cañons; those of the upper region being even yet quite unknown to the outer world. Several trappers (such as Pattie and Carson) had acquired considerable knowledge of the general course and character of the river as early as 1830, but to Major Powell and his two parties belongs the honor of being the first to explore and explain its extraordinary canyon environment. "Defiant, fierce, opposing utility everywhere," scornful of all helpful things, refusing to be bitted and bridled in the service of commerce, perpetuating a wilderness, forbidding encroachment, "from the tiny rivulets of its snowy birth to the ferocious tidal bore that marks its death in the sea," it wages unending battle—relentless, sublime, unique. The whole country drained by its tributaries has been wrought by the waters and the winds of ages into multitudinous plateaus and canyons—a stupendous system of gorges, and tributary gorges, which, even now bewildering, were to the early pioneer practically prohibitory. "Water is the master-sculptor in this weird and wonderful land;" yet men have died of thirst there, for water except in the river is scarce; often for months, in the valleys and plains, the soil is never comforted with rain; even dew is unknown. From its snow-source to the sea, the dragon river has made its own epic of perils, privations, reverses, disasters, appalling by their forces and their forms.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Story of Alchemy."—M. M. Pattison Muir. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.35 net.)

"The Story of a Trapper."—A. C. Laut. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The King of Unadilla."—Howard R. Garis. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., $0.50.)

"The Social Unrest."—John Graham Brooks. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Room with the Little Door."—Roland B. Molineux. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"In the Days of Isaiah."—Abraham Mappu. (The People, the Land and the Book Publishing Company, New York.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Archer Butler Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Vol. III, $2.50.)

"The Pit."—Frank Norris. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Who are these Spiritualists?"—J. M. Peebles. (Peebles & Burroughs, Battle Creek, Mich.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Walk with the Wind.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Come with me to the open road
And let the woodland write the ode—
Come, for the hill-wind takes my arm
And laughs away the heart's alarm,
Drawing me on from ridge to ridge,
By field and ford and frosty bridge.

Down from his wide tree-darkened hall
The gray owl sends his Saga call.
And here a field-mouse leaves his home,
His labyrinthine catacomb,
And prints the snow with little tracks,
Like hackings of an elfin ax.
I see a spider by a stream
Bridge his small Nile with swaying beam—
See on my path a bold ant dare
His Chimborazo hung in air.

I pass an old decaying fence,
Turned to a rare magnificence,
For gold of lichen and green of moss
Have paid with beauty all the loss.—
Ha, landlord Fox, alert and lithe.
Is out to get his morning tithe,

With thrifty eye to oversee
His unstaked principality.
Circling, the high crows swing and caw,
Poised by the same impartial law
That traced the orbit of the star
Wide wandering on the dark afar.

The snows are heaped along the ground,
Bright kingdoms builded without sound.
The cleansed air tingles in my blood,
The joy pours through me like a flood!
I tread on Hellas as I go,
Wrecking her Parthenons of snow;
I sweep across imperial Rome,
Wasting her glories, dome by dome.
And yonder, at the wind's footfall
Crashes a jeweled Taj Mahal,
An irised miracle of white,
Built by what spirits of the night!—
And yet those shut-in mortals choose
To peer into the Press for news,
Thinking the great events are hurled
On lightnings round about the world!

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Dayton, Ohio, Kiser & Company.
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Detroit, Mich., W. E. Metzger, Jefferson Avenue.
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Omaha, Neb., H. E. Fredrickson.
Pittsburg, Pa., Seely Manufacturing Co., East End.
Providence, R. I., H. G. Martin & Company.
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San Francisco, The Locomobile Co. of the Pacific.
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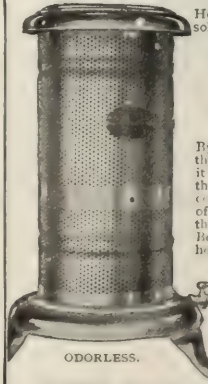

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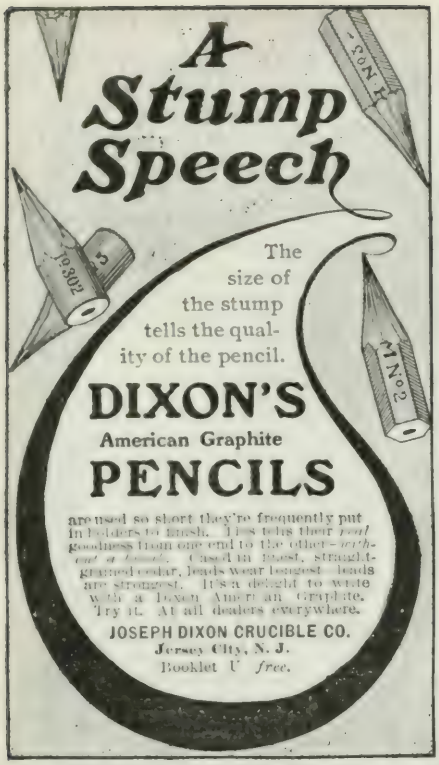

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Optimism.

By H. W. Bynner

There's not a man of all that preach despair
Who, under his stolidity, would dare
A moment go without the inner trust
That something Blessed shall be found somewhere.

—In January *McClure's Magazine.*

Heaven.

By Josephine Dodge Daskam.

She says that when we all have died
We'll walk in white there (then she cried)
All free from sorrow, sin, and care—
But I'm not sure I'd like it there.

She can not tell me what we'll do,
I couldn't sing the whole day through:
The angels might not care to play,
Or else I mightn't like their way.

I never loved my Uncle Ned,
So I can't love him now he's dead.
He'd be the only one I know—
She says it's wicked to talk so.

I'd like to see how God would look,
I'd like to see the Judgment Book:
But pretty soon I'd want to be
Where the real people were, you see.

When people turn dead in a dream,
I wake up, and I scream and scream:
And since they're all dead there, you know,
I'm sure that I should feel just so!

—In January *McClure's Magazine.*

Western Blood.

By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.

My tower faces south and north,
And east it opens wide,
But not a window-pane looks forth
Upon the western side.

I gaze out north on city roofs,
And south on city smoke,
And to the east are throbbing hoofs,
The rush of city folk.

But not a ray of western light
May fall across my work,
No crevice opens to the night
Where western eyes may lurk:

My crowded days are spent in quest
Of eager city things,
And when the little birds fly west,
I would not hear their wings.

But they who once have climbed the Town
When daylight lingered late,
And watched the western sun go down
Athwart the burnished Gate,

And felt the rolling fogs descend,
And seen the lupin blown
(And known what things a western friend
May offer to his own),

Ah, they can never still, for long,—
He knew what would be best
Who built our tower fair and strong,
And closed it to the west!

—In January *Scribner's Magazine.*

Important Notice
TO READERS OF THE
Literary Digest

In the Literary Digest of December 6th, 1902, we had a full-page announcement of **CHOICE ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS of the IMMORTALS at SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.** We have decided to continue these

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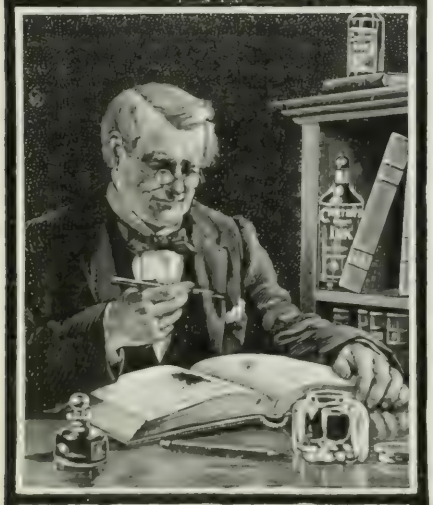

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PERSONALS.

How Marion Crawford Lost a Dinner.—Hall Caine has established a reputation for unusual conversational powers. A story illustrating this is developed during his recent stay in New York, and it is printed in the New York *Times*. A certain lady invited F. Marion Crawford to meet Mr. Caine at dinner. Mr. Crawford flatly refused, and this was the reason given for doing so:

"Caine did me out of a meal last summer through his conversational habit, and here's where I get even. It was this way. I was at work in my den in the little tower at the top of my villa at Sorrento when Hall Caine's card was brought me. I did not wish to be interrupted in my work and so sent word to my wife to say that I was out, and asking her to entertain the visitor until he went away.

"Mrs. Crawford carried out my request, but Mr. Caine became engrossed in conversation and stayed to lunch. The meal was served in the library, just at the foot of the stairs leading to my den. When I started down for a bite to eat I heard Caine talking away as if he never would stop. I couldn't get down-stairs without facing my visitor. Then I thought that my wife would find some way to send me something to eat. But the afternoon wore away with Caine still talking. It seemed as if I was never so hungry in my life. Well, on toward dinner time Caine finally bethought himself of other engagements, I suppose, for, expressing his regrets that he had been unable to meet me, he took his leave. It was not until then that Mrs. Crawford thought of her poor hungry husband. I hardly care to have Caine talk me out of another meal even to enjoy the pleasure of your charming society, madam."

How Carnegie Greeted the King.—The visit which King Edward paid Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle was a complete surprise to the philanthropist, the King merely telegraphing him a few hours beforehand that he would arrive at a certain time. Mr. Carnegie happened to be asleep when the "wire" came, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and it was not handed to him until he awoke. The correspondent relates the incident that followed:

Then there was considerable excitement. The King was due in five minutes, and Mr. Carnegie was in despair at the thought that not a single arrangement for his reception had been made. Then he had an inspiration. At Skibo there is an immense pipe organ which Mr. Carnegie had put in some time ago for his own pleasure. An organist is a permanent member of the millionaire's household. Mr. Carnegie determined that the organ should thunder out "God Save the King" as his Majesty entered the castle. But when he sent for the organist, the reply came back that the musician had gone down to the neighboring swimming-pool.

"Have him out of the water, then!" roared Mr. Carnegie.

And so they had him out. Actually dripping and clad only in a blanket, the wretched man was brought back to the castle on the run, borne into the concert-room and plumped down on the organ stool. It was just time, for the word passed that the King's carriage was coming up the driveway. An immense screen had been dragged in front of the organist, now innocent even of his blanket, so that he was shielded from view, and thus, the water dripping from his hair, his fingers and his shoulder blades, the shivering musician played "God Save the King," while one servant rubbed him with a coarse towel and another gave him brandy. The King was delighted with his musical reception, and when Mr. Carnegie told him the circumstances under which the national anthem had been performed his Majesty laughed till his sides ached.

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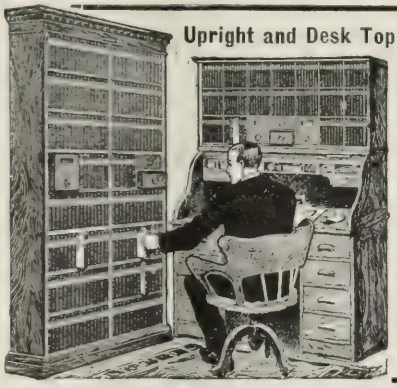

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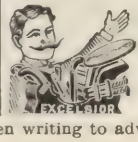

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Realism.—It is said that a certain young lady in a certain printing-office has a special talent for drawing. One day she drew the picture of a hen so true to life that when she threw it into the waste basket it laid there.—*The Lyre.*

Usual.—CONDUCTOR (To stranger in New York): "Did you want to get off at Fiftieth Street?"

STRANGER: "Yes."

CONDUCTOR: "Well, step off at the next corner and walk back ten blocks."—*Life.*

A Poser.—On some of our trains carriages for "ladies only" have been placed.

On one occasion these carriages were all occupied by the fair sex; consequently a number of ladies were obliged to procure seats in a compartment in which a haughty young fellow was the sole occupant.

He quickly saw that the carriage would soon be filled and he be in danger of losing his seat.

At length, when an elderly woman hove in sight, he thought it time to interfere.

"My good woman," he remarked, somewhat testily, "this is a carriage for gentlemen."

But he was quite taken aback when the old lady made the unexpected reply:

"Then what are you doing here?"—London *Tit-Bits.*

Unstable Criticism.—FIRST ACTOR: "What do you think of Macready Barnestormer's performance of Hamlet?"

SECOND ACTOR: "Uncommonly good, dear boy, splendid."

FIRST ACTOR: "H'm. He says your Hamlet is the most rotten thing he's ever seen in life outside a penny gaff."

SECOND ACTOR: "Ha! Well, no doubt we're both wrong."—London *Judy.*

Kind-hearted.—"He's a kind-hearted automobilest, isn't he?"

"Exceptionally so. I never knew him to run over even a child, unless he was in a hurry."—*Life.*

A Great Hand.—MIKE (Teaching Pat poker): "Well, what hov yez got?"

PAT: "Four trowels and a black shamrock!"—*Puck.*

The Sultan and the Opera-Hat.—The French artist Benjamin Constant was very fond of telling this story, which we take from the New York *Staats-Zeitung:*

Once when Constant was traveling in Morocco he received an invitation from the Sultan to present himsel to court, at Fez. The painter's first thought was for his his costume, and after much deliberation he decided to appear in conventional European evening-dress, including an opera-hat. He was ignorant of the fact that the Moors regard black garments as very common and vulgar, but he soon learned, from the audible sneers of the native courtiers, that he had sadly contravened Moorish ideas of "good form."

Being somewhat rash and considerably nettled he revenged himself by closing his hat and springing it open in the face of the sneerers, who scat-

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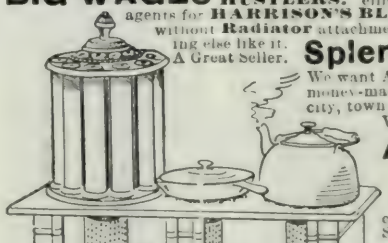

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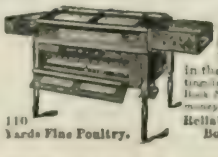

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tered yelling with surprise and fear. The noise attracted the attention of the Sultan, who, on learning the cause, asked to be shown the wonderful hat in action. After seeing and carefully examining it, he gave utterance to this wise opinion:

"If I had lived a hundred years in your country and adopted all your other customs I could never have brought myself to set on my head so hideous a contrivance as that!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Coming Events.

February 5–6.—Convention of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, at New York.

February 9–14.—Canners and Packers' Association and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association joint convention, at Washington.

February 12.—Convention of the American Jewish Historical Society, at New York city.

February 13–14.—Convention of American Road-Makers, at Detroit.

February 17.—Convention of the United States Golf Association, at New York city.

February 19–20.—American Carnation Association Exhibition, at Brooklyn.

Current Events.

Foreign.

VENEZUELA.

January 22.—The German war-ships renew the bombardment of Fort San Carlos.

January 23.—Commodore Scheder, the German commander in Venezuela waters, declares that Fort San Carlos fired the first shot at the *Panther*.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 19.—General and Mrs. Miles arrive in St. Petersburg.

China replies to the demand of the Powers.

The German Foreign Office disclaims having ordered the shelling of the Venezuelan port of San Carlos.

January 20.—Chancellor von Bülow speaks in the German Reichstag on Germany's action in Venezuela.

Dr. Lorenz, in Vienna, praises American doctors, nurses, and hospitals.

January 21.—The trial of Col. Arthur Lynch, M.P., for treason begins in London.

A Russian kerosene trust is formed to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

January 22.—The second anniversary of Queen Victoria's death is observed in England.

Chancellor von Bülow declares in the Reichstag that the Powers were actuated in their operations in Venezuela not alone by the question of claims but by the desire to preserve their prestige.

January 23.—Colonel Lynch is convicted of high treason and is sentenced to death.

January 24.—The pending treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba is causing much apprehension in Great Britain.

January 25.—Count Boni de Castellane is re-elected to the French Chamber of Deputies.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 19.—*Senate:* Cuban reciprocity treaty is considered. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, speaks on the Omnibus Statehood bill.

House: The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is considered.

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The Senate Militia bill and the Hawaiian Fire Claims bill are passed.

January 17.—*Senate:* Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, makes an unsuccessful attempt to have a vote taken on the Omnibus Statehood bill. The Legislative Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is passed and the Philippine Coinage bill is discussed.

January 19.—*Senate:* The Omnibus Statehood bill is considered.

House: The consideration of the Philippine Coinage bill is continued.

January 20.—*Senate:* Senator Burnham, of New Hampshire, speaks against the Omnibus Statehood bill.

House: The Philippine Coinage bill is defeated, and the minority substitute, placing the archipelago under the currency laws of the United States, is passed. The Naval Affairs committee is instructed to investigate the charges of attempted bribery in connection with Holland submarine boats made by Representative Lessler of New York.

January 23.—*Senate:* Debate on the Statehood bill is continued.

House: The Alaskan Delegate bill and 225 private bills are passed.

January 24.—*Senate:* Senators Spooner, of Wisconsin, and McLaurin, of Mississippi, discuss the Indianola post-office case.

House: The Agricultural Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 19.—Much regret is expressed by Washington officials over the bombardment of the Venezuelan port by the German war-ship *Panther.*

The United States Supreme Court decides that divorces obtained in South Dakota by non-residents of that State are invalid.

The Coal Strike Commission continues the taking of evidence in Philadelphia.

Forty-five individuals and corporations in the alleged coal conspiracy in Chicago are indicted by the grand jury.

January 20.—Minister Bowen arrives in Washington.

Secretary Root receives a petition from Aguinaldo describing the distress existing in the Philippines and suggesting a plan of relief.

The Appellate Division of the supreme court sitting at Albany, N. Y., declares that the Franchise Tax law is unconstitutional.

United States Senators are elected in several States.

January 21.—The President signs the Militia Reorganization bill.

January 22.—Isaac L. Rice, president of the Holland Torpedo-Boat Company, denies charges of bribery.

The Panama Canal treaty is signed in Washington.

January 23.—The Venezuelan situation is discussed by the Cabinet.

January 24.—The Alaskan boundary treaty is signed.

Ex-Congressman Quigg, John McCullagh, and Philip Doblin testify before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which is investigating the charges of attempted bribery made by Representative Lessler.

The text of the Panama Canal Treaty is made public.

Senator Teller is reelected by the Democrats in Colorado.

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Problem 803.

CXXI.—MOTTO: "A clean sweep."

Black—Nine Pieces.

White—Nine Pieces.

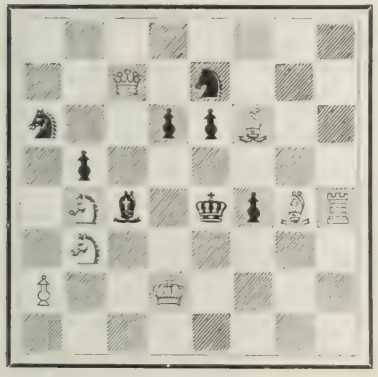
5Brb1; 8; 1Q4P1; R2rkpS1; P4s1S; R6p; 4r2p; 6sK.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 804.

CXXII.—MOTTO: "California."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

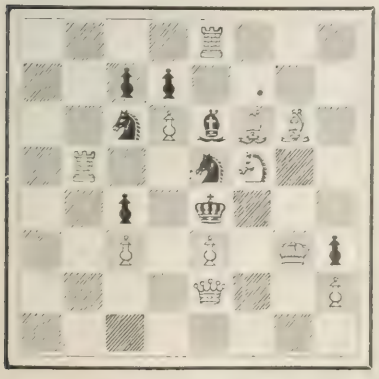
8; 2Q1s3; s2ppB2; 1p6; 1Sb1kpBR; 1S6; P2K4; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 805.

CXXIII.—MOTTO: "United we stand."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

4R3; 2pp4; 2sPbBB1; 1R2sS2; 2p1k3; 2P1P1Kp; 4Q2P; 8.

White mates in two moves.

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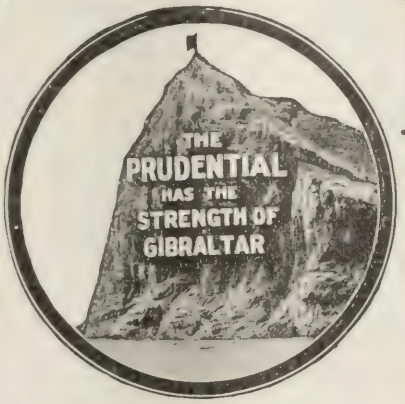

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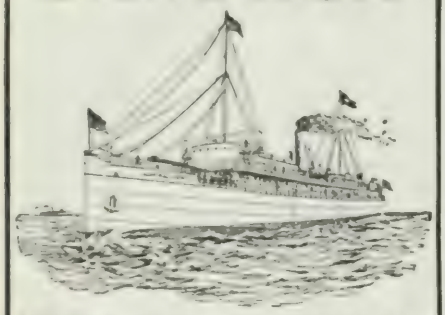

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Problem 806.

CXXIV.—MOTTO: "The gay Chevalier."

Black—Seven Pieces.

White—Nine Pieces.

4 R B 2; 3 p 4; 1 p 2 p 3; 1 K 1 p k P 1 S; 4 p 2 S; 3 r 2 B 2 P r p; 7 Q.

White mates in two moves.

These are the last of the Tourney Problems.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 791. CIX.: R x R ch—R 5.

No. 792. CX.: R—Kt 3.

No. 793. CXI.

1. Q—R 7	2. Q—Kt sq	3. Q mates
1. K—B 3	2. Any	3. Q mates
1. B—Kt 2	2. Any	3. Q—Kt 5, mate
1. P—B 5	2. K—B 3	3. ——

No. 794. CXII.

1. K—B 2	2. R x Kt	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
1. Kt—Q 5 ch	2. Kt—Kt 2	3. Kt—B 6, mate
	2. Kt—B sq	3. Q mates
	2. Kt—Kt 2	3. Q mates
1.	2. Q—K Kt 5!	3. K or R mates
1. Kt—Q B 2	2. Any	3. ——
1.	2. Q—Kt 5 ch	3. Q—Kt 5, mate
1. Kt x R	2. Kt—Kt 4	3. Q mates
1. Kt x Kt	2. Any	3. ——

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. W., New York City; K. Keating, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Peattie, Cresson, Pa.; the Hon. J. M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Patterson, Washington, D. C.; E. N. K., Hoboken, N. J.; C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; R. H. Kennard, University of Virginia.

791, 792: "Twenty-three", Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

791, 792, 794: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.

791, 793, 774: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

791, 794: T. O. B., Franklin, Va.

Comments (791): "Clever work"—M. M.; "Original"—G. D.; "Good set and fine mates, attractive and no duals"—F. S. F.; "A novel rendering of Weiss's Pawns Initial theme. Black self-interferes five times"—J. C. J. W.;

792: "Good"—M. M.; "A beauty and very deceptive"—G. D.; "Key very obscure and well calculated to deceive"—F. S. F.; "A delicate key to a beautiful interference position"—J. C. J. W.

793: "Beautiful second move; key bad"—M. M.; "An objectionable condition"—G. D.; "Quite brilliant"—F. S. F.; "Inferior key, but good play"—J. C. J. W.

794: "A cute trick"—M. M.; "Certainly, an ingenious novelty"—G. D.; "Fine problem"—F. S. F.; "Key-move an obvious proposition; after-play delightfully varied and complex"—J. C. J. W.

TOURS

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

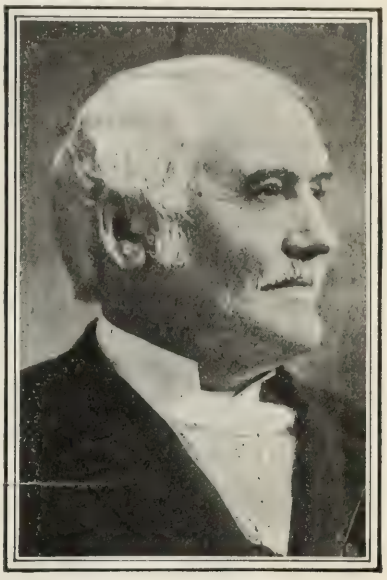
THE LEE MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

SEVERAL Grand Army posts of Pennsylvania emphatically denounce the proposition to erect a monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg, but very few protests come from the press. "It would be an injustice to the men of the Union army"; "a palpable and flagrant insult to the memory of their loyal and sacred dead"; "this battle-field was purchased by the loyal States of the North, and there is no room for a monument to any rebel officer"—such are a few expressions taken from the resolutions adopted by several posts. A bill providing for a commission and for an appropriation of $20,000 "to erect, in cooperation with the State of Virginia, an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee on the battle-field of Gettysburg," was recently introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature by Representative Thomas V. Cooper. This bill was suggested by Col. A. K. McClure, formerly editor of the Philadelphia *Times*. Mr. Cooper's own G. A. R. post (the Bradbury Post, 149, of Media) calls the bill "an insult to the memory of our dead comrades, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole country." The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, one of the few papers that denounce the proposition outright, says:

THOMAS V. COOPER,

Who has introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature a bill providing for the erection of a statue of General Lee on the battle-field of Gettysburg.

"We do not recall any prior case of erecting a statue to a defeated general on the battleground where he was defeated, especially by the Government against which he was fighting. Every Northerner of liberal spirit will gladly honor Lee's personal virtues, among the greatest of which were the calm dignity and perfect good faith with which he accepted the ultimate defeat of the Confederacy. But we can hardly construe a statue erected by public funds on a famous battle-field to be intended as a tribute to personal virtues. It must refer to the military service of the general commemorated. It is certainly going a long way to thus establish monumental honor to the general whose fame was created by the effort in war to disrupt the United States. The era of good feeling is worth cultivating, but people may be pardoned for asking if no distinction is to be made between the attempt to maintain the republic and the attempt to overthrow it."



COL. A. K. McCLURE,

The leading advocate of a Gettysburg monument to General Lee.

According to Colonel McClure, the monument is not meant to glorify Lee as an individual or the cause he represented, but "to give historic value to the most memorable battle-field of the country, and to present General Lee as one of the most heroic chieftains of both sides who are illustrious representatives of American valor." The majority of the Northern papers accept the proposition in that light, and add, in the words of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, that it marks the beginning of a time "when every remnant of bitterness will have died out of true hearts, North and South." *The Army and Navy Journal* declares that all the surviving major-generals of the Union army who fought at Gettysburg, all but three of the surviving brigadiers, and all but one of the surviving colonels are in favor of the monument.

Most of the Southern papers are inclined to think that the time has not yet come to erect the monument on Northern soil. "The monument of Hate stands upon the pedestal of Northern narrowness," says the Columbia (S. C.) *State*; and "so long as it does stand, neither Virginia nor any other Southern State can afford to entertain such a proposal." It believes that some day a monument to Lee and to Davis will be erected in Washington. The Richmond *Dispatch* agrees with *The State* and declares that Lee "will be placed where he belongs by the united action of the American people." The Richmond *Times*, however, says that "General Lee would not be more honored than he is by having his statue on Northern soil," and the Charleston *News and Courier* says:

"We wish that our friends would let the South and its heroes alone. They do not require special advertising. It is only a week or so since the building of a tablet to Winnie Davis in a church in Philadelphia was abandoned because there was so much opposition among the Christian people of that community to honoring her in that way. If Colonel McClure and our other sincere friends throughout the North would not 'fire the Northern heart' by seeking to do honor to Southern soldiers in the

way contemplated in the present bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature, it would be better for them and for us. General Lee is safe forever from the touch of those who would dishonor him if they could."

The New York *Sun* remarks that the Grand Army posts "are struggling against a tide that can not be stemmed in their endeavor to prevent the erection of a monument to Lee at Gettysburg." "The State which contains Gettysburg," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "can unite with the State that produced Robert E. Lee to erect a monument to Lee at Gettysburg with only the best effect upon the new patriotism of the new Union." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes:

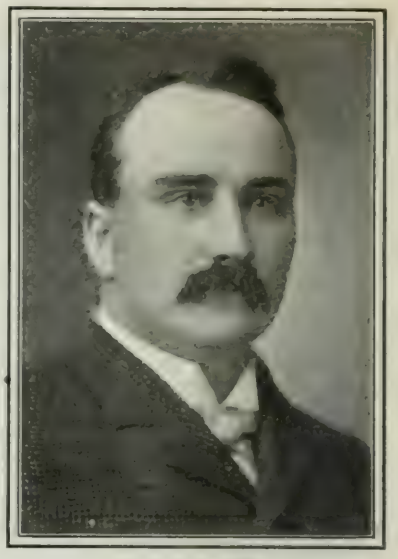
"The opposition of the professional patriots, of all those whose various interests thrive upon the traditions of the war, is to be expected as a matter of course. The corresponding class in the South are still more unrelenting in their determination never to forget. . . . It shows that the country is not really one in heart and spirit, and it is very certain that it never will be one, never can realize its own ideals, till the division between sections has ceased to influence our life and thought, and till Lee can be commemorated in Pennsylvania and Grant in Virginia as great Americans whose fame is a part of the whole nation's heritage."

State Senator Tyler, of Virginia, has proposed placing the statue of Lee in the Statuary Hall, Washington, as a contribution from Virginia, and Charles Francis Adams, in his speech at the dinner of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York, last week, pleaded for a statue of Lee in Arlington. The Baltimore *Sun* declares that "the appropriate place for a monument to Lee is in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States beside the statue of Washington."

THE NEGRO AS A BLESSING.

A GOOD many Northern people will probably be surprised to learn that "the negro is a blessing to the South," and that "the Southern people would not consent to his removal"; yet we are assured by *Dixie*, an Atlanta monthly devoted to Southern manufacturing interests, that such is the case. The editor declares:

"There is no spirit of antagonism between our people and the negro. On the contrary, there is mutual understanding and mutual regard. The trouble, when such exists, comes from outside influences, from the meddling of well-meaning but mistaken citizens of other sections, or else from meaner sources, too frequently from designing men who seek to use the negro to gain selfish ends, and when these ends are gained the negro, debauched and degraded, is left to his own resources, and thus he becomes a burden, not so much upon the white man as upon his own race, for every mischief-making, worthless negro stands as a stumbling-block in the way of race progress; for every such negro helps to destroy the confidence and good feeling that exists between the white man and the black man, and without this mutual confidence there can be no progress for the Southern negro.



MR. E. H. MARTIN

Editor of *Dixie*, who declares that "there is no spirit of antagonism between our people and the negro."

"The white men of the South will work out their own salvation. Let alone, the negro will share in the general progress. If false prophets shall lead him away from the white man, his fate is sealed. The white man can do without the negro, but the negro is too near the jungle to stand alone; barbarism is only a few generations behind him, and it would be still fewer generations ahead of him without the white man's uplifting influence."

HOW TO CATCH A GOOSE.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The negro is a blessing to the South because his presence there "is a permanent guaranty against vicious labor organization." The editor explains this statement as follows:

"Labor organization must deal with three separate and distinct classes: First, the worthy artisan, capable, sober, and industrious; second, the lazy craftsman, who is without ambition, and works merely that he may live; third, the envious man, whose mean nature breeds anarchy and socialism. These three classes make up the great army of workmen that must be reckoned with to-day in the consideration of any and all industrial problems.

"We have two of these classes here in the South. The third, thank God, has remained away, and the presence of the negro will hold us free forever from this objectionable factor in the industrial problem. Indiscriminate and unguarded foreign immigration has cursed many sections of our good land, but its blight has never fallen upon the South, and it never will, for the negro will be with us always.

"Left to work out the problem, the whites and the blacks of the South will labor in harmony. There may be labor organization, and it is well that there should be. But labor organization, minus the man of socialistic tendencies, will not retard industry. Leave out the embittered, envious outcasts of Europe, and the labor organizations of the land would be useful agencies for the nation's progress. But so long as these organizations are led and controlled by men who seek only to destroy, who depend upon brute force rather than right argument to carry their cause, just so long will labor organizations be harmful alike to the men who work and to the men who pay.

"But we have no fear of wild-eyed anarchists here in the South. Occasionally one finds his way across the line. But the problem of organization, of the sort he desires, is a staggering proposition. If he organizes the whites, the negro stands ready to turn the wheels of industry, not so well as the white man would do it, but well enough to keep the ball rolling. If the negro be organized—but the thought of such a thing is ridiculous. The negro is not serious enough for that. He is not vindictive, he is not ambitious, and having neither of these qualities the doctrines of anarchy are not for his consideration.

"But what is most astonishing about this talk of deporting the negro is the fact that advocates of the plan do not seem to consider the very important question of the negro's citizenship. He is a citizen of the United States. He has constitutional rights that must be respected, and his right to remain here, if he chooses to do so, can not be questioned by any sane person.

This matter was settled thirty-eight years ago. A million good lives were sacrificed in the very sanguine consideration that was given the question, and the verdict was: 'full citizenship for the negro.'

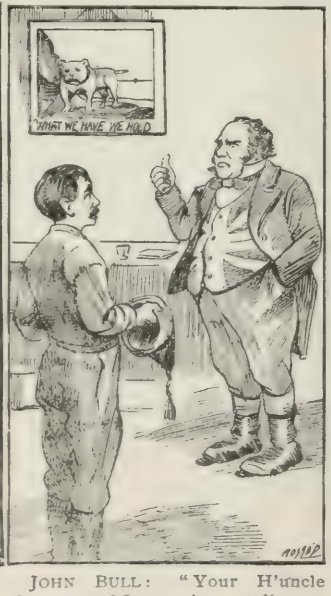
"It was not a very satisfactory verdict to a good many other citizens, but, nevertheless, it was accepted, and it is in force today."

A YANKEE BARGAIN WITH BRITAIN.

GREAT satisfaction is being expressed by the newspapers in this country over the arrangement that Secretary Hay has made with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute. This arrangement provides that the dispute shall be left to a joint commission of six eminent jurists, three of them American and three British. As there is no seventh commissioner, a deadlock is regarded as almost certain, in which case the boundary will remain, until further negotiations, where it now is; and it now is pretty nearly where the United States claims it ought to be. The British can win, of course, by persuading one of our judges of the righteousness of their case, or the Americans can win by persuading one of the British judges. The American papers think that the latter is far more likely to happen than the former. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says confidently:

"That the court will sustain the American claims is more than probable. The case for both sides is already public property. We know in advance of their submission the arguments that will be employed to effect conversion from one view to the other. We know that Great Britain, long before the cession or sale of Alaska to the United States, admitted in public documents and in official maps the Russian claim to land which was afterward legally transferred to us. We rely upon these admissions to convince one or more of the British members of the court that our contention is well founded. We rely upon them to accomplish with adjudicators what they could not effect with high commissioners, who were politically and by natural prejudice precluded from assenting to any agreement not based upon their own premises. We rely upon them to convince the world that in securing what belongs to us we are not possessed by land hunger nor by a desire to profit unduly at the expense of a smaller people."

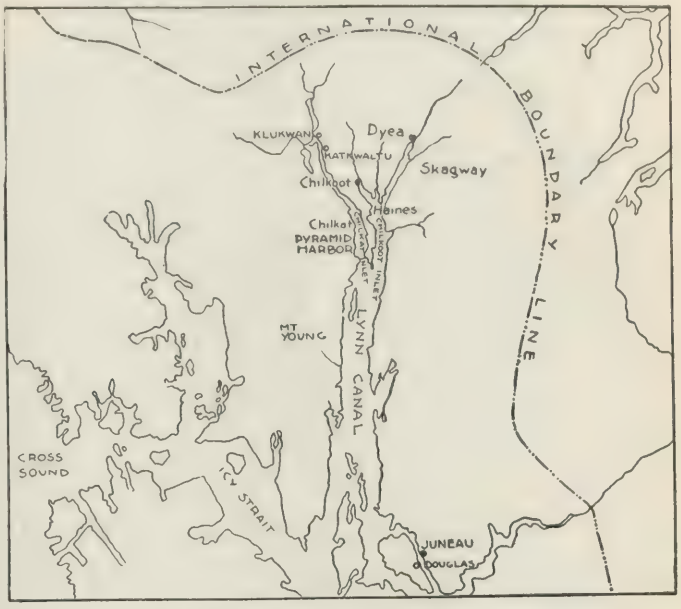
MR. BULL (the land agent): "Is there any hother section of Canader as seems to take your heagle eye, Sammy? Don't let your natural modesty prevent your saying so if there is, y' know."
—*The Toronto World.*



JOHN BULL: "Your H'uncle Sammy and I are going to talk over that little dispute of yours and—er—you might just turn that picture to the wall and keep yourself in the background as much as possible."
The Toronto Telegram.

Great Britain has refused to enter into a precisely similar arrangement on several previous occasions, we are told, so that the present bargain is something of a triumph for Mr. Hay. The New York *Press* declares:

"It was a victory of tactics, a dashing stroke at exactly the right time. His weapon was opportunity. Finding the whole British people aroused against the Balfour ministry for its odious alliance with Germany, which they feared was a sore tax on American friendship for themselves, Mr. Hay urged his representations as to Alaska. It was a happy occasion for the British Government to give evidence of its attachment and good-will, at no cost to what in the last analysis would be shown to be its rights, and the Alaska treaty was signed on the conditions laid down by our Secretary of State. This was really magnificent strategy."



A DISPUTED PART OF THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The Canadians claim that the boundary line, instead of making the broad curve to the northeast, as above, should follow a more direct course, leaving Dyea, Skagway, and other important places on the Canadian side of the line.

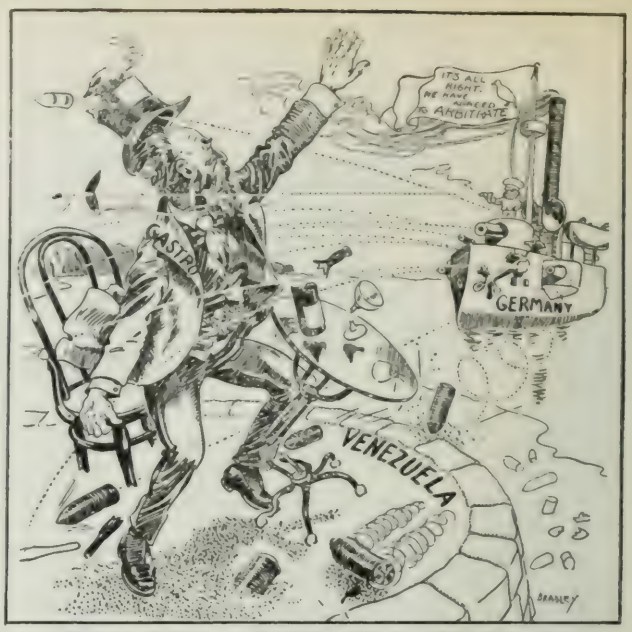
The whole dispute is, in brief, whether the boundary line of the Alaska "panhandle" (which lies between Canada and the ocean for more than 500 miles) is thirty miles from the coast's windings and indentations, or thirty miles from the coast's general line. If the former, it cuts off Canada from the water for all that distance; if the latter, it gives Canada Dyea, Skagway, Pyramid Harbor, and other ports on Lynn Canal. It appears that until recently the former course of the boundary was undisputed. Frederick W. Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State under his father, William H. Seward, and took part in the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska, points out in a letter to the New York *Tribune* that the acceptance of the Canadian claim would cut that part of our territory in two and give Great Britain a harbor that could be made into an impregnable naval station. He pronounces the Canadian claims absurd, and gives this interesting information:

"On the table before me, as I write, are some copies of the maps—the map prepared at St. Petersburg in 1829 by the Russian topographical bureau; the map compiled by the deputy surveyor general of Lower Canada in 1831; the map offered in evidence by Sir George Simpson in London in 1847; the map prepared by the United States coast survey, and, finally, the British Admiralty chart published in 1877 and corrected to 1898 by the hydrographer of the royal navy. In all these the boundary line between Russia and British America runs thirty miles inland, coming nowhere near that grand old arm of the sea known as the Lynn Canal or any of its harbors—the line just as it was laid down at the time of the treaties, and just as the United States says it should be now."

The Baltimore *Sun*, however, is not so sure that the Canadian claim has not a leg to stand on. It says:

"It is not reasonable to assume that Canada, whose contentions are supported by the British Government, would have

HE MAY NOT BE HUNGRY, BUT HE HAS A HUNGRY LOOK
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



CASTRO: "Hold on; if this is arbitration, I'll take war."
—*The Chicago News.*

CASTRO AND THE KAISER IN CARICATURE.

challenged the American title to the territory without substantial grounds. There are two sides to every question, and it must be admitted that the Canadians make out a plausible, if not a convincing, case. Their interpretation of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 is in sharp conflict with the American understanding of that convention, and it differs materially from the Russian Government's interpretation as embodied in the Russian official map of 1827. Did Russia, in that treaty, intend to bar Great Britain's free access to the Pacific? That is the effect of the treaty, as our diplomatists construe its provisions. The Canadians deny that this was the intention of the Czar's Government, and attach great importance to seemingly conflicting provisions in the treaty of 1825. The territory claimed by the United States, through its purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867, is more than 300 miles from north to south and from 14 to 70 miles wide, and excludes Great Britain from the Pacific. The Canadians contend that under the treaty of 1825 Russia guaranteed Great Britain free access to the ocean. In a recent statement of the Canadian case, Mr. F. C. T. O'Harra, of Ottawa, Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, asserts that the United States claims territory to which it has no title under the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, and that the American contention is based on a fallacy. Canada, he says, has been anxious for a settlement of the question ever since 1872, but not until 1898, when the British Government supported its claims, has the United States shown any disposition to adjust the dispute."

SETTLING THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

IT is the general expectation that a few days will suffice for such an adjustment of the European claims against Venezuela as will induce the allies to raise their vexatious blockade, and leave President Castro to his normal occupation of fighting the insurgents. Mr. Bowen, our minister to Venezuela, who is arranging the terms between Castro and the Powers, has proposed a plan by which a certain percentage of the customs duties shall be devoted to paying Venezuela's debts, and it only remains to be decided who shall be the preferred creditors, and what the percentage shall be. As the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The warlike phase of the affair has pretty certainly passed by, and the business stage has been reached. What is now going on in Washington is nothing more than a species of chaffering in which each side naturally desires to get as much as it can and to give as little as it must. All sorts of checks and delays are to be expected. The allies wish to be considered as preferred creditors of Venezuela, and their claim is on the face of it a just one; for they alone have been to the trouble and expense of forcing Venezuela to an adjustment of her debts. Mr. Bowen is apparently not prepared to concede this, and yet he will probably have to do so in the end. There is, however, no reasonable occasion to feel apprehensive concerning any renewal of hostilities. These delays, and threats to break up the conference are simply a part of the game."

Now that the affair is thought to be practically over, the Detroit *News* finds that it has not been without its blessings. It says:

"The affair on the whole will not be without its advantages, at least in beneficial experience for Venezuela and the United States. All the world will have learned that we shall not indifferently regard attacks upon American republics by European Powers, howsoever potent the latter or feeble the former; and the American republics will, in their turn, have learned that we are not likely to interpose by war to protect them in the repudiation of their just debts. In our own turn we shall have been taught that the defense of the Monroe Doctrine is no easy task, and that a crisis may come at any time which would demand the exertion of all our strength to meet. The completion of the Panama Canal will increase our burdens and responsibilities, not our capacity to bear them. Nothing less than an enormous increase in the strength of our fleet will do that. We can not afford to ignore this necessity much longer."

An interesting feature of last week's developments was the assertion that Great Britain, and not Germany, initiated the movement against Venezuela which has stirred up so much resentment in this country. Where this assertion originated is not clear. Some think that the German Government, tired of bearing the brunt of American ill-feeling, sent out the report that Great Britain "began it." Others believe that the Balfour ministry, equally tired of hearing that it was being led by the nose by William, sent out the report to create the impression that the reverse was the fact. I. N. Ford, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, takes the latter view, but doubts the truth of the report. He says, in a cable letter:

"Apologists for the Government are striving to create the impression that the initiative in the naval demonstration was not taken by Germany, but by England. Various dates are assigned for the first proposal for joint action, and there are strenuous denials of the generally accepted opinion that the German Em-

peror entrapped the court and ministers on his Sandringham visit. The truth is that the German Government was the first to approach the State Department at Washington with reference to the claims against Venezuela, and this was done in December, 1901. A similar consultation occurred not long after with reference to the British claims. Both Germany and England were informed that the Washington Government was not prepared to offer objection to measures for the collection of just foreign debts provided adequate assurances were offered that neither territorial acquisitions nor permanent occupation of the ports was intended. The suggestion for joint action did not come from Washington. The State Department did not prearrange the affair, but contented itself with imposing restrictions in consonance with the Monroe Doctrine. It is immaterial whether the first suggestion for joint action came from England in July or even in February, 1902. What can not be denied by the apologists of the Balfour ministry is that an iron-clad alliance was made by which England was deprived of independence of action and committed against withdrawal until the German claims were settled. It is incredible that the precise form of this alliance was not made in Germany. Wherever the first proposal for joint action originated, whether the British ministers forged their own chains or accepted the German patent, they tied their hands and exposed themselves to the serious risk of affronting the United States."

THE RISING PRICE OF OIL.

THE standing defense made for the Standard Oil Company by its friends has been the allegation that it has greatly reduced the price of kerosene—that oil was never so cheap as it has been since the trust gained control of the field. Within the last four or five months, however, the price has advanced $1.47 a barrel, and the retail price has advanced four or five cents a gallon; and the newspaper editors are beginning to call for an explanation. The New York *Commercial* says the advance has been due entirely "to decreased production and increased demand," but most of the other papers that comment on the matter decline to accept that reason as valid. The Chicago *Tribune* has fears that the trust is showing a grasping spirit, and suggests a Congressional investigation:

"The scarcity of coal necessarily increased the demand for a substitute such as petroleum. The demand would justify a rise in price, but there is a strong impression that the Standard Oil Company has taken an unfair advantage of it, and that, in spite of all it may say to the contrary, it has kept the lion's share of the higher price for itself and has left little for the producer.

"The value per gallon of the illuminating oil exported last month was one cent in excess of the value of the oil exported in December, 1901. Foreigners are paying only a little more for the oil they burn, while Americans are paying much more. There is competition in the oil business abroad and none at home.

"It is unfortunate that there is such a lack of information concerning interesting questions of this kind and that there is at present no agency for securing the information. Perhaps before Congress shall adjourn it will devise some method of ascertaining to what extent a large and seemingly excessive jump in the price of a monopoly controlled article of general use like petroleum is unjust to the consumer."

Another explanation is that the trust has to pay the producer more for his crude oil than formerly. The New York *Evening Post*, a paper of high standing as a commercial and financial journal, says on this point:

"In connection with the recent extraordinary advance in the price of petroleum, we hear of some mutterings from the producers because they are given so small a share of the enlarged profits. To the consumer, oil has advanced in the past four months $1.47 a barrel. The producer maintains that he gets but 27 cents of this, and perversely argues that he ought to have more. But he should understand better the wise and benevolent ways of the Standard Oil Company. The considerate gentlemen at the head of that charitable institution know well the temptations which sudden wealth brings in its train. They could not think of subjecting a mere producer to such a test. So they restrain their instinctive desire to give him six-sevenths of the increased price, and keep it themselves out of regard for his moral character. Besides, how could they be sure that he would endow Chicago University?"

"Deliberate robbery" is the term applied by the Waterbury *Republican* in the following comment:

"Those who know declare that the by-products of petroleum make the oil cost nothing to the Standard Company. Hence the advance of one or two cents a gallon is deliberate robbery after a magnificent profit was assured. The people were in desperate circumstances by the scarcity of coal. They turned to oil as a substitute and increased the demand. The opportunity for put-

"I GUESS THIS PROP ISN'T WHAT WAS HOLDING THAT UP."
—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"SUNNY JIM" UP TO DATE.
—*The Detroit News.*

SOME COAL FAMINE SKETCHES.

ting on the screws was too much for the manipulators to lose, and on they went to the tune of $6,000,000 more profit.

"Churches and colleges will doubtless be glad to receive a share of the proceeds of this robbery from Rockefeller. Yet it does not differ much from the methods pursued by the highwaymen of the dark ages who plundered right and left and then attempted to make their peace with God by building churches, or distributing a part of their spoil among charitable bodies. It may be that some time the golden age will be so near dawning that there will be honest manhood and womanhood enough in the world to spurn benefactions offered which may have any taint in them."

The situation calls out the following picturesque remarks from the San Francisco *Argonaut*:

"While coal is unobtainable, or only obtainable at prices prohibitive to lean purses, petroleum becomes the natural substitute. Oil-heaters are not very expensive, the petroleum supply is unlimited, the great storage-reservoir system of the Standard Oil Company renders easy a prompt response to demands for oil, however large. The improvident who, in the past, have bought coal by the pail, can now buy oil by the quart. Petroleum would appear to stand between some of the very poor of cities and absolute suffering from the bitter cold.

"But just at this point the poor man, whose misfortune it is to live in the frigid East, runs kaplunk into a condition and not a theory. Oil that, in the mild days of September, was cheap is now dear. During the past few months, the cost of petroleum has increased fifty per cent. Three months ago, the wholesale domestic price in New York was about eight cents per gallon. Then from the north came the first chilling blast of winter, and the Standard Oil Company put up the price. Coal grew scarce, the weather colder; up went the price another notch. Then the storm king, in full panoply of icy mail, swept down upon the shivering cities, and the cost of oil rose once more. For a Christmas present to the poor there was another advance. The joyous new year saw a further rise. And the end is not yet.

"What was the reason for this suddenly increased tax? Is the cost of production any greater, or the supply of oil any less? Not at all. It has been frankly admitted by officials of the Standard Oil Company that the rise is due to the increased demand for oil for heating purpose. In other words, the company has been guided simply and solely by that venerable and well-established business maxim of the late Collis P. Huntington—charge all the traffic will bear. The proper price for oil, says the Standard Oil Company, is the price you can get. If the people are in a corner, squeeze 'em. Meanwhile the papers are full of stories of people freezing in their homes; of city councils appropriating money for relief of their poor; of desperate inhabitants of small towns holding up coal-trains; of men found frozen in the street; of dark, frigid towns, because there is no coal to run lighting-plants; and of charitable organizations overwhelmed with demands for aid such as are unparalleled in their histories. It is not a pleasant picture.

"These are not, we repeat, pleasant pictures. Possibly the continuance of the summer prices for petroleum would make them pleasanter only in a small degree. But the admitted fact remains that the Standard Oil, with a virtual monopoly, put up the cost of its product because the demand for oil for heating purposes had increased. A dark cloud of suspicion hangs over the head of Rockefeller.

"It has already been pointed out that the advanced price of oil means a profit of many millions. For 1902 the Standard Oil paid dividends of 45 per cent. It could spare a few millions, easily enough, to quell the clamor of protest at its arbitrary methods. But beyond all this what becomes of that boasted American spirit of independence—that spirit which of old asked not for alms, but for simple justice—when every town plays the mendicant to Carnegie, and our youth look forward to being educated by the charity of a Rockefeller?

"The giving of money for beneficent purposes, inspired by high and sincere motives, may be all right. But is it so when the motives are bad—when they may be, indeed, to influence public opinion—and when such giving breeds in the public mind a spirit of obsequiousness, of expectation for favors, of charity seeking?"

APPEAL OF THE SILVER COUNTRIES.

"STABILITY of relationship" between the silver-using and gold-using countries is sought by Mexico and China in their appeals to the United States, which were sent to Congress last week by the President, with his recommendation "that the Executive be given sufficient powers to lend the support of the United States in such manner and to such degree as he may deem expedient to the purposes of the two governments." Secretary Hay is careful to point out, in an accompanying note, that "it is not asked that the United States modify its monetary system, and it is distinctly disavowed that any movement is contemplated for the restoration of international bimetalism." And the petitioners take pains to make clear the same fact. The Mexican note, which is practically identical with that of China, tells in the following paragraph what the proposition is not, and what it is:

"The Government of Mexico does not seek the restoration of free coinage of silver by either the gold or silver-using nations, and does not ask the United States to modify her present monetary standard. It is recognized by this Government that bimetalism in the sense of free coinage of both metals is a policy which has been definitely discarded by the leading Powers of Europe and by the United States, and that it would be futile to ask its restoration. It is, therefore, not the expectation nor the wish of this Government that the gold-standard countries should take any action tending to impair their monetary standard or to make material changes in their monetary systems. It is desired that the governments of gold countries having dependencies where silver is used and the governments of silver countries shall cooperate in formulating some plan for establishing a definite relationship between their gold and silver moneys, and shall take proper measures to maintain such relationship. One such plan has already been proposed in both houses of Congress of the United States with reference to the Philippine Islands. It is this and other plans designed to accomplish the same end which the Government of Mexico would be glad to have considered by the United States and other governments, with the view to the adoption of the best attainable monetary arrangement by those countries which are not prepared under existing conditions to adopt a currency system involving the general use of gold coins.

"The cooperation of the United States with the republic of Mexico in presenting this subject to other governments would, in the opinion of the latter, aid greatly in securing a prompt and satisfactory solution of an economic problem which threatens the ruin of silver-using countries on the one hand in the vain effort to meet increasing gold obligations abroad, and which threatens also the commercial prosperity of the gold-using countries, by destroying the purchasing power of their customers. It seems that it would contribute materially to the permanent and satisfactory settlement of this problem if Great Britain and France, with their important colonial possessions in Asia, and if Germany, Russia, and other countries having large commercial and territorial interests there would unite with the United States and Mexico in the adoption of a common standard for a new coinage system in the silver countries; in recommendations for the readjustment of the fiscal and monetary relations of China with the other Powers, which would permit that country to continue to be a user of silver and a purchaser of the products of the manufacturing nations, and in such provision for their own subsidiary currencies as would tend to promote stability of relationship between their gold and silver money."

Little objection is offered by the American newspapers to this proposition. Stable currency relations with China and Mexico "would save loss and confusion," observes the New York *Times* (Gold Dem.), and the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) adds that such arrangements would also relieve the sad monetary plight of the Philippines, where the fluctuation in the price of silver is causing grave losses and interruption of trade. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that any monetary relationship that we enter into with China and Mexico can be arranged only by putting those countries on a gold basis, and it therefore thinks

the plan highly commendable. And the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), after noting approvingly that "the plan is not in the least degree a soft-money or a fiat scheme," says:

"If Mexico and the countries of Asia can be given a currency maintained at par with that of the gold countries, or even close to par with slight fluctuations, the possibilities of trade extension which are opened to the manufacturing nations are almost bewildering in their extent. If China under the operation of a stable monetary system could be persuaded to become as large a purchaser per capita as Japan has become of European and American products, she would raise her volume of imports to $1,200,000,000. This would represent an increase in her present import trade of about $1,000,000,000, and would absorb the surplus manufactures of the gold countries for many years to come. Substantially this rate of increase has come about in Japan within ten years, and largely within five years, since she adopted a gold parity for her currency system. If such results are even within the realm of possibility as the result of study and reform in existing currency systems, such reforms are at least entitled to careful consideration and to the cordial support of the United States, because of their far-reaching influence upon our commercial prosperity."

But some are skeptical. "If the wise men have decided to make another silver experiment—a brand-new thing never tried before, as they seem to imagine—let them go ahead," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); "it will amount to nothing except the salaries and expenses of the commissioners, which, of course, we are able to pay." And a similar view is taken by the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), which says:

"As the downfall of silver is the cause, and the only cause, of disturbance, to ask the United States to take some action which will remedy this trouble is to ask that our Government shall step in and stop the decline of silver. At the bidding of the silverite clique in the United States Senate, our Government undertook at one time to uphold the price of silver by buying the product of the senatorial silver-mining combination to the extent of $300,000,000. On that deal the people of the United States have lost, approximately, $200,000,000, besides the interest. To ask that this nation shall again intervene to 'do something for silver' is a piece of presumption worthy of the combination which sold this nation the $300,000,000 of silver at prices three times greater than the metal is now worth."

AND the coal prices at last are breaking. The coal buyer broke some time ago.—*The Jefferson City* (Mo.) *Democrat.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE trust busters are becoming so numerous that it may soon be necessary to classify them.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Alaskan boundary being fixed at last, it is only necessary now to learn on which side of the line the big nuggets may be found.—*The Sioux City Tribune.*

SOMETIMES a man has to work so hard to get into the United States Senate that he seem too tired to do very much after he arrives.—*The Washington Star.*

THE coal barons haven't yet laid this coal famine to the greed of the consumer, but they seems to be gradually working around to that view of it.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A MAIL carrier was killed down in West Virginia the other day. But he was only a white man, and there is no undue excitement in Administration circles.—*The Washington Post.*

THE mayor of San Juan has been suspended on charges of official corruption. It is alleged he has been running his office in a Philadelphia-like manner.—*The Washington Post.*

"GOING to the White House reception this evening, I see," said one Washington man to another. "No, just taking my razors down to have 'em honed," he explained. *The Atlanta Journal.*

WITH all due respect to the sunny South, we are not yet prepared to admit that receiving negroes as guests at the White House is a greater outrage than burning them at a stake.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is proposed to make cock-fighting a misdemeanor in South Carolina. Now, if they would only make homicide at least a breach of the peace, things would brighten up a bit.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IF Czar Nicholas ever calls another international conference to see what can be done about securing a general reduction of armaments he should send a special invitation to Sonth Carolina.—*The Hartford Post.*

The Northern Methodists have raised $20,000,000 as their twentieth-century thank-offering. If they don't mind Congress will take them for a trust and commence legislating against them.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

IT is reported that each night before retiring President Roosevelt lies on his back and kicks his feet fifty times into the air. Perhaps he is simply expressing what he would like to do to those Southern Republican delegations.—*The Denver News.*

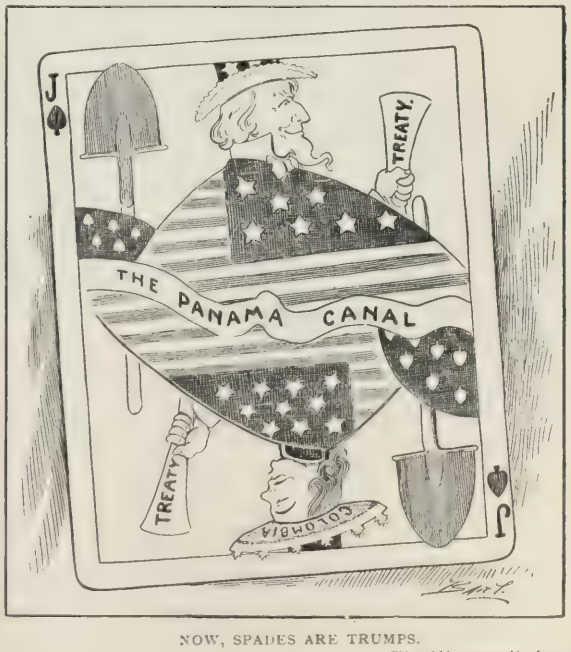
THE next time Germany sends a fleet of war-ships over to awe a South American republic the people of this country will know better than to get scared and jump at the conclusion that the republic is likely to be shattered into fine dust.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

PRESIDENT PALMA proposed three cheers for King Edward because an English company is building a new railroad in Cuba. Some years later when an English fleet sails up to ask how about payment on those bonds the cheers will come the other way.—*The Chicago News.*

THE editor of this sheet is lying on his back with cute little pains chasing each other up and down his spinal stairway, and all over his darned system, and with a temperature of 180° above the sea-level. And he feels about as much like writing slush for this column as a hen with the gaps feels like dancing the can-can. So if any of you readers think I am going to write anything jovial this week you are going to get mighty badly fooled.—*The Cherokee Democrat.*

AT LAST.

JOHN BULL: "I always knew I could hit one of 'em if somebody would hold him." —*The Chicago News.*



NOW, SPADES ARE TRUMPS.

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

ASPECTS OF ANGLO-SAXON SUPREMACY.

LETTERS AND ART.

WANTED: ATELIERS OF FICTION.

WHEN Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs put forward a few weeks ago an argument on behalf of a "school for novelists," his suggestion evoked more scorn than sympathy. He is not alone in championing this theory, however, as appears from an article in *The Bookman* (January). The writer, Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, urges the establishment in this country of "ateliers of fiction." "If painters take pupils," he asks, "why should not novelists? The idea may seem startling, but if the one may impart the canons of his calling, can not the other?" He continues:

"Ateliers, where art students pay for the privilege of a master's scrutinizing glance, fill the capitals of Europe. Once a week the great man passes among the easels, with a nod for the promising, a shrug for the mediocre, and good, sound, epithetic abuse for the hopelessly bad *rapin*. But isn't it better to be made to realize your shortcomings in time to turn from the palette to the plow, or the pen, or any instrument which will gain you a livelihood, than to inflict art juries with hopelessly bad paintings? Of course, the masters of painting are not entirely successful in ridding the world of misfit artists, but they show them the error of their ways, and, what is more to the point, they show the talented how to paint.

"No two artists were ever born equal—nor were any two humans, for that matter—except in the opportunity to strive. That is exactly what the atelier gives the embryo painter—opportunity. By that I mean the chance to try himself out, to mingle with kindred souls, to be corrected, to be inspired, to be taught, in fact, every chance an artist ought to ask for in this world except the patronage of millionaires and the praise of critics. When a man has spent a lifetime painting and has succeeded, it is presumable that he can impart to intelligent students at least the technique of his art. We can't all make a Velasquez of ourselves, any more than we can be Thackerays or Balzacs, but the radical difference between a genius and a clever fellow, aside from a capacity for hard, persistent work, is craftsmanship."

The painter, then, can be taught his craft by a master. Not so the author. He must "grope in the darkness of his own ignorance." It is true that he can read good books, and try to write like the great authors he has read. But how much more satisfactory it would be, declares Mr. Chatfield-Taylor, if he could go, say, to Mr. Howells's studio! We quote further:

"The master could tell him very readily why one word gives tone and another color, and if he were to the writer's manner born and his stuff had 'meat,' he would see a few interlineations turn his word-jumbles into writing. But suppose Mr. Howells should place a model throne in the center of the studio and seat thereon a girl with arching brows, curving lips, and a golden flood of hair! What a keen, zestful exercise it would be for the itching fingers to write a picture in twenty-five words—or still better, in five—of her pose and appearance! Think of Mr. Howells passing among the desks, to shake his wise head at the pulchritudinous asseverations of her charms!"

If this studio system of instruction were adopted, students could choose their masters according to their predilections; and Mr. Chatfield-Taylor remarks that a popular novelist of the up-to-date commercialistic school would probably find his atelier as overflowing with students as the news-stand with his record-breaking books. The writer says in conclusion:

"I know of but one example of my theory, and a fairly good example it is. Guy de Maupassant was taught to write by Gustave Flaubert. For years he was not permitted to publish, and his crude efforts were torn up time and again, but finally he sprang full-armed upon the world. Flaubert used to talk to him somewhat like this: 'You see that cab-horse across the street; there is just one word in the French language to describe his attitude. Find it.'

"If we young writers who are groping away in the darkness of our own ignorance could only go to a Flaubert and have our manuscripts torn up, if we could only be made to find the one word, there would be fewer books in the world, but I believe there would be more masters of technique like Guy de Maupassant."

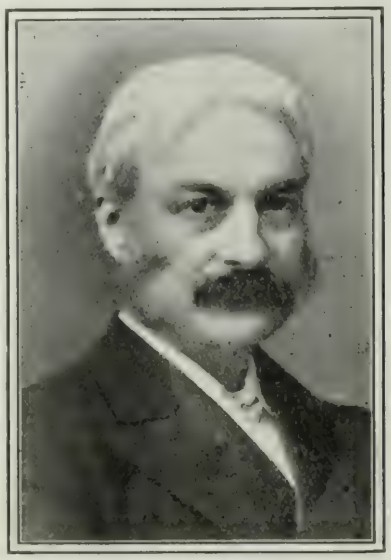
The New York *Times Saturday Review* indorses Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's proposition. "If novels must be written," it observes, "the persons who write them should be taught to do the work properly. This would substantially benefit American letters and the minds of future generations of readers." The same paper adds:

"It is a foregone conclusion that novels will continue to be written and that people will continue voraciously to read them. Hitherto the novelist's has been, practically, a self-taught art, as the soldier's used to be, and, indeed, all other arts were in the beginning of things. The apprentice novelist has practised directly on the suffering public for centuries after the students of all other arts have been forced to do their practising in seclusion. But if the aspiring novelist is to be taught now, it is quite clear that only the finished novelist can teach him."

NEW ESTIMATES OF DICKENS.

ANDREW LANG and Mrs. Alice Meynell have both contributed papers on Dickens to current American magazines. Mr. Lang's article is a brief summary of Dickens's achievement, and appears in the first issue of *The Booklover's Magazine* (Philadelphia). Mrs. Meynell's estimate is entitled "Charles Dickens as a Man of Letters," and is printed in *The Atlantic Monthly* (January).

Mr. Lang names as the leading qualities of Dickens's genius "his high spirits, his copious comedy, his observation, so minute yet so fantastic, his sympathy, his energy." He writes further:



ANDREW LANG.

"Here is one *practical* reason for reading Dickens. Next to Shakespeare, Dickens supplies most of the current quotations, allusions, and illustrations in the language. Not to know and understand them is perpetually to be missing the point in conversation and in reading. Dickens is the source of these innumerable allusions and quotations because, after Shakespeare and in company with Scott, he has been the most creative of all writers in the language. He is the father of the greatest number of delightful personages in fiction and the inventor of the greatest number of comic situations. We are not in love with his women, to be sure, as we are with Rosalind and Beatrice; with Diana Vernon and Catherine Seyton; with Beatrix Esmond and Rebecca Sharp; but his men and boys and comic women are simply delightful. Who can number these dear old friends? Mr. Pickwick, the Wellers, the Shepherd, the Red-Nosed Man, Mr. Solomon Pell, Mr. Jingle, all the Pickwickians, Dr. Slammer, Captain Boldwig, the Eatanswill editors and candidates, the people in the Fleet, the judge and counsel in 'Bardell versus Pickwick,' the attorneys, the witnesses, the jury (especially the chemist), the Fat Boy, the keeper, the cricketers, Mr. Peter Magnus, the cabman who drove Mr. Pickwick, the footmen at Bath, the Old Lady, the cook at the school, Pruffle, the Scientific Gentleman—one is only beginning to reckon up the creations in

a single book, not to add Mrs Bardell, her lady friends, young Bardell, Count Smorltork—everybody. They caricature; the refined say they are out of nature. So much the worse for nature, if so. They are all alive and all, I hope and believe, immortal. In any case not to know them and their adventures is to be grossly ignorant and exceedingly unfortunate. If you do not enjoy their acquaintance, one can only be sorry for you, and thankful to have been born with a capacity for tasting the humor and pleasure of their society."

MRS. ALICE MEYNELL.

Mr. Lang becomes quite iconoclastic in some parts of his criticism. He thinks that Dickens's pathos is often forced and his melodrama is sometimes crude. He avers that Dickens is "far too fond of death-bed scenes," and he resents "the conspicuous struggle to make us cry." Furthermore, he points out that Dickens has repeatedly laid himself open to the charge of exaggeration. Mr. Lang goes on to say:

"Many of the defects in Dickens arose from his hurry; at one time he was writing three or four novels at once in monthly instalments. He was entangled in meshes of unlucky literary engagements, and the monthly method of writing tempted to laxness, prolixity, want of plan, and digressions satirical and rhetorical. These are most numerous where the author does not write in the first person. In 'Copperfield' and 'Great Expectations' the narrator, being the hero, can not well inflict sermons and essays on his readers, as Dickens could and did, when he himself was the narrator. These discourses are in some degree 'topical,' and now more or less obsolete; old abuses which he attacked wear new faces now, and occupy new positions, requiring a different kind of attack. Moreover, Dickens never knew, and never chose to know, much about 'society'; thus his caricatures of it in 'Bleak House' and elsewhere are scarcely successful. 'Bleak House' has one of his best plots, tho it is too complex, but Jo and Harold Skimpole, and the Borrioboola Gha lady, with Mr. Guppy, supply abundant relief. Quite the most comic of his later works, and the best planned and constructed of his tales, is 'Great Expectations' where the terrible and the humorous are deftly blended with a study of young selfishness gradually redeemed and outgrown, in the character of Pip. Here the pathos is moral, is not the pathos of the death-bed or of suffering childhood. After 'Copperfield' I, for one, would place 'Great Expectations' among the foremost of Dickens's novels which do not rely for their best effects on burlesque *genre* and 'character parts.'"

Mrs. Alice Meynell's article in *The Atlantic Monthly* is, in the main, an appreciation of Dickens as a stylist; and coming as it does from the pen of one who is herself a poetess and essayist of distinction, it possesses a special interest. She writes:

"Dickens was very much a craftsman. He had a love of his *métier*, and the genius for words, which the habitual indifference of his time, of his readers, and of his contemporaries in letters could not quench. To read him after a modern man who had the like preoccupation, displayed it, and was applauded for it phrase by phrase—Robert Louis Stevenson, for example—is to undergo a new conviction of his authorship, of the vitality of his diction, of a style that springs, strikes, and makes a way through the burden of custom."

The style of Dickens, continues Mrs. Meynell, is "assuredly not great. It has life enough for movement, but not life enough for peace. That it *has* life, whether restless or at rest, is the fact that proves its title to the name of style." We quote, in conclusion:

"Dickens was urged by his own modern conviction, and excused by his splendid sense of words. He was tempted everywhere. As you read him, you learn to understand how his vitality was at work, how it carried him through his least worthy as well as his most worthy movements, and justified his confidence where a weaker man had confessed unconsciously the ignominies of false art and luxurious sentiment. Charles Dickens seems to defy us to charge him with these. None the less do we accuse him—at Little Paul's death, for example. Throughout this child's life—admirably told—the art is true, but at the very last few lines the writer seems to yield to applause and to break the strengthening laws of nature down. We may indeed say the strengthening laws; because in what Hamlet calls the modesty of nature there is not only beauty, not only dignity, but an inimitable strength. The limitations of nature, and of natural art, are bracing. A word or two astray in this death scene; a phrase or two put into the mouth of the dying child—the 'light about the head,' 'shining on me as I go,' phrases that no child ever spoke, and that make one shrink as tho with pain by their untruthfulness—and the sincerity of literature is compromised.

"But it is not with such things that the work of Dickens is beset; it is rather filled with just felicities—so filled that on our search for passages of composure and dignity we are tempted to linger among excellent words that are to be praised merely because they are the words of precision—arms of precision—specific for his purpose."

BERNHARDT'S NEW PLAY.

IN "L'Aiglon," the poetic drama which M. Edmond Rostand wrote for her two years ago, Madame Sarah Bernhardt appeared as the incarnation of imperial ambition vainly struggling for expression. In "Théroigne de Méricourt," her new play, written by M. Paul Hervieu, she incarnates the spirit of the French Revolution, embodying in her own person the hope and the failure of that great national revolt. "At the outset," observes the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "she is mystical, soft, and persuasive, like a graceful goddess of reason or like youthful Liberty. She soon gets to be ferocious and bloodthirsty, like the Committee of Public Safety; and finally she becomes insane, like the Reign of Terror." The same writer continues:

"This superb allegorical conception is magnificently developed by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in her double capacity of actress and stage manager. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt makes M. Paul Hervieu's idealized heroine stand forth as the living genius of the Revolution. Apart from 'L'Aiglon,' the only character in Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's repertoire that resembles 'Théroigne' is that of 'Jeanne d'Arc,' which presents the incarnation of the French people that during the first half of the fifteenth century threw off the yoke of English invasion. 'Jeanne d'Arc,' 'L'Aiglon,' and 'Théroigne' are all reconstructions—more or

less accurate, but accuracy is of no importance from a theatrical standpoint—of the most dramatic epochs of French history."

The play opens in the palace in Vienna, and we learn of the secret participation of Emperor Leopold Joseph II. in the affairs of his sister, Marie Antoinette. Théroigne, who has been seized by French royalists on account of her sympathy with the revolutionists and has been brought to Vienna, is released on condition that she return to Paris and inform the French people that if a hair of the heads of the King and Queen is injured, united Europe will invade France. Later acts show the Court of the Tuileries in Paris, just previously to the assault by the populace; Théroigne's humble quarters in the Rue Tournan, the meeting-place of the revolutionary leaders; and the Garden of the Tuileries, in which Théroigne is kicked, beaten, and whipped by the women of the Revolution. The last act, the dramatic climax of the play, takes place fifteen years later in the courtyard of the Salpétrière Madhouse. Théroigne, hopelessly insane, invokes the presence of the leading men of the Revolution. Spirits appear in melancholy procession—Robespierre, Danton, Marat, Desmoulins, St. Just, Brissot, Fabre d'Eglantine. As she asks them who killed them, each points to the one behind. "The Revolution has devoured its own children." Sieyès, one of the few surviving leaders of the Revolution, now Count of the Napoleonic empire, comes to comfort Théroigne, but is dismissed with scathing denunciation and mad eloquence. With this poignant scene the drama ends.

The Parisian dramatic critics devote much space to the construction of the play, arguing in some cases that it is hardly a drama at all, but rather a series of tableaux surrounding the heroine. Jane Misme, the critic of *La Fronde*, concedes that Madame Bernhardt is "harmonious and superb," and "in every way equal to the work," but thinks the play "defective in action." Leon Kerst, of *Le Petit Journal*, declares:

"'Théroigne de Méricourt' is nothing but a poem in prose. Chateaubriand would have failed to recognize in it the elements that constitute a drama of six acts. Properly speaking, it is a symbolic panorama of the Revolution. The personality of Théroigne dominates everything. There are many dramatic incidents, but they are unrelated to one another. M. Hervieu has given us something very different from what we usually see on the stage. . . . The reading of this drama will undoubtedly prove delightful."

M. PAUL HERVIEU.

The author of "Théroigne de Méricourt," Bernhardt's new drama.

From the point of view of historical accuracy, many charges are leveled against the play. "Théroigne deserves no such honors as are now being heaped upon her," remarks Emmanuel Arène, of the *Figaro*; "she has been rehabilitated, idealized, made to fill the whole Revolution with her diminutive personality." Aimé Adolphe Basson writes in *La Nouvelle Revue*:

"To symbolize the Revolution, M. Hervieu might have created a heroine invested with all desired attributes. But instead of doing this, he chose to select a real personage. Unfortunately, Théroigne is known, too well known; and she is made to play a part that she never played. Historical truth is sacrificed. . . . The play is a kind of biography divided into tableaux, and a spectacle of that description is always unsatisfactory."

M. Edouard Sayadin, of *Le Journal des Débats*, finds Madame Bernhardt's art "incomparable, as always." "All secondary criticisms," he declares, "are overborne by the wonderful prowess of this woman, who during six acts, without weakening, bears the crushing weight of this piece."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A ROMANCE BY JOHN MILTON?

THE publication of "Nova Solyma, the Ideal City; or, Jerusalem Regained," a romance discovered by an English clergyman and attributed to John Milton, has aroused both curiosity and interest in the literary world. Walter Begley, the clergyman in question, is firmly convinced that his find is a genuine one, and he contributes to the book an introduction of some seventy-six pages supporting this conclusion.

"Not the least extraordinary fact connected with this new romance by Milton," he says, "is that it was not discovered in manuscript in some old library, nor yet unearthed from old and forgotten bundles of documents in a state paper office, as was the case with the last find of Milton's 'De Doctrina Christiana,' about seventy-five years ago." The romance seems to have been in print for over 150 years without being identified. It was published in 1648 in the Latin language, and the present translation is the work of Mr. Begley.

The book is difficult to classify, for it contains both prose and poetry. It might be called a "didactic romance." Its contents suggest comparison with the Utopias of Plato, Bacon, and Sir Thomas More. It is "a Puritan 'New Atlantis,'" remarks the London *Outlook*. Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, of New York, gives the following account of the book in the Chicago *Tribune Literary Supplement*:

"We will probably never know beyond a doubt whether Milton wrote this book or not, but there is every reason to believe that he did. He was probably not particularly proud of it when he grew to riper years, and that may be the reason that it does not bear his name. The story is of a Jewish youth, Joseph, who, accompanied by Politian and Eugenius, two Cambridge students who have run away from college, arrives at Jerusalem. The day of their arrival is the anniversary of the founding of the city, and a maiden representing the daughter of Zion is being carried through the streets under a canopy of vine. The two Englishmen are at once attracted by her beauty, and learn to their surprise that the woman, Anna, the daughter of Zion, is a sister of their companion, Joseph. Eugenius and Politian become enamored of Anna, and are fierce rivals for her love. They arrange a duel, but this is called off by Joseph, who produces another sister, Joanna, who is so like Anna that the lovers can not tell one from the other, and complications arise; but in the end the union of Joanna and Anna with Eugenius and Politian is arranged, and all ends happily. There is a lot of discoursing through the pages of this story, preaching, one might almost say, for every subject that comes up is discussed at length and moralized upon. There are here and there bits of epigram and philosophy, such as these, for instance:

What [illegible] fair beauty can compare with one glance of a fair woman instinct with life?

He was willed that [illegible] ever be with us as [illegible] tax gatherers.

It can hardly be expected that God will approve of that marriage of [illegible] the parents [illegible].

Poetry finds in religion its most suitable subject, for religion presents

"SUNLIGHT."—By Frank W. Benson. Walter Lippincott Prize.

"THE CLAM GATHERERS." By John S. Sargent.

Courtesy of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.

NOTABLE PAINTINGS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY.

to us the unusual, the marvelous, and the sublime. . . . Do we not read that holy men, when they were about to relate the great acts of the Almighty . . . broke forth into song?

Every poem, as a whole, must be so blended together responsively in its several parts that the stream of verse, with all its windings and turnings, is ever seen to be flowing in one and the same channel.

"The poetry scattered through the book certainly does have a Miltonian flavor. Here, for example:

O young-eyed choir of angels blest,
Who ne'er, by sin or pride possessed,
Have forfeited your heavenly rest,
But kept your first estate,
Come, raise your joyful songs on high,
Let all the morning stars draw nigh,
Let antiphons of praise reply,
"Our God alone is great."

But we below have sins to own;
Oppressed with shame, we can but groan
Beneath our burden vast.
Oh, how we long for that great day
When he who went before shall say,
"Come, join our choir with voices gay,
For all your woes are past."

'Tis yours to leave, if God approve,
Your heavenly citadel above,
And fight the infernal crew;
'Tis yours, as ministers of grace,
To guard and guide our mortal race,
Or speed as messengers through space,
And 'tis your pleasure too.

May it be ours with joyful heart,
Under God's will, to bear our part
And bravely stand our ground.
Soon shall the fight be won, and they
Who fret not at their Lord's delay,
But faithful unto death do stay,
Shall be as victors crowned.

Mr. W. L. Alden, the London correspondent of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, declares that "there can be very little doubt that 'Nova Solyma' is the work of Milton." He goes on to say:

"It is probably impossible for any person of the English-speaking race to form an unprejudiced judgment of Milton. We are all brought up to reverence him as the greatest English master of prose and verse. We have inherited this belief through many generations, and altho in some quarters it has now become the fashion to regard the Bible as an overrated book, no one dares to think of Milton as an overrated writer. I remember what a shock it gave me when I first read Taine's estimate of Milton. It was like reading blatant blasphemy. But in point of fact how many of us have read 'Paradise Lost' from the beginning to the end? Did any one ever know a man who read 'Paradise Regained,' except in order to be able to boast of that athletic feat? And as for Milton's prose works, which we all unhesitatingly assert to be unequaled in grandeur and beauty, do any of us read them for the second time? Had the 'Nova Solyma' been written by any one except Milton, no one would dream of reading it, or, rather, of attempting to read it; for I do not believe that any reader will faithfully go through the whole book unless he is suffering from insomnia and is in search of something to put him to sleep. It is to the last degree tedious and unprofitable. If the average Vassar girl could not write a book after the same pattern that would be less tedious, then the higher education of women is a failure.

"Doubtless Milton was a great poet, perhaps the greatest of English poets, but why should we pretend to enjoy his ponderous prose writings, with their tiresome Latin, when, as a matter of fact, we can not read them except as a duty? Doubtless there are many persons who will insist that the 'Nova Solyma' is a great work and one which every person of taste must admire, but that will not alter the fact that it is deadly dull. Whatever else Milton may have been, he was not a heaven-sent novelist, and his 'Nova Solyma' strikes me as being altogether the worst of the several books of the same sort which have from time to time wearied English readers. Let us clear our minds of cant in regard to Milton as in regard to other things. He could no more write a romance than Mr. Hall Caine could write an epic. He was not a universal genius, and unless we are to inherit our opinions, instead of forming them for ourselves, we must admit that even as a poet he was not free from faults."

EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

THE most important yearly event in the American art-world is the opening of the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, an exhibition, as the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* remarks, "comparable in character and significance with that of the Royal Academy in London, and the Salon in Paris." The Academy is now in its seventy-second season, and exhibits this year nearly twelve hundred pictures. In the estimation of Mr. Arthur Hoeber, the Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, the present exhibition is "quite the best the Academy has yet held."

The keynote of the exhibition, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* points out, is portraiture. The same paper says further:

"Of the portraits now on exhibition, some are notable. That of Chase by Sargent is an admirable piece of work, one that will long remain a monument in American art. Mr. Sargent is undoubtedly the foremost painter of portraits in the world when he is at his best (which is not always), and Mr. Chase is the

greatest 'all-around painter' in this country and an instructor of rare abilities. The combination is one of more than usual interest, and the place of honor given the portrait is well deserved. Much less satisfactory is the same artist's portrait of our fellow townsman Peter A. B. Widener, who is disclosed in a distrait position. The head is good, but the rest is a mediocre bit of work. More admirable in many ways is a portrait by Mr. Chase of Jay Cooke, the veteran financier, who at eighty has the vigor of many men of fifty.

JOHN S. SARGENT.

J. M'NEILL WHISTLER.

Famous exhibitors at this year's Pennsylvania Academy.

"The women come in, of course, for some attention. Miss Cecilia Beaux, 'the best man in Philadelphia art,' has some notable works, including a picture of Mrs. Roosevelt and daughter; and Miss Julia Marlowe, whose career is so largely connected with this city, is portrayed in a canvas of great beauty, tho lacking in poetic charm."

John W. Alexander contributes several portraits, including one of his wife, seated on a balcony. "They make an impressive showing," declares Mr. Hoeber (in the Boston *Transcript*), and disclose Mr. Alexander's "great originality, feeling, craftsmanship, and artistic sensibility."

The Walter Lippincott prize of $300 for "the best figure painting in oil by an American citizen" is awarded this year to Mr. Frank W. Benson for his "Sunlight." Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"The title fully expresses the subject. Benson is one of the Boston group whose technical experiments have been directed mainly to secure the effect of light, and he is the one who has succeeded best of all. For several years he has been exhibiting women and children in the sun. In this picture, little more of the woman is visible than her lap, but the child stands out clearly on the grass, with the sunlight playing over her white frock. The sunlight fills the picture. This is what the painter tried for and has attained. He has learned to do it clearly and directly."

One of Mr. Sargent's early pictures, "The Clam Gatherers," is prominently displayed. Its general tone, observes Mr. Hoeber, is "bright, sparkling, and very beautiful, disclosing the fact that had Mr. Sargent chosen to continue this sort of work he would have been equally great." The same writer goes on to say:

"A group of six pictures by Whistler gives *éclat* to the show, but we must frankly say that were some other name signed to the work it is likely little attention would be paid to it. The largest is 'Cremorne Gardens,' a view in those old London pleasure-grounds with a number of weird, abnormally tall figures, loosely indicated. There are more sketches, such as a painter suggests sometimes in a preparatory *ébauche*, and of course, the tone is most harmonious in its pleasing grays. Beyond this, we discover in it no great qualities of picture-making. A portrait of 'The Little Lady Sophie of Soho' is mostly amusing in its title, for it is of an uninteresting woman and not overclever in the painting, many a student being quite able to do as well. The others are small, sketchy affairs, with alluring names, 'Rose and Brown,' 'Rose and Red,' and 'Rose and Gold,' all being bestowed upon swabbles of sea, or of the figure, apparently the work of half an hour at most and without the model. They bear the magic name, however, and so will have a vogue."

NOTES.

BLISS CARMAN is announced as the new editor of the old-established Boston periodical, *The Literary World*.

The Bookman's January list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. The Virginian.—Wister.
2. The Two Vanrevels.—Tarkington.
3. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
4. The Blue Flower.—Van Dyke.
5. The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.—Lorimer.
6. Cecilia.—Crawford.

IN the deaths of M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, and of Julian Ralph, the well-known American journalist, the newspaper world loses two eminent figures. "With a gift for self-advancement amounting to genius," observes *Harper's Weekly*, "M. de Blowitz managed to make himself an international personage." The same paper says of Julian Ralph: "Newspaper readers of mature years remember his long and brilliant service as a reporter and correspondent of *The Sun*. He joined that paper about 1875, and continued on its staff for twenty years. He went to South Africa as correspondent of the London *Mail*, suffered great hardships there, lost his health, and came home in 1902 much the worse for his experiences. . . . His death at fifty is a sorrowful consequence of his labors as a war correspondent."

A. W. PINERO.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

SOME LITERARY CARICATURES BY MAX BEERBOHM.

The Academy and Literature (London).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL BY BACTERIA.

USEFUL bacteria are becoming so much more numerous than harmful ones that the name of "microbe" is losing its terrors. It is becoming a neutral word, like "animal," requiring a prefixed adjective, like "domestic" or "wild" to fix its status. The latest work of utility performed by bacteria has been in connection with the purification of sewage. Of this, a correspondent of *Cosmos*, M. Elbée, writes in that paper (Paris, December 13). Noting the various methods now in vogue for sewage purification, he says that until recently chemical treatment and filtration have disputed the favor of municipalities, but that filtration is the better process whenever it is practicable. It furnishes an irreproachable method of purification, but it has the inconvenience of requiring vast surfaces. He continues as follows:

"The study of the way in which the purification of sewage takes place in filtration, the investigation of the mechanism of the transformation of the nitrogenous organic matter into ammonia and then into nitrous and nitric acids by the successive action of various ferments, due to the researches of Schloesing and Müntz, and of Winogradsky, has led the English to a sort of intensive filtration through a bed of slag of small dimensions. This constitutes the bacterial purification of sewage.

"It was the chemist Dibdin who first applied this method practically. His process, first carried out at Sutton, near London, consists in letting the sewage to be purified stand for two periods of four hours each in basins, whose bottoms, properly drained by a system of pipes, are covered with a layer of slag 60 centimeters [about 2 feet] thick, the size of the fragments decreasing from the bottom to the surface. . . . . .

"This is not at all filtration pure and simple. . . . It has been found that, contrary to what we might expect, there is no clogging of the layer of slag, and that after six months it is as clean as at first. This is due to the work of the bacteria in the sewage, which . . . finding in the interstices of the slag the oxygen necessary for their life, literally burn the organic matter, transforming successively the nitrogenous substances into ammonia and then into nitrites and nitrates which flow away with the water.

"Thus the purification of the sewage is effected by the very germs that it contains, thanks to the presence of atmospheric oxygen; it is a process of oxidation in which the bacteria serve as intermediaries.

"These 'aerobic contact-beds' do not acquire their efficiency until a considerable time has elapsed; their working, too, is essentially intermittent; a rest of eight hours daily is indispensable to enable the bacteria to destroy completely the slime accumulated in the interstices and to assure the influx of air. A rest of eight days after two months' service has been found necessary. These are inconveniences that are very serious in practise, and the ingenuity of inventors has sought, unsuccessfully, to do away with them by using apparatus that is generally costly and fragile, whose value time alone can show.

"Cameron has modified the method—we can not say perfected it, for both the systems are in use, and the question of superiority has not yet been settled. In the hope of avoiding the clogging of the aerobic beds, Cameron lets the sewage ferment twenty-four hours in a huge reservoir, the 'septic tank,' out of contact with the air. A very active fermentation develops: the water becomes covered with a layer that serves as a natural lid. This is broken here and there by discharges of gas, but according to the inventor this is not objectionable. The solid matter liquefies, and, in a word, the sewage becomes more ready for purification by the aerobic contact-beds through which it is afterward passed. . . . . .

"Here, briefly set forth, are the two English processes that are offered as a new solution of the serious question of sewage-purification. They both have enthusiastic partizans and ardent detractors; numerous are the articles and books of which they have been the subjects. . . . . .

"The system that employs for the purification of sewage the very bacteria that it contains, and that constitute its dangerous element, is evidently seductive. By it we confine within narrow limits of space and time the work of purification that is effected spontaneously in arable land, and in watercourses into which cities discharge their sewage, as in the Seine, which is infected at Asruères, but has become pure again at Meulan. . . . . .

"Is the purification complete? Do not variations of temperature influence the vitality of the germs and thus arrest the work? . . . Fowler, the municipal engineer of Leicester, declares that [the system] is the reverse of successful. The crux of the method lies in the question of mud. . . . The cry of 'no more sludge,' which was the slogan of the inventors, is hardly justified; a preparatory settling is necessary to separate the sand and other inorganic substances that the microbian action is powerless to destroy."

The combination of chemical and bacterial treatment may furnish, at least in certain cases, a solution of the problem, the author thinks. Such a combined process has already been used by Dr. Calmette at Verviers, France. Probably there should always be an intelligent combination of divers methods, in proportions dependent on the geographical situation of the city in question and the nature of its sewage. The writer concludes:

"At any rate, the bacterial purification of sewage constitutes one more step in advance, in the important domain of municipal hygiene. Thanks to it we shall be able to diminish the number of rivers that have been turned into sewers, where the sewage forms floating islands, and where the gas formed by putrefaction may burn in flames six feet high, as in certain English streams."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BAD AIR IN TUNNELS.

IS it important that an underground road should be ventilated, even when steam is not used as a motive power? *The Medical News* comes to the conclusion, from an examination of conditions in other cities, that subway air is generally bad, and that there is little natural ventilation. It says editorially:

"The recent experiences in the 'tuppenny tube,' London's latest underground railway, is one which calls for urgent discussion and enhances the desirability of a thorough understanding of what provision is being made by our subway engineers.

"In London it has been noted that many passengers, especially those who were riding long distances in the underground electric, suffered from intense headaches and even symptoms of air hunger. So many were affected that an investigation became imperative, and it was found that the amount of carbonic dioxid gas in the tunnel was in great excess of the normal limits.

"Some recent figures that are presumably authentic we present herewith. During hours of limited traffic:

	Carbonic acid in 10,000 volumes of air.
On platforms at 8:15 A.M.	4.23
On platforms (Saturday), 7 P.M.	3.74
In elevator, 10:10 A.M.	7.36
In cars, 9:30 A.M., from city	4.33
In cars, 1:30 P.M., from city	5.33

"During hours of heavy traffic:

On platform, 4 to 7 P.M.	11.04
In cars, 9:30 A.M., to city	16.65
In cars, 4 to 5 P.M., from city	13.74
In cars, 6 to 6:45 P.M., from city	15.54
In cars, 6:10 P.M., from city	20.46

"The carbonic-acid tests were made between December 11 and 15. The range of outside temperature was between 37° and 56° F. The range of temperatures on the platforms was between 56° and 76° F. and in the cars between 66° and 76° F. The barometric pressure throughout the period of the experiment was very constant, ranging between 30.1 and 30.2 inches. Readings with the anemometer showed an air movement due to forced draft and train movement of from one mile to five miles per hour. Some of the tests were made with the Chattaway and Wharton apparatus, and some by the Pettenkofer method. One method was employed to check the other, and the mean average result

was 16.62 volumes of carbon dioxid in 10,000 volumes of air. This is an amount much above the bearable average.

"It had been assumed that, inasmuch as the cars were in such close connection with the surrounding tubular masonry, an entire renewal of the air would result from the powers of suction. Apparently this has been a forlorn hope, for all that has been accomplished has been the pushing around in a circle, as it were, of the vitiated atmosphere of the tunnel.

"Have the engineers of the subway [in New York City] considered this problem sufficiently; and what of our new tunnels under the North River and to Brooklyn, in all of which the problem is destined to be one of extreme seriousness?

"Underground railways such as these permit of the accumulation of enormous quantities of confined air that must be removed or regenerated. It is idle to discharge this question with the familiar 'diffusion of gases' theory—the dangers are real and are soon to be met.

"The necessity for some definite outlining of plans as to what is to be done by the engineers of the various tunnels to obviate these grave dangers is apparent, and competent sanitary engineers as well as the New York health department should be taken into consultation."

SALT AS CURE FOR OLD AGE.

THE most characteristic ill of advanced age is hardening of the arteries—arteriosclerosis, as physicians term it. It has been asserted by Dr. Trunecek, a European investigator of the subject, that this is due to deficiency of salt in the blood, and he treats it by injection of a saline solution. His results are discussed in *Cosmos* (December 13) by M. P. Goggia, who says of them:

"Arteriosclerosis is an affection almost exclusively confined to the second half of life, for it depends on all kinds of chronic poisoning and on the use and maltreatment of the arterial walls; nevertheless, it is not excessively rare to meet with it in subjects who are yet young, either because of a special predisposition, of peculiar vulnerability of the blood-vessels, or of serious chemical or microbian poisoning. . . . . .

"This malady is characterized by a local or general thickening, which, starting in the internal layer of the artery, extends later to the median and outer layers. . . . It forms in the great arterial trunks more or less numerous layers, isolated or confluent, often resembling cartilage, and infiltrated with calcareous salts, among which phosphate of lime holds a foremost place. In the small arteries and the capillaries the hardening process goes so far as to transform their walls into a fibrous and compact tissue that gives to the touch the sensation of a rigid tube or cord."

The disagreeable and even dangerous consequences of such a change in one's arteries are apparent. It may result in their further degeneration and in ulceration of the arterial walls, ending in death, and if matters do not go so far, it may lead at least to loss of elasticity in the greater arteries with diminution of the caliber, and to the actual obliteration of their finer branches. The blood does not flow so readily through them and anemia results, with all its connected evils, particularly angina pectoris. The resistance encountered by the blood increases the work of the heart, whose enlargement often follows, as well as other heart troubles dependent on disorders of the nervous system. The writer goes on to say:

"Arteriosclerosis is a malady that is almost universally present with persons of a certain age, and it is difficult to avoid; its importance in the treatment of numerous diseases of old age will be evident when we consider that we can study no invalid who has passed his fiftieth year without taking into account the possibility that arterial sclerosis exists and is the principal or secondary cause of the morbid symptoms. . . . . .

"As we have said above, a deposit of calcareous salts, and particularly of phosphate of lime—a compound insoluble in distilled water, but soluble in a solution of chlorid of sodium [common salt] . . . constitutes the principal factor of arteriosclerosis. The presence of chlorid of sodium in considerable quantity in the blood and humors of the organism . . . explains how the phosphate of lime remains in solution in the blood during the first part of life. Now Bunge, who has noted the richness in chlorid of sodium of all young mammals, has demonstrated that with age this reserve of salt diminishes; it is therefore not rash to suppose that . . . arteriosclerosis is the natural consequence of the insufficiency of chlorid of sodium in the organic liquids. In fact, the treatment originated by Trunecek to remedy this insufficiency has given encouraging results.

"Trunecek's inorganic serum, which has been widely discussed in the medical press, is made by dissolving in distilled water the different salts composing the mineral part of blood-serum, but in proportions ten times greater than the normal. . . . Injected into the veins the salts diffuse rapidly through the tissues and are generally eliminated through the kidneys."

This serum, we are told, has very beneficial results, but extended experiment, according to M. Goggia, fails to show that it diminishes in any degree the hardness of the arteries, which is supposed to be at the bottom of the whole trouble. However, he asserts, it certainly acts favorably on all the symptoms regarded as characteristic of arteriosclerosis, and after all, as he concludes, "this is the essential thing." Hence we may regard it as proved that common salt, when injected directly into the veins, is a specific for the most characteristic troubles of old age.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REPORTED CURE FOR BLOOD-POISONING.

TWO recent successful cases of the treatment of blood-poisoning, or septicemia, by the injection of formalin have attracted much notice from the daily press, and the method, which was introduced by Dr. Charles C. Barrows, of New York, has been announced as a very important discovery in therapeutics. The medical journals so far have had nothing to say of the new cure. The New York *Times* (January 18), in an editorial on the subject, says that it doubtless belongs in the classification created by the journalists of the last generation of "important if true." The writer goes on:

"What was done in these cases was to inject into the circulation an antiseptic solution capable of destroying the bacillus of septicemia if brought into contact with it. It seems to have done its work; but the reason this apparently obvious method of extermination of malignant bacilli is not generally practised is that antiseptics strong enough to destroy such micro-organisms in the patient have usually been credited with the capacity to destroy the patient as well. Reasoning from the analogies of experience, it might be assumed that formalin in sufficient strength to destroy streptococci in the blood would harden the tissues, impair the elasticity and plasticity of the linings of the blood-vessels, and render them incapable of performing their functions. Analogical reasoning might also lead us to expect that it would act upon the fibrin, inducing coagulation, and forming clots which might be as fatal as the septicemia in another way. Just here lies the doubt."

Discussing the same cases, *The Sun* (New York, January 17) reports a statement made by the president of the New York Obstetrical Society that "without further trial and taking the case as it stands, the discovery of Dr. Barrows is the most important contribution to medical science of this generation." It comments on this as follows:

"If it shall prove a cure for blood poison, or even if it cure only a certain portion of cases, or if it does not more than to open the door for the curative agent yet to come, it will be difficult to estimate its value to the human race; but it should be borne in mind that the discovery of the germ theory of disease, advocated and established by those two chiefs among the immortals of science—Pasteur and Lister—comes within this generation so rife with startling discoveries. They showed the scientific world

the cause, and placed in its hands the prevention of blood-poisoning and other diseases."

On January 20 the physician who introduced the method read a paper on his experiments before the New York State Medical Association, and the subsequent discussion showed that his hearers did not all agree that its efficacy had been proved, altho Dr. Barrows's report aroused great interest.

A DEVICE TO PREVENT RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

A SUCCESSFUL test of a newly invented device for electrically preventing collision between railway trains was announced recently in press despatches from Frankfort, Germany. This apparatus is now described in detail by Frank H. Mason, United States consul-general at Berlin, in *The Advance Sheets of Consular Reports* (Washington, January 13). Says Mr. Mason:

"It is the joint invention of Messrs. Hubert Pfirmann and Max Wendorf, and its construction and method of operation are as follows: Midway between the rails is laid a light third rail of

ENGINE 290 EQUIPPED FOR EXPERIMENTS AND SHOWING THIRD RAIL.

the ordinary T pattern, the joints of which are so connected as to form a continuous conductor.

"Midway under the forward part of the engine is hung the working instrument, an electrical apparatus enclosed in a square case or jacket occupying a cubic foot of space. The instrument is connected with a contact-shoe, which slides along the third rail and by wires with a telephone and electric alarm-bell in the cab of the engine-driver, and a red incandescent lamp which is lighted by the same impulse that rouses the alarm-bell into action. A further improvement of the device sets the electric brakes on the engine or entire train simultaneously with the alarm-signal which sounds the bell and lights the lamp. The apparatus is so adjusted and arranged that the engineer can at any moment, by touching a lever, satisfy himself that it is in full working condition.

"The tests on November 12 were conducted on the main line from Frankfort to Hanau, between the stations Sachsenhausen and Goldstein, and a translation of the official report will illustrate concisely the working of the apparatus. Two locomotives numbered respectively 290 and 1420 had been equipped with the new device and the experiments proceeded as follows: Engine 290, drawing a special train and approaching Sachsenhausen at full speed, received the danger-signal and came to a full stop; the driver of 290 then asked by telephone the cause of the signal and received from the keeper of a grade-crossing, half a mile in front, word that a wagon had broken down in crossing the track and obstructed the line. After ten minutes' wait, the engineer of 290 received word by telephone that the obstruction had been cleared away and thereupon resumed his trip.

"A mile further on, the signal on 290 again sounded, and the

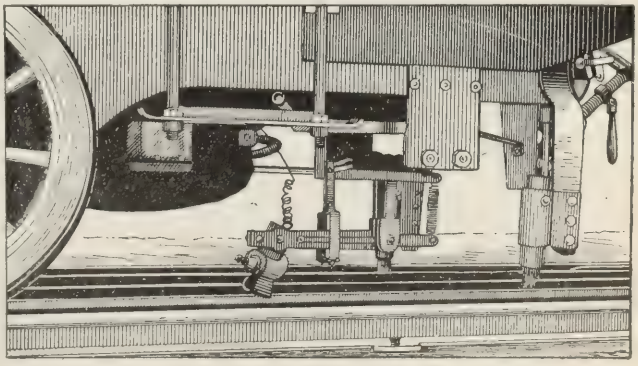
THE PREPARED TRACK.

driver was informed, by telephone as before, that the semaphore round a curve and more than half a mile distant was set at 'halt.' Thereupon engine 290 slowed down and proceeded cautiously, sounding its whistle at short intervals, the telephone-bell in the drivers' cab ringing continuously until the curve was rounded, when the ringing ceased, notifying the engineer that the semaphore had changed to 'track clear.' Thereupon 290 resumed full speed.

"In the tests to prevent collision, engine 1420 came up rapidly from behind and on the same track as 290, which had slowed down and was proceeding cautiously in consequence of reported danger in front. The moment that 1420 came within 1,000 meters (1,093 yards) of 290, the signal on both engines began to ring and their red lights to glow. Thereupon 1420 halted, the driver inquired of 290 in front the cause of the alarm, and a complete understanding between the two trains was immediately established."

An important point in this connection, Mr. Mason tells us, is hat in practise the same warning signal is sounded upon every engine equipped with the apparatus which is on the same track and within a prescribed radius from the engine and train which cause the obstruction. If a semaphore be falsely set at safety, so that the train runs past it into the same block with another train, warning will be given in ample time to prevent a collision under any and all conditions of darkness, fog, storm, or mistaken instructions. He goes on to say:

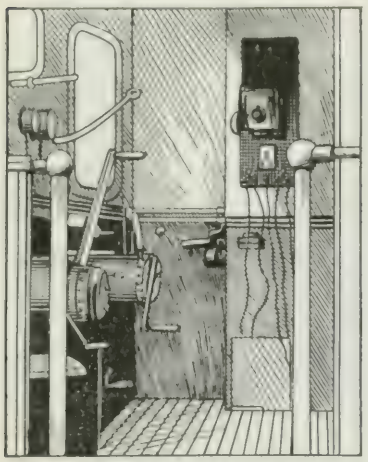
"The invention has other minor points of usefulness, but the foregoing will be sufficient to indicate the general method of its



THE THIRD RAIL AND THE CONTACT-SHOE.

operation and the measure of its efficiency. In effect, it puts the engine-driver of every train into instantaneous touch with other trains, switchmen, and station and crossing keepers in his neighborhood and keeps ever before his eye and ear an automatic and infallible signal which springs into activity the moment that his locomotive, whether running forward or backward,

comes within the radius of danger from collision. What ghastly wrecks might be spared, what precious lives saved, what a sense of added security given to multitudes of railway travelers, what delays avoided under certain atmospheric conditions, by a device which puts the man behind the headlight, rushing on through night and fog and storm, into instant and unerring touch with the train next in front and with those whose duty it is to watch and guard the safety of the line! That the present invention is yet perfected and fully adapted to practical use is not to be prematurely assumed; but, in the judgment of those whose opinions are entitled to respect, the way has been pointed out and the germ of a new and effective system discovered.



TELEPHONE, ALARM-BELL AND RED LIGHT IN ENGINE CAB.

"The German Government has directed that a section of track be equipped with the apparatus for careful, practical experiments, and it is reported that the Government of Russia has obtained license to test it in actual service on its new military lines now under construction in Siberia."

OUR ARMY OF CRIPPLES.

ONE curious and unexpected result of Dr. Lorenz's visit to this country was the enormous number of deformed and crippled children that presented themselves for treatment in every city where he operated. At one hospital in New York where it was thought there might possibly be a hundred applications, more than 2,000 patients presented themselves for treatment, and nearly 8,000 altogether were brought to light throughout the city by the interest excited by the visit of the Austrian surgeon. The same was true in other cities. The sudden appearance of such a large army of crippled children, writes Dr. Newton M. Shaffer in *Charities*, was a revelation. Whence did they come and why had they previously escaped medical observation? Says Dr. Shaffer:

"Speaking from personal experience and from a close observation of the thousands who applied at the Cornell Clinic, I have divided these applicants into four classes. It may be of interest to briefly study them:

"The *first* class were those who, either through ignorance or neglect on the part of the parents, had been allowed to go without any treatment. Some of these came from the East Side and from the very poor. Others came from the more thrifty class, whose fatalistic views prevented any effort. Some had become quite indifferent without any apparent cause. The great majority were susceptible of relief or cure if proper hospital care could be afforded them for a period varying from a few months to a few years. Ordinary dispensary care could not reach them, their home surroundings being such that any detailed orthopedic care would be impracticable.

"The *second* class includes the 'disappointed ones.' Willing and anxious to obtain relief, and patient to a degree, they have waited, under a tentative dispensary treatment, for the necessary hospital care for months or years, only to be disappointed. Home care, under dispensary direction, had failed to secure good results. They had become discouraged and had ceased all effort.

"The *third* class are the 'relapsed patients'—that is, patients who, having received a certain amount of hospital care, have been prematurely discharged, and all the good which had been accomplished was lost. Many of these were hip-joint and spinal cases; patients, in other words, with tuberculous joint disease. Many of them can still be reclaimed and made much better with proper care.

"The *fourth* class were what I call 'the floaters'—that is, patients who go from clinic to clinic attracted by some new method or inspired by curiosity. This class was not a large one.

"It is most interesting to note the effect upon all these patients of Dr. Lorenz's visit, from the standpoint of the intense interest he excited among them. He became a sort of Messiah to them. They came with a great hope of cure or relief—a hope that could not always be fulfilled, for only a few of the thousands could be operated on by Dr. Lorenz. While those not selected for operation were disappointed, in one sense, many who were hopeless have been encouraged, even if they can not at present receive all that proper hospital treatment can provide. We all know that the hospitals are overcrowded, that many patients are upon the waiting lists. It all means that thousands must wait and suffer. And this is even more true of the country patient than of the city patient. Away in the rural districts, remote from any medical center, without hope of hospital care, with every resource exhausted, both pecuniarily and professionally, these country sufferers await some local Lorenz to excite their blunted interest and point out the road to relief."

Lorenz is gone, but, as Dr. Shaffer points out, the crippled host is still with us. What shall be done for them? Their numbers are too great for our present hospitals to deal with properly, and the necessity for the increase of facilities for treatment is plainly indicated. Dr. Shaffer concludes:

"Whatever may be the outcome of Dr. Lorenz's visit, two things which the visit has developed stand out prominently—we have many thousands of crippled and deformed children in our State, and the present facilities for their proper treatment are inadequate. With the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, the State Hospital could be enlarged and in this way we would be able to give these sufferers the relief to which, under the laws of humanity, they are entitled."

An English View of the American Face.—A writer in *Health* (London) is of the opinion that in no sense of the word is the American face distinctive and that there is nothing that will call it up in the mind from the world's group of Caucasian faces. He goes on to say:

"Yet this is not true of other white-skinned races. The English face, the Jew face, the Irish face, the Italian face, the Chinese face, the Japanese face, the French face, the Indian face, and even the negro face, all these have something about them which calls up a definite picture in one's mind. But the American face has no strong characteristic to differentiate it from other faces of superior races, tho it is peculiar in some ways. It is peculiar in its cosmopolitanism. It is in one sense a composite face. It is international, for here and there one may find the traces which suggest a relation to this, that, or the other face. It may be a line or a ligament bequeathed by an early English ancestry or something suggestive of Teutonic origin or a sharp suggestion of the Frenchman's face or the Irishman's or the Italian's or the Scotchman's. But when one must deal with the American abstractly one can scarcely call up the American face. Uncle Sam, with his striped trousers, his sharply-cut coat, his plug hat, his whiskers, and his bland, good-natured countenance, is a happy conception, yet he may never hope to portray the matchless and indescribable cosmopolitanism of the American face."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE contractor for the New York rapid transit subway recently stated," says *The Electrical Review*, "that owing to the great developments in electrical art, a generation of electricity is now only three years. This is a startling announcement and sets one to thinking. What becomes of all the old machinery and who pays for the new? How long will it be before a company can install a plant and feel assured that the machinery will not have to come out within a year or two? Does not this continual scrapping of machinery mean a loss somewhere?"

ATTENTION is called by Col. G. Espitalier, writing in *La Grande Revue*, to a proposed plan to develop the possibilities of the aeroplane, which, he says, is generally admitted to possess greater scientific possibilities than any form of dirigible balloon. "If an aeroplane, constructed upon such scientific lines as the machines of Langley or of Maxim, were supported by a dirigible balloon, it might be altogether possible to obtain such a degree of experience in its manipulation as to allow the degree of support to be gradually diminished and finally withdrawn altogether. The operation would resemble the use of the inflated belt in swimming instruction, the belt being gradually deflated as the pupil gains proficiency."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON THE SMOOT CASE.

THE election of "Apostle" Reed Smoot, of the Mormon Church, to the United States Senate, evokes indignant comment from several of the church papers. There is already some talk of organizing a crusade against Mr. Smoot similar to that which resulted in the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from Congress three years ago. Says the New York *Observer* (Presb.):

"The American people are not yet all that they ought to be intellectually or morally, but, at any rate, the rank and file of the people believe in common decency, and have no desire to see seated in the national legislature any man from any section who either practises polygamy or is a member of a church or system that defends that iniquity. Mr. Smoot is an avowed 'apostle' of Mormonism, he has been a Mormon missionary, and he is responsible for Mormon doctrine so far forth. The American people do not believe in Mormonism, considering it a pest and a menace to public morality and so to American institutions. The Republicans of Utah, by overriding the timely caution of President Roosevelt, who had the best of the American people behind him in that action, have affronted the whole nation and deserve severe censure.

"It now remains to agitate against the seating of Mr. Smoot when he appears at the door of the United States Senate. The women of America, including the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other organizations, such as that so efficiently led by Mrs. Darwin James, are actively at work educating public opinion up to the point of resisting the encroachments of Mormonism masquerading under the cloak of an 'apostle' Smoot.

"Public morality is a sacred interest, not to be lightly trifled with. Mr. Smoot may not be himself a polygamist, but he has been in bad company, and, in the thought of many, will continue to be intimately associated with the Mormon system. It is useless to try to deal with Mormonism simply as a religious belief. Its known corruptions and depravities must be taken into account and resisted to the end. There is no room in the Senate of the United States for a Mormon Senator."

The Salt Lake Ministerial Association has adopted resolutions which declare that the attempt to elect Mr. Smoot is "an endeavor to force on the citizens of Utah a union of the church and the state" and "a menace to our civic and religious beliefs." The same resolutions declare further:

"The election of Apostle Reed Smoot to the United States Senate would virtually be the election of the will of the Mormon first presidency and twelve apostles to that body.

"As a consistent member of the Mormon apostolate, Apostle Smoot can not make an important move without getting permission or taking counsel of the quorum of Mormon high priesthood to which he belongs. By virtue of his apostolic vows he must act first as a Mormon apostle and second or third as a citizen of Utah and patriotic American."

To the New York *Independent* these arguments are not convincing. It says:

"It is very hard to see how a good argument can be made against giving Apostle Smoot a seat in the Senate if he should be elected. The main charge is that he recognizes in the church a higher power than the federal Government. So does every good man who has any religion. That argument has been used *ad nauseam* against Catholics. Fifty years ago William H. Seward was teaching our people to obey a 'higher law.'"

Similarly, the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) observes:

"Apostle Smoot will represent Utah in the Senate of the United States, in the face of vociferous ministerial opposition at home and abroad. The influence of the preacher body in politics is necessarily, and fortunately, small. It is rendered smaller than it might otherwise be by the absurd tendency of the brethren to project themselves hysterically into controversies without the slightest excuse of rime or reason. The trouble with most of this element is that in political affairs they overlook the fact that the constitutional prohibition of religious tests for public office applies to all citizens alike, and was not invented solely for the benefit of their own number. Smoot, the Mormon, provided he is otherwise eligible, is no less qualified before the law to a seat in the Senate, than if he was a Methodist or a Baptist or a Presbyterian or an atheist. A man's religious opinions and professions are not supposed to have anything to do with his political rights in this republic."

The New York *Outlook* takes the view that nothing less than an amendment to the Constitution will fit the case:

"The part which the Mormon hierarchy is taking in our national politics is disgraceful not only to Utah but to the nation; but the action which the nation ought to take to wipe out this disgrace is not to violate the principles of religious equality by excluding a Mormon from the Senate, but to assert the principles of civil equality by excluding polygamy from American soil. Before Utah was admitted to Statehood the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives reported unanimously in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy within the territory of the United States. The election of Apostle Smoot ought to be the signal for petitions demanding the passage of this amendment."

The New York *Christian Work and Evangelist* advocates even more drastic measures. It says: "The great, the colossal blunder was committed when Utah was admitted a State with its Mormonism. The only act we can see that is available is the disestablishment of Utah as a State and its relegation to a territorial condition. Why not move in that direction?"

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SCRIPTURES.

RECENT acts and expressions from high authorities in the Roman Catholic Church are giving a severe shock to the traditional charge of Protestants, that their great rival church is hostile to the free use of the Bible. The appointment of a papal commission for Bible study is an accomplished fact and this body is now at work. Recently the *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican, published a series of articles on the importance of Bible study, of which the following are the leading thoughts:

The reading of the Holy Scriptures is the best means for the support of the true and genuine apostolic office, and is entirely adapted to awaken in the people a truly Christian knowledge and conscience, which can then be perverted by nobody. What an inestimable blessing it would be if every Christian family would be assembled daily and read a chapter from the Gospels! In this way the divine language of the book, together with its sublime simplicity, would become common property; the image of Jesus Christ would become clearer and more deeply impressed on the hearts of the people; a thorough religious training would be imparted on all sides, and in this way the most dangerous results of ignorance and indifference would be removed. If it would only be made possible to have this constant and steady reading of the Scriptures introduced into many families, as is the case in a number of countries in Northern Europe, what an immense gain this would be for the church and the faithful!

The *Wartburg*, the new influential organ of the Protestant Bund of Germany, the chief opponent of the Roman Catholic Church in Central Europe, in commenting on these words says:

"We can scarcely believe our own eyes. Is it possible that the Vatican really holds up to its readers as examples of Bible readers and students the people of Northern Europe, *i.e.*, the Protestant nations? It really seems as tho the church authorities had determined to inaugurate a new policy with reference to the use of the Scriptures, both as an object of learned study and as a book of devotion and instruction for the people."

The *Osservatore* announces that the Vatican press has now in preparation a new Italian translation of the four gospels and of the Acts, which can be bought at the small price of one

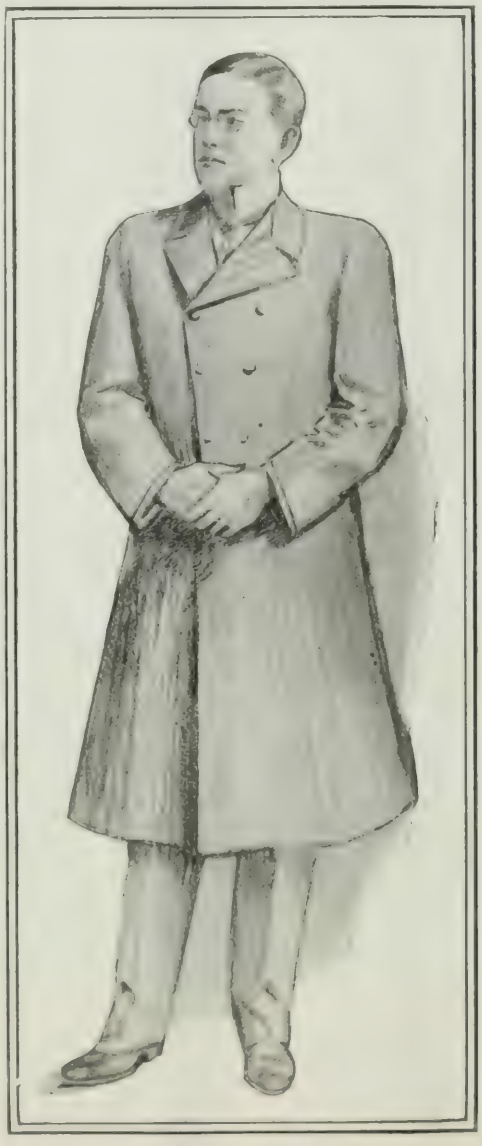
franc. A committee has been organized to see to the distribution of this popular edition, its duties being apparently those of a Bible society. Other Roman Catholic journals speak in the same tenor as the *Osservatore*. Among them is the *St. Elisabeth*, which says:

"It is now the common practise not to take as a personal matter the permission of the church authorities to read the Bible in a translation—study of the Scriptures in the original tongues was always permitted—but as general, *i.e.*, everybody is allowed to read the Word in a translation which has the approval of the church. It is very much to be desired that a version of this kind be found in every Roman Catholic family."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO RICHES SEPARATE MEN FROM GOD?

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., is, as is well known, the teacher of a Bible class affiliated with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. A few Sundays ago he attempted to grapple with the difficult problems presented by Christ's injunction to a young man of great possessions: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come and follow me." Mr. Rockefeller, when asked to interpret this text, replied:

"I do not think we can accept the teaching to give up everything in a literal sense. Conditions are different. Nevertheless, we can conscientiously give up some things, and the question for each man to answer is, What can we give up in our life? I think we might find a solution by giving up those things that may tend to keep our thoughts from Christ and his work."



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

His "earnest attitude while addressing his class" is thus portrayed in a New York *Herald* article.

Mr. Rockefeller's observations have been given wide publicity by the press, and bring up once again for discussion the old question: Do great possessions separate men from Christ? The New York *American and Journal* moralizes as follows:

"Mr. Rockefeller says that we should part with what comes between us and Christ. He goes on to define his meaning by saying: 'If you have wealth and you love it better than you do Christ, then you should give it up.'

"It is very interesting and important to know, and we wish that Mr. Rockefeller would tell us, just what effect the possession of vast accumulations of money has upon the human heart and intellect.

"Does that fortune separate Mr. Rockefeller from sympathy with his fellows, from a clear sense of justice and of the rights of others? Does it prevent his seeing the world and his own responsibilities in their true proportions? Or, to use the interesting phraseology of his own son, does that great fortune 'come between him and Christ'? . . . .

"This newspaper is inclined to take rather an optimistic view of the situation, and this optimism is based on study of actual conditions.

"The very rich and prosperous man of olden times, as the Bible story tells us, had a way of putting an obnoxious husband in the front ranks where he would be killed, thus getting possession of his wife. Young Mr. Rockefeller, heir to a thousand millions, and on week-days a very active juggler of millions in Wall Street, devotes his evenings to the Young Men's Christian Association, and his Sundays to Sunday-school teaching. . . . .

"We are inclined to think that a very great fortune does make a man somewhat indifferent to the rights of others and to that extent indifferent to the teachings of Christ. But, on the other hand, modern public opinion is able to do very effectively in the way of restraining the powerful the work of restraint which in past times was achieved by the fear of everlasting torment."

Several newspapers indulge in severe and ironical comment on Mr. Rockefeller's utterance. "The world does not need a Rockefeller," remarks the Detroit *Journal*, "to tell it what should be the opinion of Christian people everywhere as to the predatory progress from poverty to millions of the chief beneficiary of the oil monopoly of the country." The Baltimore *American* finds in Mr. Rockefeller's "placid and entirely self-satisfactory interpretation of the Scriptural story" simply a new illustration of the tendency of human nature to "believe that whatever is easiest for us to do is entirely justifiable." From these and similar criticisms the New York *Christian Herald* endeavors to defend Mr. Rockefeller:

"Sacred and secular history is full of instances of the splendid services rendered by men and women who consecrated their wealth and energies to the cause of religion and the uplifting of the human race. And in no single instance was the sincerity of their religious profession or their purity of purpose ever successfully assailed. The world is all the better for such characters, and they should receive its cordial welcome and cooperation, rather than its harsh and cynical abuse.

"Young Mr. Rockefeller has really nothing to fear from his present critics. They are not Christians, for they do not show the spirit of Christ. If they were Christians, they would encourage him in well-doing, and help rather than hinder him. They are merely cheap sensationalists. Let him not turn aside from his work, but rather labor to broaden and deepen it. . . . Bunyan's 'man with the muck-rake,' who was so completely engrossed with his work of accumulating dirt and straw that he could not see the shining One, who held above his head a rich prize to be had for the taking, was a type of the man who, neglecting all else, gives up soul and body to the gathering of wealth. Hard may be the struggle of the rich who desire to enter the kingdom; but the harder it is the greater is the victory."

Harper's Weekly comments:

"Upon the whole, his [Mr. Rockefeller's] discourse as reported, was pathetic, for he said quite what that other young man who had great possessions might have said to a Bible class in the synagog, after parting very sorrowful with Jesus. No one can read that plain story without a heartache, if he has a heart; it is awfully human; and no one, if he has a heart, can withhold a throb of compassion for the young man with great possessions who finds himself in like case to-day: who hears that call and longs to obey, but can not because of his great possessions. Then, as now, such a young man would have told the members of his class that 'the conditions of society' were different from those of a time when a person could

give up his property for the sake of life everlasting. He would have made excuses, and said that those fishermen who had left their nets at Christ's call had certainly set a very noble example, 'and that the lesson to be derived is obedience to the words of Christ,' but you must first make sure whether he meant his words to be taken figuratively or literally. . . . . .

"Were these and other sayings of Christ too hard for human nature? It would really seem that they were; and the church is founded on the spirit of words whose letter killeth. It comes mercifully between the absolute love and the purity and righteousness and the trembling sinner who would like to obey, but does not want to, and offers him a compromise, a *modus vivendi*, which he can accept. Sometimes it does this in one way, and sometimes in another, according to its special creed, or his special need, and as the churches are several and by no means all of the same mind, there is hope for almost every sort of sinner. The church has tried to have the children of light do as wisely in their generation as the children of darkness, and it can not be said that is has not succeeded. If offers a compromise, a *modus vivendi*; but nobody contends that this is final. Perhaps we are really, tho unconsciously, waiting for the conditions to be changed, so that the precepts of Christ shall be practicable. In that time, whenever it comes, no young man having great possessions will be obliged to account for their retention, for there will be no such young man. Meanwhile, with Christ figuratively taken, Christianity gets on very well, while with Christ taken literally, it bristles with apparently insuperable difficulties."

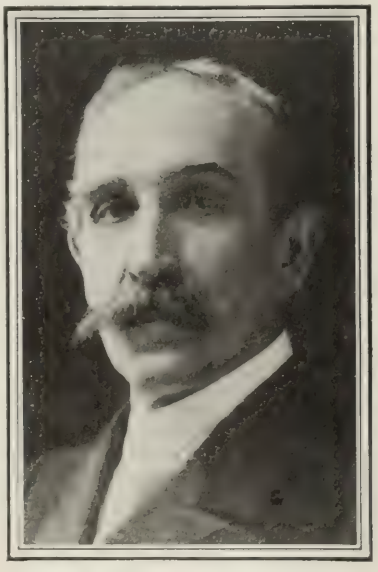
A CONTROVERSY OVER THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

REFERENCE was made in our pages last week to a conflict between the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and the evangelical Christians. An even more vital controversy, involving the very central facts of Christianity, was precipitated on Christmas Day by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, and has been raging ever since. During the course of his Christmas sermon in New York Dr. Savage declared:

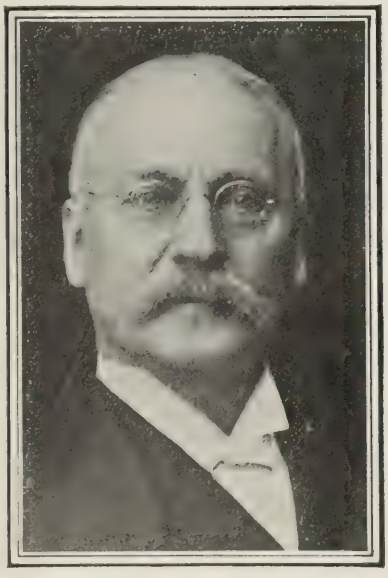
"There is no good reason in the New Testament, or in the early church history, for the belief that Jesus was God. I believe, and I assure you that all the best, the unbiased scholarship of the world is back of this statement, that Jesus was born in Nazareth, that his father was Joseph and his mother Mary, about the year 4 B.C. The month, the date of the month, nobody knows. There is not time now for me to explain how it happened that the 25th of December was decided upon, but it was decided upon after much controversy and was not generally accepted throughout the church until some time in the fourth century.

"I believe that Jesus was man; I believe in the divinity of man; I believe in the humanity of God; I do not believe that there is any gulf of separation between the divine nature and ours that needs to be bridged by any unnatural and stupendous miracle. The doctrine of the deity of Jesus is part of a scheme the characteristics of which are pessimism, disaster, despair. It is part of a scheme of theology that begins with the Fall of Man, the curse of God, and ends in the eternal loss and wo of the immense majority of the race.

"Why should we go back and burden ourselves with the discredited horrors of the ages of the world's ignorance and barbarism? We know now—it is no question of dogmatic statement—that there has never been any fall of man, and that there is no need in the nature of things for any such thing as the coming of God into the world by unnatural methods to deliver man from a condition which does not exist."



THE REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE, D.D.,
Of the Church of the Messiah, New York.



THE REV. D. J. BURRELL, D.D.,
Of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York.

They are combatants in a spirited theological controversy.

These sentiments, which are, of course, in harmony with the tenets of the Unitarian Church, were reported in the New York *Sun*, and have evoked quite a flood of correspondence from readers of that newspaper. Arguments are freely made on both sides of the questions at issue, and the participants in the controversy include a Roman Catholic priest and two Baptist clergymen. One of the most forcible opponents of Dr. Savage's position writes as follows:

"Looking at the subject coldly, the arguments of Dr. Savage would seem to me to call for a new trial for Jesus Christ.

"There is no use evading the question. Jesus was crucified on the specific charge that he was an impostor. He was guilty, or not guilty. Before the court of Pilate the people said, 'We have a law, and according to the law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God.' Before the court of Caiphas, the high priest, the question was put to him directly, 'I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us if thou be the Christ the Son of God.' And Jesus said, 'I am. And you shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of the power of God, and coming with the clouds of heaven.'

"Jesus is God, the light of the world, or a loathsome liar. The Jews have ever since regarded him as an impostor, the Christians adore him as God incarnate. If the Jews are right, Dr. Savage is wrong, and the Christians also are wrong. It is not only interesting, it is fascinating, to study every incident of the passion of Jesus, in the light of the cross as well as in the light of exact science."

Dr. Savage has written several letters to *The Sun* in defense of his views. In one of these he challenges scholarly contradiction of his statements (1) that "Jesus nowhere claims to be God, and no person in the New Testament, whose name is known, makes any such claim on his behalf"; and (2) that "there is no text in the New Testament which is authentic and whose authorship we know, which can be properly interpreted as teaching that Jesus is God." This challenge was promptly accepted by Father Lambert, the editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, who devotes two lengthy editorial articles to a rebuttal of Dr. Savage's arguments. A writer in *The Sun* declares:

"In answer to Dr. Savage's double challenge . . . I venture to send herewith straight to his head and heart two small pebbles chosen from the Gospel, evidences of the Truth he flouts:

"First—The testimony of Jesus himself: 'I and my Father are one.'—John iv. xxvi.

"Second—The testimony of St. Paul: 'Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God.'—Philippians ii. 6."

This controversy has overleaped the bounds of the newspaper in which it was started and become the subject of pulpit discourses. On a recent Sunday, the Rev. Dr. David James

Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, referred to Dr. Savage in the following very uncomplimentary terms (as reported in the New York *American and Journal*):

"If any man denies the divinity of Jesus Christ, he is Antichrist, and the doctrine he teaches is Antichrist.

"No heresy ever dies. The denial of the divinity of Christ was taught by the agnostics, and, since their day, by many other heretics under many different names.

"John pronounces this denial of Christ's divinity a lie, and for the man who denies he has another word—John calls him a liar. The reason he denounces this heresy is that it strikes at the very root of Christianity. You find me a man who denies the divinity of Christ, and you will find a man who denies every one of the fundamental truths of the Christian religion."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, the well-known Unitarian minister of New York, has also taken part in the discussion, contending for the more radical interpretation of Christian doctrine.

The Sun editorially sums up the purport of the whole controversy in these words:

"The discussion as to the historic Jesus, at this time pushed into prominence, is a natural consequence of the unsettling of religious belief which comes inevitably from a scientific examination of the narratives of the Bible: from the critical analysis of the Christian evidence which has been introduced at this period. If the Bible is not accepted dogmatically as the word of God, and therefore unquestionable; if its accounts of the dealings of God with man; if its solution of the problem of existence, its miracles and its narration of events, even tho contradictory of natural possibility, are not believed in, simply because they are in the Bible, the whole structure of Christian theology falls to the ground. Whether the historic Jesus asserted or denied his supernatural origin and birth does not matter. Even if Dr. Savage admitted that the Gospels attributed divinity to Jesus he would reject it, all the same. He denies their infallibility, even their authenticity and credibility as historical documents of authoritative value. To discover infallibility, he might argue, requries infallibility in the discoverer, and he knows no such power in man or in any assemblage of men. To him, a dogma is nothing more than a human opinion. With those who start out with belief in the supernatural authority of dogma as an inspiration of the Holy Ghost, he can have no argument and they none with him. The two sides can only affirm and deny, without convincing.

"The great question now agitating the Christian world is not as to the historic Jesus, whether the Gospels ascribe to him divinity, or agree or disagree in regard to his character, but whether the Gospels themselves are to be treated as historically indisputable, because supernaturally infallible, or are to be viewed as merely human documents of doubtful authorship and, chiefly, of no original historical authority."

MARK TWAIN AND MRS. EDDY.

MARK TWAIN'S recent article on Christian Science in the *North American Review* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 27) has come to the attention of Mrs. Eddy, and she has made a public statement dealing with some of its features. It will be recalled that Mark Twain asked in that article: "How long do you think it will be before it is claimed that Mrs. Eddy is a Redeemer, a Christ, and Christ's equal? Already her army of disciples speak of her reverently as 'Our Mother.' How long will it be before they place her on the steps of the throne beside the Virgin?" To this Mrs. Eddy replies (as reported in the New York *Herald*):

"It is a fact, well understood, that I begged the students who first gave me the endearing appellative 'mother' not to name me thus. But without my consent that word spread like wildfire. I still must think the name is not applicable to me: I stand in relation to this century as a Christian discoverer, founder, and leader. I regard self-deification as blasphemous; I may be more loved, but I am less lauded, pampered, provided for, and cheered, than others before me—and wherefore? Because Christian Science is not yet popular, and I refuse adulation.

"My first visit to the Mother Church after it was built and dedicated pleased me, and the situation was satisfactory. The dear members wanted to greet me with escort and the ringing of bells, but I declined, and went alone in my carriage to the church, entered it, and knelt in thanks upon the steps of its altar. There the foresplendor of the beginnings of truth fell mysteriously upon my spirit. I believe in one Christ, teach one Christ, know of but one Christ. I believe in but one incarnation, one Mother Mary, and know I am not that one, and never claimed to be. It suffices me to learn the science of the Scriptures relative to this subject.

"I have not the inspiration or aspiration to be a first or second Virgin-Mother—her duplicate, antecedent, or subsequent. What I am remains to be proved by the good I do. We need much humility, wisdom, and love to perform the functions of foreshadowing and foretasting heaven within us. This glory is molten in the furnace of affliction."

The article which elicits this statement is one of a series of three written by Mark Twain in Europe in 1899. The second of the series, which appears in the January issue of *The North American Review*, opens as follows:

"We consciously declare that Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, was foretold, *as well as its author*, Mary Baker Eddy, in Revelation x. She is the 'mighty angel,' or God's highest thought to this age (verse 1), giving us the spiritual interpretation of the Bible in the 'little book *open*' (verse 2). Thus we prove that Christian Science is the second coming of Christ—Truth—Spirit.—*Lecture by* DR. GEORGE TOMKINS, D.D., C.S.

"There you have it in plain speech. She is the mighty angel; she is the divinely and officially sent bearer of God's highest thought. For the present, she *brings* the Second Advent. We must expect that before she has been in her grave fifty years she will be regarded by her following as having been *herself* the Second Advent. She is already worshiped, and we must expect this feeling to spread, territorially, and also to deepen in intensity.

"Particularly after her death; for then, as any one can foresee, Eddy-worship will be taught in the Sunday-schools and pulpits of the cult. Already whatever she puts her trade-mark on tho it be only a memorial-spoon, is holy and is eagerly and passionately and gratefully bought by the disciple, and becomes a fetish in his house. I say bought, for the Boston Christian Science Trust gives nothing away; everything it has is for sale. And the terms are cash; and not only cash, but cash in advance. Its god is Mrs. Eddy first, then the Dollar. Not a spiritual Dollar, but a real one. From end to end of the Christian-Science literature not a single (material) thing in the world is conceded to be real, except the dollar."

It is a "reasonably safe guess," continues Mark Twain, "that in America in 1910 there will be 10,000,000 Christian Scientists, and 3,000,000 in Great Britain; that these figures will be trebled in 1920; that in America in 1910 the Christian Scientists will be a political force, in 1920 politically formidable, and in 1930 the governing power in the republic—to remain that, permanently." We quote further:

"And I think it a reasonable guess that the Trust (which is already in our day pretty brusque in its ways) will then be the most insolent and unscrupulous and tyrannical politico-religious master that has dominated a people since the palmy days of the Inquisition. And a stronger master than the strongest of bygone times, because this one will have a financial strength not dreamed of by any predecessor; as effective a concentration of irresponsible power as any predecessor has had; in the railway, the telegraph, and the subsidized newspaper, better facilities for watching and managing his empire than any predecessor has had; and, after a generation or two, he will probably divide Christendom with the Catholic Church.

"The Roman Church has a perfect organization, and it has an effective centralization of power—but not of its cash. Its multitude of bishops are rich, but their riches remain in large measure in their own hands. They collect from 200,000,000 of people, but they keep the bulk of the result at home. The Boston pope of by and by will draw his dollar-a-head capitation-tax from 300,000,000 of the human race, and the Annex and the rest of his book-shop stock will fetch in double as much more; and his metaphysical colleges, the annual pilgrimage to Mrs. Eddy's tomb, from all over the world—admission, the Christian-Science dollar (payable in advance)—purchases of consecrated glass beads, candles, memorial spoons, aureoled chromo-portraits and bogus autographs of Mrs. Eddy; cash offerings at her shrine—no crutches of cured cripples received, and no imitations of miraculously restored broken legs and necks allowed to be hung up except when made out of the Holy Metal and proved by fire-assay; cash for miracles worked at the tomb: these money-sources, with a thousand to be yet invented and ambushed upon the devotee, will bring the annual increment well up above a billion. . . . . .

"I think the trust will be handed down like the other Papacy, and will always know how to handle its limitless cash. It will press the button; the zeal, the energy, the sincerity, the enthusiasm of its countless vassals will do the rest."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KEY TO EMPEROR WILLIAM'S DIPLOMACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE great aim of Emperor William's diplomacy, so far as it relates to the United States, is to prevent an Anglo-American understanding. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Social-Democratic organ *Vorwärts* (Berlin), which has long studied imperial foreign policy. "Anglo-American friendliness," it observes, "has been very evident since the Spanish-American war, when Great Britain showed a benevolent neutrality as regarded the United States." This aim of preventing an Anglo-American understanding, proceeds the same paper, is difficult; but the Russian Ambassador in Washington has orders to help the policy of William II. "But the weakness of German diplomacy is twofold. First, it can not grasp the fact that international policy, like domestic policy, must in the last resort be

WILLIAM II. AND HIS AMBASSADOR.

VON BULOW: "Let me say to you privately, Von Holleben, that I administer the blows but the Emperor should receive them."

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

dependent upon economic policy. Secondly, German diplomacy assumes that it is possible to sit upon two stools at the same time, a feat that calls for the nicest balancing":

"The United States regards itself as the heir of the British empire. This fact will have to be faced. The heritage is a vast one. Cecil Rhodes, who understood material things, said, in his last speech at Kimberley, that the British flag is the biggest commercial asset in the world. The United States will not, consequently, let this asset go to waste. A pilgrimage of all the German princes to New York would never alter that fact. From the moment it became manifest that Great Britain was on the decline, leading American statesmen would change their attitude toward her. All phrases regarding Anglo-Saxonism have a hollow sound. The rich heritage is the main thing. What do the revelations of German ambassadors, trips of royal brothers, or songs of praise amount to in comparison with such vast interests? They are laughed at, a fact which has been proved too much in the past year. It is superfluous to observe that von Holleben, with his complaints against Pauncefote, was guilty of intrigue. But the German Ambassador was right. Yet what is the result? He had to leave Washington. Moreover, the anti-English policy of the German embassy in Washington fills the Americans with the suspicion that Germany wants to rob them of their heritage."

Therefore, we are further assured, if Germany wants to be met with cordiality at Washington she must charge her Ambassador there to assume a friendly attitude toward Great Britain, or at any rate tell him to confine himself strictly to German interests. But this is not a very easy course to pursue, in view of the complexity of world-politics. However, the only policy for Germany as well as for the United States is one of friendliness to Great Britain, because diplomacy nowadays is a mere hanger-on of material interests. It is susceptible of easy demonstration that Mr. Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, bases his whole foreign policy upon a study of the world's industrialism. Germany must do likewise. Thus far *Vorwärts*. But another theory is advanced by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). This paper says it is a gross slander to insinuate that Emperor William seeks, or has ever sought, to sow dissension between Great Britain and the United States. "The Emperor has never concealed his friendliness for Great Britain. The desire for closer relations with both Great Britain and the United States is greater in him than the desire for any discord between the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers." German interests require such a policy and the Emperor is well aware of it. The *Nation* (Berlin) shares this view, but says that "unfortunately it can not be disputed that in the United States as well as in Great Britain powerful interests are at work to cast suspicion upon German diplomacy." The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* even expects trouble for Germany's new diplomatic representative in the United States in view of the complications that will beset him. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) refers to the immense importance now attached by Emperor William's Government to the post of its diplomatic representative in Washington:

"Prior to the entry of the United States into the arena of world-politics, the task of Germany's diplomatic representative in Washington was an easy one. Speaking generally, he had only to preserve the mutual friendliness of both Powers and to adjust trifling misunderstandings that grew out of the military obligations of naturalized American citizens of German birth. . . . To-day the embassy in Washington is among the most important of diplomatic posts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE FRANCE MAY FAIL.

THE colonial empire of France is magnificent, but it is a failure, in the opinion of many authoritative exponents of French opinion. The building of a colonial empire, these authorities contend, is a task foreign to the national genius. Many and gloomy are the prophecies of those who find their cue in this idea. According to the *Journal d'Outre-Mer* (Paris), semi-official organ of the colonies, it requires a great amount of courage to "expose the numerous ulcers" which menace the life of the French colonial empire. Senator Louis Pauliat, chairman of the commission on the colonial budget, gives in the organ just quoted a gloomy impression of the expense outlook:

"The appropriations amounted in 1885 to 34,720,000 francs [about $6,944,000], to which sum must be added 7,844,000 francs [about $1,568,800] for supplementary appropriations. By the way, these supplementary appropriations voted by parliament always turn out to be insufficient, altho the colonies themselves are required to pay expenses as much as possible. In 1900, for instance, the amount advanced by the colonies reached a total of 129,928,000 francs [about $25,985,600]."

What advantage, it may well be asked, is France deriving from her colonies? says the *Journal d'Outre-Mer*, which cites statistics of a disconcerting nature by way of reply, and proceeds:

"The commerce of France with her colonies amounts to 313,000,000 francs [about $62,600,000]. This is absolutely inadequate, compared with the colonial trade of Great Britain. That nation expends but 62,000,000 francs [about $12,400,000] annually upon her colonies, whereas she transacts with them 5,356,888,000 francs [about $1,071,377,600] worth of business."

Nor is this the only unpleasing aspect of the matter. Senator Pauliat complains that during the past six years France sent no more than 4,000 emigrants to her colonies. Furthermore, he is unable to ascertain the number of Frenchmen now living in

these colonies. "We know," he says, "the total number of Europeans, but the Government has deemed it unnecessary to tell us the total number of French settlers. And the matter is doubtless of no great importance, for the French settlers are so few. Undoubtedly the colonial empire of France is not very flourishing":

"Must we conclude from all this that France made a gigantic blunder in undertaking to build up her colonial empire twenty years ago? In other words, did we waste our energy in a futile effort? Let us not think so. This work undertaken by the third republic should constitute a monument to her everlasting glory."

Senator Pauliat himself is of opinion that France should buy from her colonies the 1,200,000,000 francs [about $240,000,000] worth of colonial products she consumes yearly. He also advocates a system of self-government similar to that of Great Britain. But he acknowledges that France has done everything of which she is capable to succeed in her colonial enterprises. "When France began to carve out her colonial empire twenty years ago, she went at it with a will":

"Her only idea then was to conquer territories as quickly as possible, so as not to be left behind by the other Powers. She organized merely a temporary administration. To-day the fever of colonial conquest is over and it is time to reorganize on a serious basis."

What the French colonies need above all else is to be protected "from foes within and without," observes the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* (Paris). It urges the somewhat reactionary view that the military power of the republic in the colonies should be built up before anything else is attended to. Native regiments should be recruited to their utmost possible strength, and the presence of the soldiery in large numbers will constitute a bulwark of the power and authority of the home Government. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN TURKEY.

THERE is a new Grand Vizier in Turkey—Ferid Pasha. The Sultan's relations with his former adviser grew strained, as the two could not agree as to the best means of delaying the Macedonian and other crises. Ferid Pasha was president of the Macedonian reforms commission at the time of his appointment as Grand Vizier. The Sultan's choice has made the best possible impression, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). It shows the Turkish ruler's good faith that he has chosen an experienced and capable official to advise him at a time when crises compass the Porte about. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) attributes far-reaching views and plans to the Grand Vizier, who is an orthodox Mohammedan, aged about fifty. His rise to power has been rapid, his mind is brilliant, and his gifts of a character to make him the wonder of Europe when it knows him better:

"He has had the advantage of an education along European lines, is master of the French language, and favors reforms when they are practical. He first attracted the Sultan's attention when filling the post of governor of Konia, where he evinced capacity, promptitude, and devotion to duty. He was raised to the rank of Vizier before quitting his post in Asia Minor. Next he was summoned to Constantinople and placed at the head of the commission in charge of Macedonian reforms. His promotion to the post of Grand Vizier demonstrates the Sultan's sincerity in correcting abuses in his European dominions."

Liberal as the new Grand Vizier is, he dislikes Christians, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna). This paper attributes to him love of neither reform nor corruption. He will do exactly what the Sultan tells him to do, but he owes his appointment to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, who arranged the whole matter during his recent tour of the Balkans. Many press comments indicate that the evils of Turkish government in Europe will grow worse before they grow better. The new Grand Vizier, we are told, could not cope with these evils if he wanted to. *The Quarterly Review* (London) thus refers to the chief embarrassment of the statesman in Turkey:

"Since the accession of the present Sultan—an abler and more active, but also a more timid and suspicious man than his last two predecessors—a new element has come into the Government, that of espionage and secret denunciation. Not only Constantinople, but other important cities are full of spies who surround all high officials and all persons of note, watching their actions, and prepared to report or to pervert their words. Nobody is safe; everybody moves in an atmosphere of fear and distrust. The spy, to justify his existence and earn his pay, is obliged to invent if he has nothing real to send to his employer. Innocence is no protection. Silence and caution may themselves expose a man to suspicion. These things recur from time to time under despotic governments. The account which Procopius gives of the spy-system at Constantinople during the sixth century suits very well the phenomena of Constantinople to-day."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VENEZUELA PERIL OF THE BALFOUR MINISTRY.

IT is the general opinion in England that the Venezuelan complication narrowly missed assuming a phase that would have led to the fall of the Balfour ministry. The union of forces with Germany has proved unpopular to an extent positively amazing to the Government. An important by-election went against the ministry solely because, as the London *Spectator* insists, Mr. Balfour allowed himself to fall a victim to German wiles. The Premier is entreated to learn a lesson from the experience. As the English weekly puts it:

"For ourselves, and writing as persons whose business it is to study and understand, tho not to follow, public opinion, we can say with perfect sincerity that we have never known a more genuine and more spontaneous feeling of protest aroused among members of a party by the blundering of their leaders. They simply will not follow those leaders in the matter of the German alliance. It is hopeless to wait for such a feeling to blow over. It will merely become more intense and more resolute through waiting. The only wise course is for the Government to show that they are doing their best to get as quickly as possible out of the quagmire into which they have so heedlessly walked."

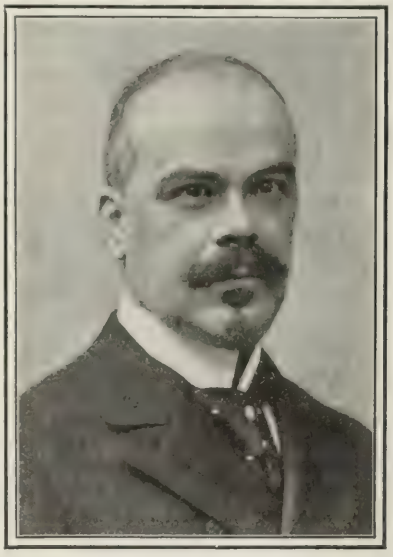
It has been unanimously agreed in England until lately that the Balfour ministry was lured into a sort of Venezuela trap by the German Emperor. But this notion has been upset by an article in *The Empire Review* (London), a pro-German organ, which asserts that the Balfour ministry actually proposed the Venezuelan adventure to Berlin. This "revelation" is not yet generally credited. *The National Review* (London) inclines to make a scapegoat of Lord Lansdowne, who is now in charge of the British Foreign Office. The anti-German magazine utters this warning:

"No Government will be able permanently to retain power in this country which deliberately persists in an Anglo-German policy. Europe may, however, take some time to realize this, and in the interval much mischief may be done. The Kaiser scores heavily for the time being by suddenly appearing before Europe with England once more in tow. Up goes the price of Germany, both with her partners of the Triple Alliance and her opponents of the Dual Alliance. Our position is of course correspondingly lowered, but all students of German policy—of whom there are unfortunately none in the Balfour cabinet—are aware that there is no object so steadily, relentlessly, and thoroughly pursued by the Berlin Government than the world-wide depreciation of Great Britain. The Kaiser is even more active in carrying on the campaign of detraction than Prince Bismarck who inaugurated it. Never was the German press under stricter official

control than during the last few years, and never was it more rancorous, while every German embassy has become a center of Anglophobia, and we may judge from the speches of Count von Bülow, the imperial Chancellor, whom the Emperor has lately desired to make a prince, as to whether this attitude is displeasing to his Majesty."

Even the stanch newspaper supporters of the Balfour ministry are warning it of the serious risk it runs in continuing the partnership with Germany in Venezuela. *The St. James's Gazette* (London), for instance, has received a shock in consequence of Germany's pointed refusal to associate herself with Great Britain in the Dardanelles:

"Experience of Bismarckian methods, which still govern German diplomacy, forbids us to be amazed at German disloyalty to allies; while we have no reason to be disquieted by any policy which the Government of William II. may think it expedient in the interests of the German empire to pursue in the near East so long as no step is taken that could be construed as positively unfriendly or menacing to British interests. But if not disquieting and amazing, the action of Germany in promptly and emphatically dissociating herself from Great Britain in this matter at a moment when our navy is at her disposal in another hemisphere, is at least instructive."



DR. VON KÖRBER.

MR. SZELL.

Who find it hard to agree on matters of general importance to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Mr. Balfour is considered by many observers to owe his country a personal explanation of his course in the matter of Venezuela. No one dreams of accusing him of bad faith, but at the same time certain statements of his totally misled public opinion in Great Britain. Sir Wemyss Reid, in the course of an able review of the whole situation, takes this view. He says in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London):

"Upon one point we are entitled to an explanation from the Prime Minister. Speaking at the Guildhall banquet, he told his audience not only that no disturbance of the peace was in his opinion possible, but that all the statements which had been circulated in the press as to some bargain concluded between our Government and the German Emperor during the stay of the latter at Sandringham were sheer inventions. Yet at that very moment we were on the point of taking war-like measures against Venezuela, and an agreement had been arrived at between Lord Lansdowne and the German Ambassador, under which we had placed the British fleet under certain conditions at the disposal of the Emperor. This agreement was made at the very time when the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, and the German Ambassador were members of one or other of the house-parties at Sandringham. It would be interesting to know how Mr. Balfour reconciles the actual facts as they have now come to light with his speech at the Guildhall. It is not surprising that men of all parties should have received a shock, and that their confidence in the Prime Minister's accuracy should have been disturbed."

The folly of the Balfour ministry merits a sharp rebuke, asserts *The Daily Chronicle* (London), while *The Daily Telegraph* (London) points out that British opinion is thoroughly aroused and will approve of any measure calculated to impress upon the ministry the magnitude of the blunder it has committed. The net result of the Venezuela business, therefore, has been to weaken Mr. Balfour's hold upon the confidence of the country.

MR. SZELL AND DR. VON KÖRBER.

MR. SZELL is Prime Minister of Hungary and Dr. von Körber is Prime Minister of Austria. These two statesmen are in a chronic state of negotiation with each other regarding matters of general importance to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. They are seldom able to agree. The result is an inflamed state of public opinion. When affairs are at their worst, the Emperor Francis Joseph intervenes, and the influence of his splendid personality has thus averted crisis after crisis. Austria-Hungary has again emerged from one of these periodical political agonies. As usual, it was due to the everlasting *Ausgleich*, of which, by the way, the London *Times* has given this editorial definition:

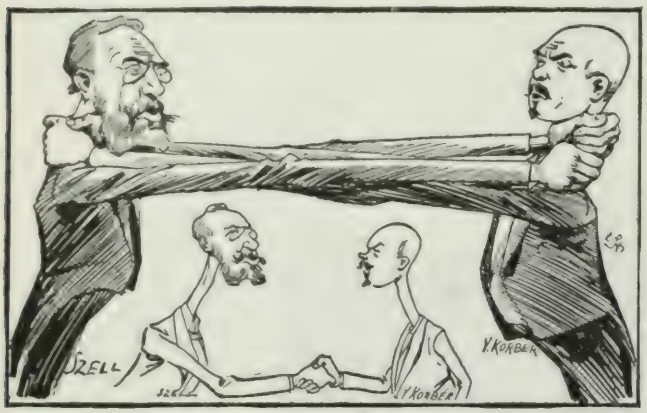
"There is an ambiguity about the use of the word *Ausgleich* which should be cleared up. It is sometimes, and quite properly, applied to the constitutional compromise of 1867–68 which forms the permanent political basis on which the Dual Monarchy stands. But, while the strictly political arrangements relating to the dynasty, the army and navy, foreign relations and the control of 'common affairs' by the delegations are unalterable, the commercial and financial relations between Austria and Hungary are subject to revision from time to time. It is this part of the original *Ausgleich* that has been lately in question."

Mr. Szell and Dr. von Körber now announce—what they have announced heretofore—that the *Ausgleich* is concluded. This time it is to stay concluded. So says the London organ just quoted, altho it admits that both Mr. Szell and Dr. von Körber must face formidable opposition in their respective parliaments. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) makes no concealment of its amazement at the sudden agreement of the two premiers, an agreement which may meet the fate of their previous agreements:

"Everybody thought the affair hopeless. An official communication had already announced a rupture of the negotiations. At a final interview, however, the two ministers agreed somewhat hastily, which has caused some surprise. It is evidently to the personal intervention of the Emperor-King that this final harmony is due. During the months in which the two premiers have been negotiating they certainly exhausted every possible and impossible argument to make their views prevail. The final concessions could not have seemed to them compatible with the interests they are charged to defend, since rather than consent to them they were willing to abandon the matter and give up the customs union between the two states. Francis Joseph must have precipitated matters and brought the discussion back to the question of principle. The two premiers ended by yielding in order not to create serious difficulties for the aged sovereign. It was a success no doubt, but from every point of view a mediocre success."

In the course of the long negotiations the conflict of Austrian

interests with Hungarian interests was very apparent, and separatism has found new arguments. This fact has been dwelt upon at Budapest, where Mr. Szell has been accused of sacrificing Hungary's economic interests. This separatism can not but develop. Hungary is a power in the ascendant, whereas Austria is threatened more and more with decadence. Yet in the union of the two states it is Austria that has hitherto played the leading part and exercised a proponderating influence. Hungary is now disputing this supremacy. Hence the antagonism,



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AUSGLEICH.

At last they can congratulate each other.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

which is found in men most disposed to maintain the present order for the sake of protecting the rights of the common sovereign of both countries. So far the Brussels paper. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) praises the course of Mr. von Szell and denounces "Austrian politicians" in general, saying:

"Perhaps Austria must undergo the ordeal of separation before she learns to appreciate the blessings of union. Such is the peculiarity of Austrian politicians. They underrate the value of what they possess only to long eagerly afterward for what they lightly discarded."

Dr. von Körber, the Austrian premier, is warmly defended by the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna). It was very hard for him, we are told, not to yield to Hungary on every point. He was withheld from doing so only by a sense of duty. "Hungary was always a nation that clung to the right and which cherished right above all things. She will in the long run not deny recognition to the right of Austria."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUPREMACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

FEW things in the foreign press are more significant than the attention it bestows upon the increase in the United States navy. Elaborate calculations are made of the probable naval strength of the great republic in 1910, in 1915, and in 1920. Comparisons are made with the German navy, suggestive facts being brought out, and in not a few cases sensational inferences being drawn. But there has recently appeared a protest against this sort of thing in the *Petit Journal* (Paris). The French paper says the personal element is too much neglected. After all it is not the ship but the man who handles it that counts. Admiral Dewey is referred to as the type of naval commander who might be expected to win victory and supremacy for his country on the high seas, regardless of odds. Moreover:

"When a nation is lucky enough to possess a chief military officer who can handle his fleets with skill, it has the secret with which to attain success. When a conflict occurs between two naval organizations, the triumph is not doubtful; it is on the side of the admiral who has pushed to the extreme limit the tactical instruction of his squadrons, from which he can then expect the maximum of results."

The Austro-Italian conflict is instanced by this authority as a case in point. The Austrians gained the victory over their foes with no very great expenditure of strenuous energy. To quote once more:

"In 1866 Austria, numerically weak on the seas, subdued without great effort the superior fleet of Italy, because Tegethoff knew his fighting instruments and made a marvelous use of them. The same thing is true of Dewey and Sampson regarding their overwhelming victories of Manila and Santiago."

This is apparently the opinion of President Roosevelt, asserts the *Petit Journal*, which sums up his views as follows:

"A good navy is not created in a day. It requires years to drill the crews, and the captains under Dewey could not have obeyed his instructions to the letter if the men in control of the machinery and those at the guns had not been trained during many years. It requires a hero, however, to lead the men. Dewey had carefully prepared his plans while in command of the Asiatic squadron. Therefore there was no delay or hesitation at Manila. There was nothing to indicate that the submarine mines were or were not likely to be exploded; but Dewey, notwithstanding his circumspection, did not show a particle of fear. The great secret of Dewey's success, however, was 'his moral superiority' over the material advantages of the Spanish commander."

Supremacy on the high seas has been discussed with reference to France by the Russian papers. They return again and again to the subject, and they appear to have received orders to combat the theory that personality is everything and ships and guns are nothing. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) even warns the French against entertaining delusions on the subject:

"The great Franco-Russian alliance was created by the will of Alexander III. In his estimation Russia did not need France on land, but on sea. Alexander III., the great reformer of Russia, said: 'A potentate who has only an army or a fleet has only one arm; the one who has an army and a fleet has two arms.' The French fleet was the only one in the world which could not be compelled to remain locked up in ports in case of a war with Great Britain—the only one, in fact, which could cope on the high seas with the British fleets. The French and Russian navies could together dispute the supremacy of the seas with Great Britain. France has received many advantages from her alliance with Russia. She should not forget, however, that her fleet must be maintained on a footing of expansion. We are ready to shed torrents of Russian blood for the defense of France on land provided only we can rely upon her fleet."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ANTI-GERMAN POETRY.—The forcible lines in which Rudyard Kipling characterized the present Anglo-German combination are referred to by *The Saturday Review* (London) as "ill-mannered doggerel."

THE REPUBLICANS OF SPAIN.—The feeling against monarchy in the kingdom of Alphonso XIII. grows intense, according to the *Pueblo* (Valencia), an organ of Spanish democracy. It attacks the dynasty with all the freedom permitted by the press laws and predicts that the masses will organize a government on the American model for the Iberian peninsula.

NO CATACLYSM COMING.—Herbert Spencer was bold enough lately to predict that a great social revolution is impending in the United States. An article in *The New Liberal Review* (London) examines the arguments favorable to this notion. The conclusion reached is that Herbert Spencer errs grievously and that no cataclysm need be anticipated in the United States.

GRANT ON SOUTH AMERICA.—Sir Richard Temple, Bart., once had a conversation with Gen. U. S. Grant regarding the South American republics. The English publicist gives the details in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin). The talk turned on the practicability of having the Spanish-American republics refer their numerous disputes to a court of arbitration. "But who is to compose the court?" asked Sir Richard, who had in mind disputes to which only South American republics were parties. "Would you have a tribunal appointed by England and America?" To this General Grant replied "Scarcely," whereupon the Englishman inquired: "Who shall decide?" "The United States," answered the general.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ENGLISH HEROINES OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

THE SUCCESS OF MARK WYNGATE. By Una L. Silberrad. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 320 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is not uninteresting to the lover of cause and effect to turn from the pictures which English writers gave us of Englishwomen in the middle of the last century to the pictures which Englishwomen to-day are painting of themselves. Formerly, we had as antitheses Blanche Amory and Laura Pendennis; Dora Copperfield and Agnes Copperfield; and all the women, foolish, selfish, wise, or lovable, were overshadowed by conventions of what was right and proper for the British female.

That was an age when propriety stalked unchecked in every street, when the odor of sanctity smelled to heaven, and when rules of conduct and etiquette became so rigid that they seemed likely to endure forever. And just about that time the daughters revolted. Conservatism had gone one step too far. Those who choose can see the reflections of that revolt in a score of the novels published in the last ten years. The heroine is no longer a commonplace person. She is different from everybody else, she has ideals, she is an odd creature, and ten to one she scandalizes the community in which she lives. This heroine, whether her name is Salesia in "Spindle and Plow," or whether she is a Heavenly Twin, or Judith in "The Success of Mark Wyngate," is intended by her author to be a very fine person. She is described with a nervous fervor that in this more hustling and less serious country seems somewhat humorous. No ray of humor gladdens the countenances of either the heroines of these tales or their creators. They are serious about themselves and their own superiority, as well as about the serious business of life. They have only just begun to try their wings and have not learned to take flying as a matter of course. Judith is an attractive person for all her lack of humor, and the book of which she is the heroine is a good story with a good deal of clever character-drawing in it; some rather new situations and some graphic descriptions of the way the London "bachelor girls" live. After reading it, one feels that for real emancipation and the real bachelor girl one must go to England. They have gone to work there about being free and being bachelors with such earnestness and thoroughness that they have succeeded. While American girls who have always had all the liberty they cared to take have only played at the game, the English have made a cult of it, and this book gives an admirable picture of that phase of life.

UNA L. SILBERRAD.

A DESPISED VIRTUE.

THE LADY POVERTY. Translated and edited by Montgomery Carmichael. Cloth, 4¼ x 6¼ in., 209 pp. Price, $1.75 net. Tennant & Ward.

A LITTLE book on a despised virtue! The cynical observer of the times, especially as differentiated by New York city, can but regard this small volume with a wan smile. Is it not an engaging contrast of "high lights" to picture the president of an American railroad whose "understanding" of a deal by which his road disbursed $50,000,000 for the acquisition of another road was thus expressed by himself: "We were buying this stock from J. P. Morgan & Co., just as you would go into a confectioner's shop and buy a pound of candy, and when it was wrapped up and delivered to us we would pay for it, and that was all there was of it," sitting down cosily and reading this Franciscan's thirteenth century allegory, eulogizing St. Francis of Assisi's passionate ardor for poverty!

Jesus Christ was a poor man, and those who believe him to be the Son of God, consubstantial with the Father, conclude that this lack of earthly goods must have been of his own election. Nevertheless, the passion for the "Almighty Dollar" is not likely to be mitigated by the lives of those who, following his example, have chosen Poverty as their earthly lot, nor by their ardent tributes to this Evangelical Virtue. The lowly, nature-loving saint of Assisi stands as one of the most conspicuous of these, and the interest in the founder of the Franciscan order, which has become a sort of cult to-day, is responsible for the publication of this allegory by one of his disciples.

It is to be feared that with its medieval, ascetic tone, this allegory will not purge the tinge of gold from eyes of the twentieth century. It would be little short of a miracle if it did. It has not the unction, the searching truth, the illuminative simplicity of Thomas à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," qualities that made it a favorite book of George Eliot. The short essay, "On the Spiritual Significance of Evangelical Poverty," by the Franciscan Father Cuthbert, is more calculated "to do good" than the allegory to which it is annexed in this small volume. Father Cuthbert's attitude toward St. Francis and the Virtue of Poverty, which he made his distinctive virtue, is shown by this sentence: "To rescue the poor from the conditions which have so effectually demoralized them during the past two or three centuries of unheeding individualism would undoubtedly have been to Francis a first and urgent duty were he with us to-day." Father Cuthbert also says: "It is not the holding of property, but the selfish misuse of it which is opposed to the virtue of evangelical property." The rich man should "bear in mind that such goods are not absolutely his own. The rich are God's stewards, appointed 'to give to every man his just measure in due season.'" All of which blunt truths of Christian teaching are "caviare to the general."

MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL.

But Dante was not above eulogizing in the Paradiso the mystic loves of Francis of Assisi and the Lady Poverty. He very probably was acquainted with this allegory, whose author is variously conjectured, but not clearly known. With whatever feeling one may read this little book, the naïveté and simple admiration for one of the extraordinary men who stand out from the mass of humanity, which is breathed by its author, can hardly fail to impress. Its missionary effect upon an age given to the acquisition of wealth and what it procures is scarcely to be hoped for.

FROM "HALF-MOON" TO HARBOR TUG.

THE HUDSON RIVER, FROM OCEAN TO SOURCE: HISTORICAL, LEGENDARY, PICTURESQUE. By Edgar Mayhew Bacon. With 100 illustrations, and sectional map of the river. Cloth, 7 x 10 in., xii + 590 pp. Price, $4.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN dealing with the history and traditions, "the men and the manners of the valley of the Hudson," Mr. Bacon begins with the arrival of Henry Hudson; for the reason that the record of the river, so far as it is clearly written, commences with the *Half Moon* and the first Dutch settlers, when "the Hudson River Boer" worked out his salvation through fear and trembling that were foreign to his temper and his ways. And it even occurs to the author that the Boer of the seventeenth century, with all his thrift and energy, his patience and his pluck, may be most justly measured and appraised by comparing him with his kinsmen of the Transvaal, about whom all the world has been writing or talking in these latter days. Behold the same "funny" garments, the same "cherubic breadth of feature," the same stolid, unterrified Boer—"unlettered, practical, not too nice in manners, and far from fanciful regarding either this life or the next." He treks, he hews out his home in the wilderness, he furnishes all the sinew and the backbone that the emergencies may call for, he digs and he chops, he prays and he fights—and he shoots straight.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

Notably animated and picturesque is Mr. Bacon's description of the "White Wings"—the old river-fleets. From Burnet's Key and the Albany wharf, from fifty points and piers along the river shore, they put out with any wind that Providence might send, fair or foul, for far-off villages along the Tappan Zee and Haverstraw Bay, and even beyond the Highlands, as far as navigable water flowed. Before the railroad came there was hardly a village on the Hudson that did not own a fleet—from five or six to fifty or sixty sail. Even now, in many a town, half the old men answer to the title of captain. "He used to follow the river," they say. "Grizzled, keen-eyed, hard-fisted, broad-shouldered skippers—the men who had followed the river" Many of the older steamboats bear their names—better known at most of the landing-places than the name of the governor or that of the member of Assembly "from our deestrick." From generation to generation they have transmitted the legends and the secrets of boatcraft that no mere landsman can ever know; "and never one among them all had the wit or skill to set it down on paper for our delectation and his own enduring fame." But

hard horse-sense had they, and not a few of them have sat in directors' chairs in transportation companies and financial institutions.

Nor can it be fairly called "a far-off cry," on these impatient shores, from the day of these nimble "White Wings" to the hustling, bustling, rowdy tugs—the ubiquitous tug, "that irreclaimable tough of rivers and harbors"—that swearing, swaggering, cocksure ruffian, who respects neither age nor rank: "We say *he* advisedly—all vessels are feminine except this cockerel of the brackish waters," says our sprightly chronicler.

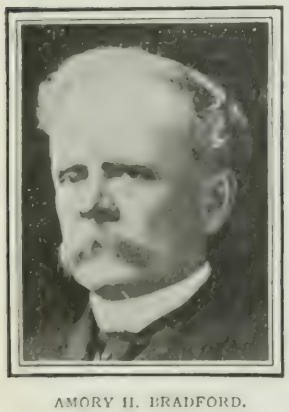
Now and then, this wisely wilful writer, having taken cognizance of the insistent city round about him, "overwhelming in its presentation of passing achievements," takes refuge from "the oppressive aura of multitudinous life, the hum of traffic, and the murmur of striving," in a true Knickerbocker reverie, a dream, or dwawm, of the quaint little city, "contracted, unalterable, peopled with ghosts"—the city that hid behind palisades for fear of Indian prowlers; that fretted and prospered under Dutch and English governors; "that, in place of stock-exchanges and produce-exchanges, raised live-stock and farm stuff"; the city that entertained the first representative Congress in the colonies and inaugurated the first President of the new republic.

"From the last stone of the Battery to the first spring that wells in Indian Pass," says Mr. Bacon, the Hudson is rich in literary associations. Already it begins to take rank among the storied rivers of the world; the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine, the Nile admit it to fellowship.

EVOLUTION AND THE SPIRITUAL MAN.

THE ASCENT OF THE SOUL. By Amory H. Bradford, D.D. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 314 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Outlook Company.

WE find this a practical rather than a profound or distinctly philosophical treatise. It is calculated to remind the reader of his divine relations and his title to immortality. The author assumes for the most part the general truth of evolution, and makes a spiritual application of that truth to the progress of the psychical personality of man. For the man who contemplates an ascent out of animalism into the spiritual liberty of the "Sons of God," Dr. Bradford points out the first steps—moral discrimination, choice of ethical ideals, realization of moral freedom; and, having observed some of the obstacles to be overcome, he proceeds to outline the law-plan that binds him, and to describe the process by which he awakens to his needs and possibilities. For such a soul struggling upward Christ stands as both type and law. Death is not the end for such a soul. The goal is a perfection typified in Christ, in which the spiritual man entirely emerges from the nature conflict into complete spiritual freedom.



AMORY H. BRADFORD.

Dr. Bradford's treatment indicates the broad lines on which a new untechnical phraseology may describe the great outline truths of present-day theology. Tho not pursuing the outlines of a system, there is here more than a hint of a new soteriology based on the general philosophy of evolution, that is in harmony with much of the more modern theological thought. It is altogether tinctured with an optimistic spirit, and leaves with the reader an impression of religious cheerfulness.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A RADICAL PRINCE.

MUTUAL AID A FACTOR OF EVOLUTION. By P. Kropotkin. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 348 pp. Price, $2.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN arrives at economic conclusions by the processes of political and historical, rather than economic, science, and therefore it is a little difficult to give him his exact place as a social philosopher. He is called an anarchist, but so great is his insistence upon cooperation that those advocates of the "cooperative commonwealth" who may read the present work would hail him as a socialist; yet Krapotkin indignantly repudiates the "state" whose omnipotence is the fundamental postulate of the Marxian philosophy. His attitude against the "imperialism" of the Roman idea of the sovereign state, now basic to every form of modern government, is as relentless as Cato's toward the rival of Rome: "Delenda est Carthago."

To one who reads between the lines, Krapotkin's position is midway between individualism and communism. His force of argument in favor of the latter is clearly of the nature of hyperbole—emphasis to counterbalance the prevailing tendency toward *laissez faire*.

With characteristic directness and astuteness, he attaches Darwin to his side. As evidence that mutual aid is the strongest factor in evolution, he cites the master's own words:

"Those communities which included the greatest number of the most *sympathetic* members would flourish best and rear the greatest number of offspring" ("Origin of Species," chap. iii.).

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN.

Krapotkin then attacks most effectively those "narrow Darwinists" (whom he shrewdly insists are followers of Hobbes or of Malthus rather than of Darwin) who would limit the idea of selective competition to an individual struggle of "each against all." The one distinct contribution he makes to evolutionary science is in this connection. He argues with a wealth of illustration drawn largely from the conditions of animal life on the Eurasian plains, that "competition for subsistence" may be an infinitesimal factor in evolution. Grazing on the steppes is either overabundant or, through a sudden snowstorm, absolutely lacking to the herds. The element of competition can not enter into such a struggle for existence, while that of association for protection and mutual aid is all-important.

The Prince further develops his theory by an examination of life among savages and primitive man. Here he relies, not on his own observation, but on such authority as Elie Reclus, whose political philosophy is the same as Krapotkin's. Similarly, in proving the central position occupied by mutual aid in the development of the medieval city, the facts unearthed by such sympathetic students of the workingmen's gilds as Thorold Rogers are presented with practically no additional deductions. In the discussion of mutual aid in present society, the same lack of original observation and conclusion is noted. This reliance upon others, however, while it detracts from the value of the book as a work of original research, strengthens greatly its argument. It shows that the general trend of modern thought is away from extreme individualism, and is preparing for that realization of the ideal social organization which, to quote the author's words, "would not be the state, nor the medieval city, nor the village community of the barbarians, nor the savage clan, but would proceed from all of them, and yet be superior to them in its wider and more deeply humane conceptions."

A NOTE FROM SIR GILBERT PARKER.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

It has not been my habit, since I began writing, to object to newspaper criticism or to correct misstatements in the press. In public life one takes inaccuracy and misrepresentation, whether involuntary or wilful, as part of the game.

But I am now making a pardonable exception. I am sure that the misrepresentations contained in the article appearing in THE LITERARY DIGEST on December 13 are involuntary. The article is entitled "A Second Farewell to Canada," and it reviews two stories of mine, "The Lane that Had No Turning"—and "The March of the White Guard."

The very title of your paper would suggest a knowledge of books and of authors. So far as I am concerned it has yet to earn that reputation. The writer of the article referred to makes merry over the assumption that "The Lane that Had No Turning" is published in 1902 while its dedication was written in 1900. A better acquaintance with current literature would have informed your critic that "The Lane that Had No Turning" was published in 1900, and that this book is merely an illustrated edition of that tale.

The writer appears to regret that he can not offer me "a fresh laurel." He need not. Let him accept from me for the burial of his two years' ignorance a belated *immortelle*.

I am flattered by the importance he attaches to the other tale, "The March of the White Guard." I have never attached the least importance to it. It was the first story I ever published, and, as it was written before the American copyright law was passed, I was unable to protect myself from its publication in book form. The story is now published by Messrs. Fenno & Co. absolutely without my consent and against my will; and I have received not one farthing for it since it appeared in *Good Words* in 1902. Thus it is that one man labors and others enter into the fruits of his labor.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

GILBERT PARKER.

ST. MORITZ, JANUARY 7, 1903.

[Sir Gilbert seems to us to take our reviewer's pleasantry a little too seriously. We were not unaware that "The Lane that Had No Turning" had been published before, and we were careful to state that the dedication was dated 1900. Had the book been published frankly as a new edition of an old book, it would not have placed the author in the apparent attitude of the foreign *prima donna* who returns annually for a "farewell tour." Our pleasantry was aimed at the publisher rather than the author. As for "the importance" which Sir Gilbert finds that we attached to "The White Guard," this is evidently "writ sarkastic." Our words were: "It would awaken no attention if the work of an unknown writer."—EDITOR OF THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

FOR THE HEADS OF ALL NATIONS

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PRESIDENT OF U.S.

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EMPEROR OF GERMANY

ALFONSO XIII
KING OF SPAIN

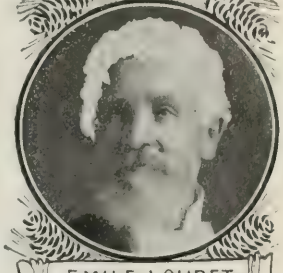
MUZAFFAR-ED-DIN
SHAH OF PERSIA

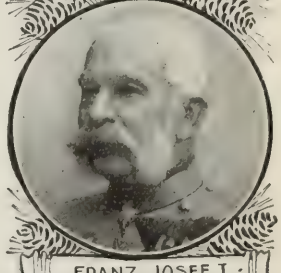
ABDUL-HAMID II
SULTAN OF TURKEY

VICTOR EMANUEL
KING OF ITALY

EDWARD VII
KING OF ENGLAND

NICOLAS II
CZAR OF RUSSIA


EMILE LOUBET
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Teresa and Persephone."—A social play by Maud Menefee. (Ralph Fletcher Seymour, Chicago, $1.—.)

"A Character of the Province of Maryland."—George Alsop. (Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.)

"Agnosticism."—Robert Flint. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.00 net.)

"Water Baptism."—James H. Mason, Falkington, Pa.

"The Extra-Canonical Life of Christ."—Bernard Pick. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $1.20 net.)

"Schiller's Wilhelm Tell."—C. A. Buchheim. (Oxford University Press, New York.)

"The Cities of the Sun." George Woodward Warder. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"For a Maiden Brave."—C. C. Hotchkiss. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Moods and Moments."—Carl Heinrich. (The Abbey Press, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The City.

By WALTER MALONE.

Tho misanthropes may praise the country more,
And turn from mankind to some rude retreat,
I seek the City, with its rush and roar,
Its eager and enthusiastic street.
I turn from fellowship of beast and bird,
The coarse backwoodsman and unlettered swain,
To where heart-blood of humankind is stirred,
To share my brother's pleasure and his pain.

I love the City's wilderness of stone,
Its flags, like scarlet poppies in the air,
Where wealth erects a gold and silver throne,
And Fashion charms with silk and satin snare.
I love its splendid shops, where jewels blaze,
And crystals glitter like a starry crown,
With mirrors, plumes, and laces like a maze,
With furs and velvets, soft as thistledown.

. . . . . .

I love the City's darkness and despair,
Its grandeur, grief, its glory and its gloom;
My brother's bliss and bitterness I share,
And with him march to meet the Common Doom.
I love the lights that glitter through its dusk
Like star-strewn skies downfallen from above;
I love the fruitage of its iron husk,
Red-veined with life-blood from the breast of Love,

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Tho bud and blossom Autumn foliage flush,
This languing girl is lovelier than them all;
More charming than a blackbird or a thrush,
The schoolboy's whistle and the newsboy's call.
Let hermits heed the babble of the brooks,
Let anchorites be comrades of the clod;
I turn from sticks and stones to read good books,
And study Man, the first born son of God.

—In *The Critic*.

The Poem.

By MILDRED I. MCNEAL.

Once upon a crumbling tower,
By the lady's ancient seat,
Came an early flower.
Frail and brief its blossoming—
A flower has but a day in spring—
But its breath is 'live and sweet
With me to this hour.

And once a singer with a strain
Of heavenly beauty wandered by,
Chanting once again.
And the shadowy melody,
Dwelling secretly in me,
Makes a joy so strange that I
Almost deem it pain.

There's a bird the traveler hears
Singing in the April wood
Ere the green appears.
Every sense is exquisite
With the youthful lilt of it—
A heritance of morning mood
Through many and many years.

And to-day I come upon
This poem—simple as the dew
Trembling forth at dawn.
Tears and sunshine in its heart
Play the old unfailing part—
Each as old and each as new
As in ages gone.

Past and present harbor both
In the beauty of the rime.
It avails to soothe
Every trouble, and belongs
With the blossom and the songs
In some unforgotten time
Of immortal youth.

—In January *Harper's Magazine*.

Elizabethan Lyrists.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

Like to the shining host of stars are they
Whose songs, made long ago, are sweet to-day:
And like the stars, enduring as the Sun—
Shakespeare,—from whom their radiance is won.

—In the New York *Outlook*.

The Waif.

By AGNES LEE.

I met a threadbare waif below the town.
Sad were his eyes, and from his dusty coat
Roses no longer crimson dangled down.
Pebbles that had been kisses decked his throat.

He held a cup, and listlessly and slow
Drank wine, as one who had no joy thereof.
And when I asked his name, he answered low:
"My name is Habit—once they called me Love."

—In January *Atlantic Monthly*.

A Husband to a Wife.

By MARY SINTON LEWIS.

Tell me, my dearest, that thy love for me
Is dead, then turn and look into my eyes:
Tho still shalt find a share of Paradise
Has lingered there—my boundless love for thee.
So thou shalt hear nor pleadings, dear, nor sighs,
But I shall coldly stand and quietly,
Nor touch thy hand, nor smooth thy hair, nor be
Thy lover, for my love will make me wise
And strong to be thy helper, that we bide
Together—tho apart. Not hand in hand

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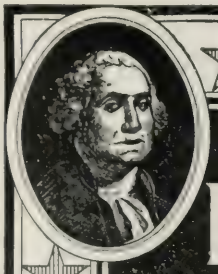

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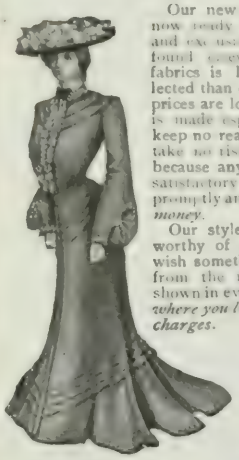

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Into the morning, as true lovers might.
But still together, ever side by side—
Because we share one grief and understand
Let us walk bravely forth into the night.

—In January *Harper's Magazine.*

Do You Know?

By Bliss Carman

Do you know the pull of the wind on the sea?
That is the thought of you over my heart,
The long soft breath of the soul drawing back to me,
From the desolate lone of outer space,
At dead of night when we are apart.

Do you know the sound of the surf on the shore,
At the lilac close of a soft spring day?
That is the fairy music I hear once more,
As I remember your last farewell,
In the blue still night when you are away.

And the wondrous round of the moon on the hill,
When blue dusk covers the rim of the sea?
More desired and strange and loved and lovelier still
Is the vision that comes with love in her eyes—
Your wonderful eyes—forever to me.

—In *Harper's Bazar.*

From Far and Lonely Bivouacs of the Night.

By Antony E. Anderson.

From far and lonely bivouacs of the night
There fell the challenge that the crickets cry;
And now the expectant maples stir and sigh,
Green hills assemble, and behold! the light
Spreads out a sheaf of arrows keen and bright,
And flings his banners to the gladdening sky;
White conqueror is he: before him fly
Grim myrmidons of darkness and affright!

White conqueror is he: his arrows stirred,
Yet did not wound, the heart of yonder rose;
They wove enchantment round the mocking-bird,
Till all the air grew vibrant as a lyre;
They touched a soul that slept, and lo! it glows
With love, with duty, and divine desire!

—In January *Lippincott's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Roosevelt and the Newspaper Man.—President Roosevelt is regarded as a ready assistant to newspaper men. It is no uncommon thing for him to discuss freely state and political matters with correspondents, says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia); but there are occasions when his friendliness is put to severe tests. One of these, it says, came soon after the Roosevelt family settled at Sagamore Hill last summer, when many greatly exaggerated stories of the exploits of the Roosevelt children found their way into the columns of the daily press. The President decided to put an end to these stories, and one day summoned a correspondent who had been

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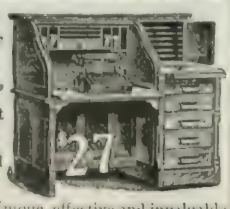

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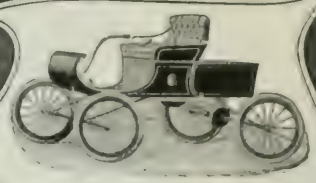

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active in supplying his paper with this class of news.

The President [illegible] in stating the object of the assembly.

"I have noticed, Mr. ——, that a great many stories have appeared in the —— regarding the exploits of my children. They have been very good stories, indeed, and I assume you are responsible for them. I have only one fault to find with them, and that is that they are not strictly accurate. Now, you know I am always ready to give you the facts, and hereafter whenever you wish exact information about the doings of members of my family I wish you would come to me. I shall only be too pleased to oblige you. I will give you a [illegible] right now, if you wish it."

The reporter sat up eagerly, even if somewhat crestfallen over the rebuke, as the President continued:

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I are going riding just as soon as you depart. We shall ride 'cross country, jumping exactly twenty-seven fences and six ditches, and when we return we shall go bathing in our riding-habits. My son Theodore is hunting this morning, and I have just received a bulletin from the jungle informing me that he has already killed two elephants and a tiger."

The reporter saw through the President's little play; but there was no way to escape.

"Isn't Theodore a wonder!" cried the President, and then continued:

"Archibald, my second son, went out a little while ago to fish for tadpoles to be used as bait for whale. Ethel is tearing down the windmill at this very minute—step around the house and you can see her. Kermit, aged about seven, has just thrown a 200-pound Secret Service man two bouts out of three in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling-match, and Quentin, my baby, is even now setting fire to the back part of the house.

"There, Mr. ——, you have what I should call a fine story!" said Mr. Roosevelt in all seriousness. "The facts are exactly right, and I trust you will not exaggerate, if you use them. After this, please come direct to me, and I will give you these stories about my family whenever you desire them. Delight-ed to have seen you. Good-morning."

Music for the Deaf.—The main fault with Spontini as a musician, it appears, was his style of orchestration. As to noise, blast of trumpets, and battery of drums, says *Musica*, Wagner himself would not have been able to compete with him:

At the time when his "Agnes von Hohenstauffen" was performed nightly at the opera-house in Berlin, the King saw from his window a large envelope in the hand of the statue of Blücher, which is located between the opera-house and the royal palace. He sent for the envelope, which was addressed to him. The enclosed letter read thus:

"Sire: You have done me the honor to put me in a position from which I could have the pleasure of seeing you, while enjoying good music. During the past few days my equanimity has been

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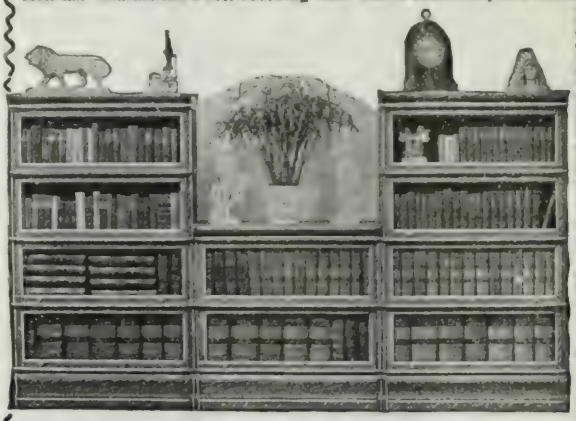

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disturbed by barbarous, fiendish, atrocious sounds emanating from the opera-house. Would it be asking too much to request you to suppress these obnoxious sounds? Your humble servant,

"Blucher."

As a matter of course the letter became public, and Spentia was the first one to enjoy a good laugh at his own expense.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

"Hamlet" Under Difficulties.—A short time ago, at a theater in a small country town, I witnessed a performance of the play of "Hamlet." My attention was entirely absorbed by two men who came in and took seats directly in front of me. They were father and son, I think, and as the old gentleman was almost totally deaf, he relied entirely upon his son, who bawled into his ear the story and dialog of the play.

The first scene was allowed to pass without further comment than the son's remark that "that 'ere tall gawk in white was a ghost," and his father's reply that he didn't believe it.

But when the second scene was disclosed, and the King, Queen, Hamlet, and all the courtiers entered, the old man's curiosity was keenly excited. As near as I can remember, the following conversation ensued:

"That 'ere is pretty—that *is* pretty. Say" (nudging his son), "who is that 'ere dark-complected young man there on the off side?"

"That? Why, that's Hamlet."

"Oh, so that's Hamlet, is it? Looks a little bilious, don't he?" (Pause.) "Say, who is that 'ere woman a-talkin' to him?"

"That's his mother—that's the Queen."

"Oh, that's the Qeeen, it it? Well—well, what's she a-sayin' to him?"

"She's tellin' him not to look so put out, and to take them black clothes of his off."

"*Take 'em off?* For mercy's sake, he ain't a-goin' to *do* it, is he?"

"No, not here."

"That's a kind of a curious-lookin' critter, that feller settin' up on that high-backed sofa—a kind of squire, I guess, ain't he?"

"That's the King—that's Hamlet's uncle Claudius."

"Oh, that's Uncle Claudius, is it? Looks somethin' like the jack of diamonds, don't he?"

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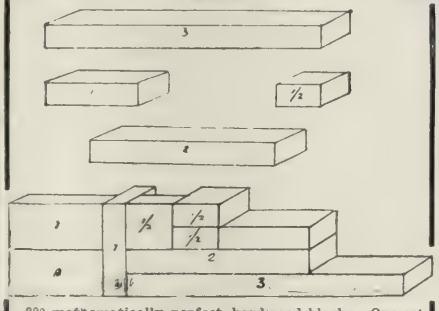

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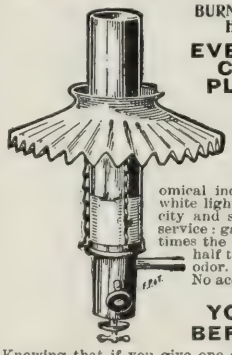

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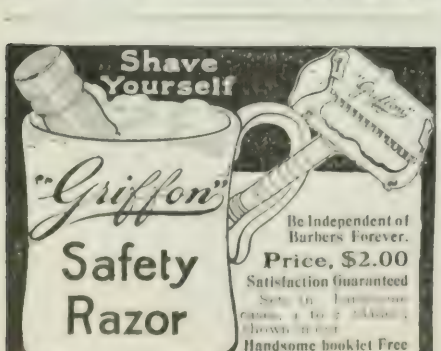

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"Why, *'tis* a man!"

"Well, then, what do they call him the chambermaid for?"

"The *Chamberlain*—the Lord High Chamberlain. (How deaf you be. I wish you'd stayed home.)"

"Hi, hi! That's a mighty pretty girl and likely-lookin' young feller a-talkin' to her—one of the neighbors' boys, I suppose, just dropped in. A—a—what's their names?"

"His name is Laertes. He's a-talkin' to his sister; her name's Ophelia."

"They've got funny names, 'ain't they? Well—well—what's Lackrotes sayin' to Euphena?"

"He's tellin' her to kind of keep her eye skinned, for he believes Hamlet's a little crazy."

"Crazy, eh? I thought he was a little shaller as quick as I see him."

"Now they are out on the platform again."

"Well, don't you suppose I see they are up there on the platform? They ain't got off of it, to my knowledge."

"No; they call that the *stage*. I mean the scene is changed."

"Oh, yes, yes. I see they are out in the door-yard again—and, by crickey! here comes old Grimes agin."

"His name ain't *Grimes*: that's the Ghost!"

"Git out. He ain't no more a ghost than I be. Not a bit. Well, Hamlet ain't afeared of him; he's a-talkin' right back to him. A—what's he sayin' to him?"

"The Ghost is a-tellin' him that he's been murdered—that Claudius, the King, has murdered him."

"Murdered him! Uncle Claudius has murdered him! I—I— Say, now look-a-here, my boy, I've been watchin' this 'ere thing right straight along, and Uncle Claudius ain't cut up no such caper, or or—you've been a-lyin' to me."

And here the curtain descended amid a general roar of laughter.—ERASTUS OSGOOD, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Coming Events.

February 21-March 7.—National Sportsmen's Association Show, at New York.

February 22.—Convention of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, at Hartford, Conn.

Convention of Spanish War Veterans, National Muster, at Lawrence, Mass.

Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society, at Washington.

February 23-March 25.—National Fat Stock and Feeder Show, at Denver.

February 25-27.—Convention on Municipal

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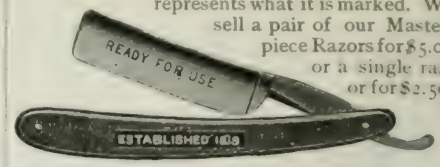

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February 26. American Paper and Pulp Association, at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

January 26.—It is believed that the Powers have accepted the Venezuelan guarantee as a satisfactory basis for negotiations.

The situation in Macedonia is becoming more threatening.

January 27.—The sentence of death passed upon Colonel Lynch is commuted to penal servitude for life.

Emperor William's birthday is celebrated at Berlin.

January 28.—The projected uprising in China has spread to many provinces.

The foreign Ministers at Peking, excepting Minister Conger, reply to China's recent note to the Powers.

France orders Moroccan princes under French control to aid the Sultan.

January 29.—Great Britain, Germany, and Italy refuse to accept the proposal for equality of treatment in the payment of claims by Venezuela, so far as other nations are concerned.

Italian Foreign Minister Prinetti is stricken with paralysis.

The German Reichstag reelects Count von Ballestrem, who resigned the presidency during the controversy over the Krupp scandal.

January 30.—Secretary Chamberlain is enthusiastically greeted at Kimberley.

A stormy scene occurs in the Austrian Reichstag.

January 31.—The railroad strike in Holland is greatly extended.

San Domingo notifies United States Minister Powell that it will not pay the claims of the Clyde Line.

February 1.—President Castro replies to the allies' claim for preference that Venezuela desires to treat all claimants alike.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 26.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal Treaty and the Omnibus State bill are discussed.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The Military Academy bill is passed, and the Indian Appropriation bill is discussed.

January 27.—*Senate:* The consideration of the Statehood bill is continued; two attempts to sidetrack the measure are defeated.

House: The bill increasing the salaries of federal judges is passed.

January 28.—*Senate:* Several Senators discuss

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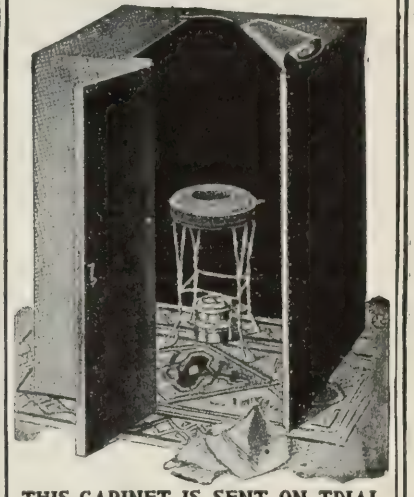

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the killing of Father Augustin in the Philippines.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, speaks against the Statehood bill.

House: The Senate amendments to the Bankruptcy bill are agreed to, and the Indian Appropriation bill is passed.

January 29.—*Senate:* Debate on the Statehood bill continues.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is passed, and the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill is begun.

January 30.—*Senate:* Tributes are paid to the memory of Senator McMillan of Michigan.

House: Private claim bills are discussed.

January 31.—*Senate:* The Army General Staff bill is passed.

House: Thirty-two private claim bills are passed, and the debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

January 26.—Philip Doblin testifies before the House Committee on Naval Affairs regarding the charge of attempted bribery.

An agreement extending the time for ratification of the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty is signed at Washington.

The coal investigating committee appointed by the House of Representatives takes testimony in Boston; and the independent operators open their case before the Coal Strike Commission in Philadelphia.

January 27.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs finishes its investigation.

The President, Vice-Governor Wright of the Philippines, and Judge Day speak at the dinner at Canton, O., in celebration of the anniversary of President McKinley's birthday.

John D. Rockefeller gives $7,000,000 to be used for medical research.

Twenty or more are killed and many injured in a rear-end collision between trains at Westfield, N. J.

January 28.—The British, German, and Italian representatives in the Venezuelan negotiations send a joint note to their governments, urging the acceptance of Minister Bowen's proposition, to enable the lifting of the blockade.

Another collision occurs between two trains near Tucson, Arizona; the number killed will probably exceed twenty.

January 29.—President Roosevelt sends to Congress the appeals of China and Mexico for a new universal coinage standard.

January 30.—The Venezuelan negotiations continue in a deadlock.

John T. McDonough accepts the appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Philippines.

January 31.—Baron von Sternburg, the German

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special envoy to the United States, presents his credentials to the President.

February 1.—Troops are ordered to Waterbury, Conn., to quell the strike riots.

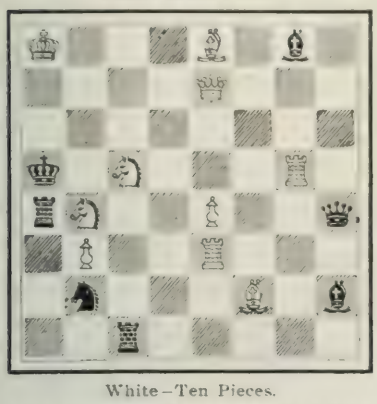
The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association appeals for funds to build a memorial to Jefferson in Washington.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 807.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By THE REV. G. DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.
Black—Seven Pieces.



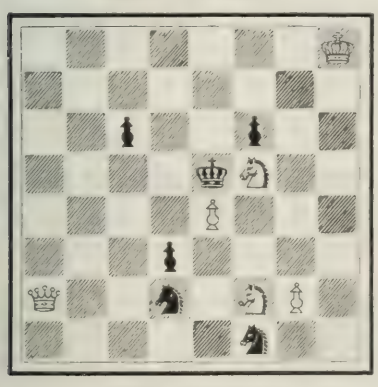
White—Ten Pieces.

K 3 B 1 b 1; 4 Q 3; 8; k 1 S 3 R 1; r S 2 P 2 q; 2 P 2 R 3; 1 S 3 B 1 b; 2 r 5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 808.

First Prize, *Football and Field* Tourney.
By G. J. SLATER.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

7 K; 8; 2 p 2 p 2; 4 k S 2; 4 P 3; 3 p 4; Q 2 S 1 S P 1; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

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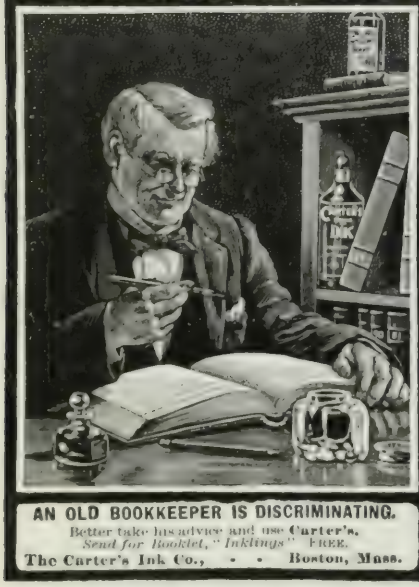

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796, 797, 798: E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.

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797: "A pretty little article, wholly unfit for Tourney"—M. M.; "A well-rendered little conceit"—G. D.; "A beauty, indeed; and not easy by a good deal"—F. S. F.; "A light-weight of medium worth"—H. W. B.; "A trim and sparking little 3-er, in which all the units of force are dutifully engaged"—J. C. J. W.

798: "Neat, but too light"—M. M.; "Only one acceptable variation"—G. D.; "A good specimen of the 'Indian'"—F. S. F.; "A feeble 'Indian'"—H. W. B; "Rather meager"—J. C. J. W.

In addition to those reported, The Rev. P. D. Thompson, East Newmarket, Md., J. F. Herrick, Cleveland, got 791; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, 792, 793, 794.

Mr. H. Z. Webster, Woodford, Wis., desires to play by correspondence.

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King's Gambit Declined.

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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 P x P	P x P
2 P—K B 4	B—B 4	25 B—K 3	P—K 5
3 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3	26 Q—B 2	Kt x P (g)
4 Kt—B 3(a)	Kt—Q B 3 (b)	27 Q-Kt 3 ch	K—R sq
5 B—Kt 5	B-K Kt 5 (c)	28 B x Kt P	Kt x P
6 Kt—Q R 4	B—Kt 3	29 Castles	K R—K sq
7 P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	30 Q—B 7 (h)	Q x Q
8 P—K R 3	B x Kt	31 P x Q	R K B sq(i)
9 Q x B	Kt—Q 2	32 R—Q 7	Kt—B 6
10 Kt x B	R P x Kt	33 K R-Q sq	Kt—K 4
11 P—B 3	Castles (d)	34 R—Q 8	Kt x P
12 P—B 5	Q—K 2	35 R x R (ch)	R x R
13 P—K R 4	P—B 3	36 P—R 4	K—Kt sq(j)
14 B-B 4 ch	K—R sq	37 P—R 5	R—R sq
15 P—K Kt 4	Kt—R 4	38 P—B 4	K—B sq
16 P—Kt 5	Kt x B	39 P—Kt 5	P x P
17 P—Kt 6	Kt—B 4	40 P x P	K—K sq
18 K R-Kt sq	K—Kt sq (e)	41 P—R 6	P—B 4
19 P x Kt	P—R 3	42 B—R 5(k)	P—K 6
20 Q-Q sq(f)	P--B 3	43 P--Kt 6	R—B sq ch
21 P—Kt 4	Kt x P	44 K—Kt sq	R—B 4
22 Q—Q 3	P—Q 4	45 P—R 7	R x B
23 P x P	Kt—Q 3	46 P—Kt 7	Resigns (l)

Notes from The Standard, London.

(a) Transforming the opening into a form frequently occurring in the Vienna game.

(b) It is preferable to wait with the development of the Q Kt until White has played B—Q B 4.

(c) This move generally compels 6 B x Kt, bringing White's Queen into play.

(d) It is not advisable to Castle so long as P—B 5 is threatened. The alternative would be either 11.., P x P or Q—K 2 (White having no Knight), and, if White play 12 Castles (Q R), Black may do so likewise.

(e) If 18.., Kt (B 5) move, then 19 Q—R 5, P—R 3; 20 B x P, P x B; 21 Q x P ch, K—Kt sq; 22 P—Kt 7 and wins.

(f) Threatening 21 Q—Q 5 ch, K—R sq; 22 B x P, etc., and, also, preventing Kt—Kt 6, after dislodging the Knight with P—Kt 4.

(g) The alternative would have been 26.., Kt—B 5; 27 Q—Kt 3, P—Kt 5; 28 B-B 5, Q—K 4; 29 B x R, R—R 6, with a powerful counter-attack.

(h) It is quite a pleasure to see Charousek's resources in supreme moments.

(i) 31.., R—K 2 would be followed by 32 P—B 8 (queen's ch), R x R; 33 B—B 5, etc.

(j) This useless move can not be retrieved, and it spoils a well-played game on the part of Professor Exner.

(k) The winning move. The two passed Pawns are stronger than the Rook.

(l) A real fighting game it was, with plenty of enterprise on both sides.

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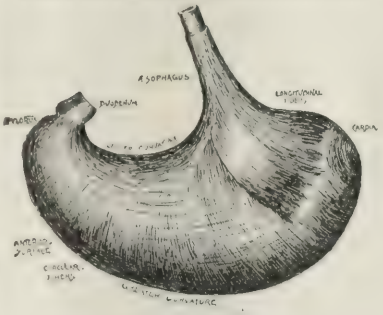

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Two "Tartars."

Lasker and Pillsbury in their exhibitions meet very many fine players, a number of good players, and occasionally calls a Tartar. Dr. Lasker found one in Mr. Ed. Schrader, artist, St. Louis; and Pillsbury caught one in Breslau, Herr K. Moll. Recently Dr. Lasker took chances with Mr. Schrader, and the artist, accepting the chances, beat the Champion in probably the shortest game in which he was ever beaten. Herr Moll generously gave Pillsbury his Queen, and followed it up by forcing a mate. We give scores of these games, with comments by Reichhelm in *The North American*.

LASKER. White.	SCHRADER. Black.	LASKER. White.	SCHRADER. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 Kt—B 5	Kt—K 2
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	11 Q—R 4 (c)	R—Q sq (d)
3 K Kt—B 3 (a)	B—K Kt 5	12 B—Q 2	Castles
4 B—K 2	P x B P	13 R—K sq	Kt—B 4 (e)
5 P x P	B x Kt	14 Kt—K 2	K R—K sq
6 B x B	Q—R 5 ch	15 Q—B 2	P—Kt 3
7 K—B sq (b)	Kt—Q 2	16 K—Kt sq	Kt x Q P wins
8 P—Q 4	B—Q 3	(f)	(g)
9 P—B 4	P—Q Kt 3		

Comments.

(a) To avoid the variation of those two German gentlemen, Falkbeer and Lederer.

(b) The strength of White's game consists in the weight of his Queen's-side Pawns receiving aid and countenance from the B at B 3.

(c) A perfunctory move; Kt—K 4 is much better.

(d) Made necessary by Lasker's threat of P—B 5, etc.

(e) Position is now with Ed. Schrader, and Lasker's Queen excursion is shown to be worse than useless.

(f) An error, to put it mildly, but Black had much the better of the game.

(g) Lasker resigned.

The continuation would be:

17 Q—Q 3 B—B 4 | 18 K—B sq Kt—B 7, etc.

PILLSBURY. White.	MOLL. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	MOLL. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 Q Kt-Q sq	Castles
2 P—K B 4	B—B 4	13 P—B 3	Kt x Kt (e)
3 K Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	14 P x Q	K Kt x B ch
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3 (a)	15 K—B sq	B x P
5 P x P	P x P	16 Kt—K 3	P—K B 4 (f)
6 Kt x P (b)	Q—Q 5	17 P—K R 4 (g)	P—B 5
7 Kt-Q 3 (c)	B—R 2 (d)	18 K—B 2	P—B 6
8 Q—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	19 P x P	R x P ch
9 Kt—B 2	Kt—B 3	20 K—Kt 2	Kt—B 5 ch
10 B—Q 3	Kt—K 4	21 K—R 2	R x P mate
11 Q—K 2	K Kt—Kt 5		

Comments.

(a) With the view of B—R 2 by and by.

(b) A bad capture, but Pillsbury at this moment didn't know the calibre of his adversary. B—B 1 was the safe move. If White had sprung his favorite maneuver of Q Kt—R 4 to change off the Bishop, Herr Moll would have retreated Bishop to R 2.

(c) Good enough—against ordinary players.

(d) This might be called the Moll signature.

(e) Moll's mistake evidently, but, of course, the well-established rule of touch-and-move was in force.

(f) Pillsbury's interest in the game had been waning, when this move awakened him to the fact that Black threatened something.

(g) For the double purpose of hindering Kt—Kt 3 and making an outlet at R 2, but it's no use. It turned out that Moll's mistake was a splendid sacrifice.

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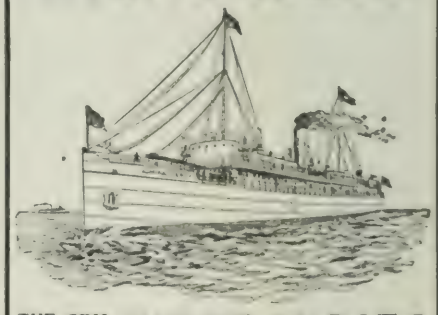

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., No. 7 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 14, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 669

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WORK AND PAY OF THE COAL-MINERS.

IF we are to believe the witnesses whom the coal operators have brought before the strike commission during the last three weeks of the hearing, the miners are a lazy, drunken set, who work but four or five hours a day, fill a small number of cars, prevent other miners from doing their best, and receive, some of them, pay equal to the salary of the governor of Delaware, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, or Oregon. The witnesses for the miners' union, on the other hand, would have the commission believe that the coal companies will not supply enough cars to permit them to do more work than they now perform, and report that their wages are grossly exaggerated by the operators' statements. The testimony given previously to the last three weeks of the hearing has been considered in articles in these columns on November 29, December 6 and 27, and January 3, 17, and 24. The hearing this week is devoted to arguments by the counsel.

Colonel Phillips, the D. L. & W. superintendent, said that there was a loss of 185,000 tons in his company's output in 1901 because of the loss of time from drunkenness on and after pay-day. The miners work from 6:30 or 7 in the morning till anywhere from 9 A. M. to 3 P.M., said the same witness, and load five or six cars a day when they might load more. And they restrict those who want to load more. "Their idea is," said Colonel Phillips, "to keep the good man back and put him on a par with the poor man, and then to go before the public and say: 'Here are the carnings of the miners.'" But J. P. Wickenzer is regarded as the operators' "star witness" on this question of restriction of output by the miners. He is a miner in the employ of the People's Coal Company. Here is part of his testimony, as given in the press reports:

"How much does a miner get?"

"I don't know exactly. I know what I get."

"How much is that?"

"Oh, anywhere from $5 to $10 a day."

"How long do you stay in the mine?"

"From eight to nine hours."

"How many men could be dispensed with, do you think, if all men worked as you do?"

"About three-fifths could do the work that the whole five-fifths now do, if they were prompt every day."

"What do the miners do when they go into the mines?"

"Well, the first thing they do when they get in is to examine their dinner-pails; then they take a smoke, maybe blow a couple of holes, and then sit around and talk politics."

"How much do you load?"

"I work eight or nine hours and load 25 to 30 cars, perhaps more. I have six laborers. The suffering public demands coal and I wanted to get it out."

"How about the distribution of cars?"

"We got all the extra cars after the other men left the mine."

According to the operators' witnesses, some of the miners receive $2,000 a year and upward in wages. Henry Carver was reported as getting the snug sum of $2,877.92. The average pay was reported as being about $600 or $700. Mr. Carver was brought before the commission and testified that out of his $2,800 he had to pay from six to eight laborers, so that he netted for himself only about $70 a month. Martin Murphy said that instead of making $1,928.51 in 1901, as reported, he divided that sum with several helpers, keeping about $500 for himself. How much was left for the great majority of the miners, who were reported as receiving from $500 to $700 each, was not brought out.

CLARENCE S. DARROW,

Counsel for the United Mine Workers. Mr. Darrow was Governor Altgeld's law partner, and defended Eugene V. Debs in the strike case. He is being mentioned for next mayor of Chicago. A new book from Mr. Darrow's pen advocates the Tolstoi doctrine of non-resistance.

In regard to the supply of coal-cars, George Hobbs, a miner, testified that the men in his mine could get only about three cars to the shift, altho they had asked for more; and Benjamin Thomas said he could get but four. Many others also testified that they were able and willing to fill more cars than the companies would give them. Mr. Darrow, counsel for the miners' union, did not deny, however, that the union regulates the number of cars to be filled by each miner. He said:

"I do not deny the miners have sought to regulate the crusts that have been thrown to them, so that one man should not have a loaf while the other has nothing. But they have not done it because there are too many cars. If those men were furnished the work and the cars, according to their own statements, there would be no restriction anywhere in this region. Let them take their own written records furnished to this commission and see the story they tell. I do contend, and I always shall, unless I change my mind—and I have studied these questions a good deal—that, where there is not work enough to go around, common justice and common humanity would say that one man should not jump in and eat all there is and leave the rest hungry, and that is all the miners have attempted to do in this case."

The Philadelphia *Press* reaches the following conclusion in regard to all this evidence:

"One fact has been brought out clearly, and that is the em-

ployment of too many miners. As Judge Gray remarked yesterday, 'when 100,000 men are doing the work that could be done by 75,000 there is bound to be trouble, and a radical change must come before peace can be assured.' When the number of miners employed is limited, so that they can work all the year, and the surplus men are allowed to seek other fields of employment, much of the trouble in the coal regions will disappear.

"The yearly earnings of a large percentage of the miners, as shown in this hearing, are ridiculously low. In fact, they are entirely insufficient to support a family. Just where the blame lies is for the commission to point out. It is made up of men who will give a verdict that will be respected by the country, which will also welcome the end of this long struggle."

EXAGGERATION OF THE COAL "FAMINE."

THE popular idea of the extent of the fuel shortage caused by the recent coal strike seems to have been somewhat exaggerated, in the light of the reports of charitable institutions situated in many large cities of the North, East, and Middle West. These reports, based on the number of applications for relief up to the early part of January, are summarized in *Charities*, "a weekly review of local and general philanthropy" published in New York, and are, according to that paper, "unique and first-hand." Out of twenty-five societies, from as many cities, four report an actual decrease in the number of applications for relief as compared with the corresponding period of the year before; nine, the usual number; seven, a slight increase; and five an increase that was more or less marked. In other words, in over half of these twenty-five cities there was no increase in the number of applications. That there has not been very much suffering is attributed by *Charities* to the fact that there was "unexampled employment this winter among the poorer working people of the cities," and the coal they needed they were able to buy in small quantities.

In New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia there has been an actual decrease in the number of applications, while in Jersey City and Buffalo the people have been "free from suffering." In Boston the demand has been practically the same as last year, and in Providence the societies report fewer applications than usual for help. In St. Louis the Provident Association has delivered forty per cent. less coal than for the corresponding period of last year. In Hartford, Springfield (Mass.), Portland (Me.), and Minneapolis there has been a little increase in applications. In Albany the people are "better off this winter than any other in the past ten years," the prices for coal ranging from $6 and $7.50 per ton to $8 when purchased by the bag. Cleveland has suffered less than most large cities. In Columbus there has been "no unusual suffering," and in Springfield (Ill.) little or no suffering. Detroit, Denver, and Cincinnati have experienced no scarcity of fuel, and Milwaukee has plenty of bituminous coal, but the people are not experienced in its use. In Des Moines the well-to-do have suffered, because the "dealers delivered coal to small customers, when they refused to deliver to large purchasers."

In Baltimore and Washington there has been "serious shortage," but, notwithstanding that, the demands upon the charitable societies of Baltimore have been less than for the same time last year. In regard to Washington, *Charities* says:

"People who purchase their coal by the bushel in Washington are paying this winter an average of forty-five cents as against twenty-five cents for last year. As a result there have been many instances of women who have had to give up their washings, and that has been an important matter in a city where large numbers of the colored people depend upon laundry work for their support. The doctors have reported that sickness has been increased by the fact that a good many people are now heating only one room, and a variety of makeshifts have been resorted to—driftwood gathered from the Potomac, coal from the numerous dumping-grounds of the city, and cinders, which are sifted almost as fine as flour. The number of demands for assistance, however, has not been greatly increased. There is more employment than usual in the winter time."

A different situation is presented in Indianapolis and Chicago. On January 12 the report stated that the situation was "steadily growing worse," in Indianapolis. As for Chicago, the report says:

"The demands upon charitable societies have been largely increased not only directly for coal, but also for other necessaries of life which people have not been able to purchase because they have exhausted their small resources earlier in the winter by purchasing the coal for enormously increased prices. . . .

"The funds which have been contributed by the public to relieve the coal famine are largely exhausted, and the impulse to give, which came with the cold weather and the newspaper publications of widespread distress, has subsided. The supply of coal has not materially increased, and the regularly organized charities see ahead several weeks of great need, the proper relief for which will require large means and sustained effort."

"The reports show," says *Charities*, "that the need has thus been for increased distributing-centers, where coal can be bought in small quantities at the least possible cost by people who have money to pay."

DISTRIBUTION OF GREENBACKS IN DELAWARE.

"NOW, Mr. Kennan, this is confidential—that's what it is—confidential—between me and you and God!—It ain't so!" Thus the president of an Addicks Republican club in Delaware to Mr. George Kennan, when the latter asked him if Mr. Addicks did not obtain his majorities "by means of wholesale vote buying." Mr. Layton, right-hand man of Mr. Addicks, and Secretary of State, made a similar statement. A little investigation, however, has brought out some rather sensational facts on the other side, which Mr. Kennan sets forth as follows in *The Outlook*:

"Two years ago Dr. Layton told a prominent lawyer in Georgetown that up to that time Mr. Addicks, to his certain knowledge, had spent $400,000 in Delaware in campaign years alone.

"Second, setting aside, for the present, the questions raised by Dr. Layton's conflicting statements, I shall try to describe what happened in the legislative campaign of 1902—that is, last fall; and I will begin with the notes of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston.

"Two or three days before the November election, Mr. Addicks, or somebody acting in his interest, brought into the State of Delaware two whole series (fives and tens) of crisp, new, consecutively numbered notes of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, and distributed them among the Union Republican workers in all the election districts of Kent and Sussex counties. Prior to the first of November there was not a single new, unworn bill of that bank in all Southern Delaware; but five days later the two lower counties were flooded with them. On the day after election, Mr. C. W. Lord, a well-known hardware merchant of Dover, took in over the counter, in the ordinary course of business, twenty-eight of these bills, all of the denomination of five dollars, and before the end of the week the First National Bank of Dover was holding nearly five thousand dollars in this particular kind of currency, all crisp, new five- or ten-dollar notes that had never been creased, or that had been folded only once. Altho the numbers of these notes were scattering, they were so distributed as to show that the two whole series had been used, and that the notes whose numbers were missing in one shop or one bank had merely been spent or deposited in another. More than a month after the election, I myself obtained in Dover a lot of ten-dollar notes of this bank, whose numbers ran from 33,414 to 34,691, showing the use of $12,770; and through the hands of a single business man in Milford there passed notes whose highest and lowest numbers indicated the distribution, on election day, of more than $20,000. A gentleman in whose sources of information I have perfect confidence

informed me that not less than $30,000 in crisp, new bills of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston went into the banks of Kent County alone, immediately after the November election. An equal if not a greater amount was undoubtedly distributed in Sussex County, and thousands of dollars passed from hand to hand without getting into banks of deposit at all. If the cashier of the Merchants' National could be compelled to disclose the name signed to the check or checks upon which these new, consecutively numbered notes were issued, the attorney-general of Delaware would be fully justified, I think, in filing an information under Section 8, Article V., of the Delaware constitution, and bringing somebody before the superior court of Newcastle County for trial on the charge of vote-buying and bribery. Such a course of procedure would purify the political atmosphere of the State, and it might result in the enforced retirement of Mr. Addicks from the field of Delaware politics. I will not undertake to say where he would go, but he certainly would not go to the United States Senate."

AMERICAN "JINGOISM."

A CAREFUL examination of the comment of representative newspapers from all parts of the United States discloses the American press in a very calm frame of mind in their attitude toward England and Germany. A few papers display a feeling of vehement hostility to the allies, and their comments, cabled abroad, seem to have created an impression in Europe that the American newspapers are trying to stir up a war; but these vehement papers can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Our press, as a whole, seems to expect no attempt to infringe the Monroe Doctrine, and to apprehend no trouble with either England or Germany. The bombardment of Fort San Carlos aroused some indignation, but as the Venezuelan commander still holds the fort, with the German vessels at a respectful distance, and seems able to take care of himself without our help, our papers have ceased to worry about him. The Baltimore *News* says:

"In our country, the remarkable feature of current discussion has been the absence of jingoism—remarkable in view of the undoubtedly general and grave interest which the situation has attracted. The New York *American* occupies an almost solitary position in its screaming appeals upon the subject, and even that head center of yellow journalism has not yet issued a declaration of war."

THE KAISER IS READY TO SEND OUT THE DOVE OF PEACE.
—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Boston *Herald* suspects that Germany has been trying, in this affair, to goad the United States into the untenable position of asserting that the Monroe Doctrine protects bad debtors in South America, "a position which can not fail to unite practically all European nations in opposition to us, an opposition which will, unless we are prepared to face the world in arms, sweep away every vestige of our Monroe Doctrine." We have not fallen into the trap. The Detroit *Journal* thinks the war scare has existed principally in the imagination of the Washington correspondents. It remarks:

"The net results of the attempt to work up a war scare are not impressive. As one of these sleuths wires his paper, 'it is all of a speculative nature.' The substantials are that the President dined with Secretary Moody Saturday night, and that the entrance to the Moody portals was guarded by marines—presumably to keep off the unknown foreign enemy. It is ascertained that 'rush orders' have been sent to the navy-yards to hurry the completion of the bilge-water tanks and the hawser-holes. It is also reported that we are buying war-ships from Chile, tho the Navy Department does not know where it is to get officers to take charge of war-ships now approaching completion in our own yards. Over the Navy Department broods an air of suppressed excitement—in the despatches—and it is announced that the navy is to be put into first-class condition—as if it was ever in anything else—barring those battle-ships that are laid up for lack of men to run them.

J. B.: "I'll never go gunning with William again." —*Harper's Weekly.*

"All this would make good material for a comic opera except for one thing—that the correspondents at the capital think they are meeting a long-felt want by attributing the activity they find—and which does not exist outside their imaginations—to the hostility to us of Germany; not to the hostility of England which invited Germany into the Venezuela muss. Not the hostility of England, which has ten war-ships in or adjacent to our waters where there is one waving the black-white-red of the German empire; not of England, which has naval stations covering every foot of our coast within a few hours' steaming; not of England, our ancient enemy, if our present friend, which has also bombarded Venezuela forts—but always to Germany is this campaign for the creation of a war fever directed. And this tho the German Government has not made a move in the Venezuelan matter without consulting the wishes of this Government, and being guided by them, and has recently changed the head of its Washington embassy obviously in the interest of a better understanding between the two nations.

"It is because prejudices die hard that it is greatly to be regretted that a systematic and persistent effort is making to discredit the good faith of Germany over a matter of such small consequence as that involved in the collection of a comparatively insignificant debt. Why the effort should not include England the plotters would find hard to explain; still harder why the effort is making at all."

THE BILL TO PENSION EX-SLAVES.

"THE unintentional encouragement of human sharks," according to the Baltimore *Herald*, is likely to be the only result of Senator Hanna's introduction of a bill to pension ex-slaves. "I only introduced the bill by request, I am not going to push it," the Senator explained to a reporter; but despite that fact, declares the New York *Mail and Express*, "it may be said that the pension sharpers will use the reappearance of the scheme to levy fresh contributions on credulous blacks." And the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"Instead of helping the Afro-American brother, the bill will injure him. It is estimated that unscrupulous and designing men have collected in the last few years fully $250,000 from Southern negroes, promising them in return places on Uncle Sam's pension rolls. Now that so prominent a Senator as Mr. Hanna has apparently interested himself in the project, it is probable that another assault will be made on the pocketbooks of the former slaves by men who have profited by their ignorance and credulity in the past. Mr. Hanna is a very level-headed man, but it is probable that in this case he has been duped into introducing a measure without making careful investigation. Some years ago a similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason, of Illinois. Copies were distributed

throughout the South by a concern composed of educated negroes. The illiterate blacks were told that 'the bill had been read twice' and only required a 'third reading' to become law. They were invited to pay $2 each and have their names registered so that they would secure the immediate benefit of the proposed pensions. The promoters of this fraudulent scheme were doing a fine business when an investigation was ordered by the Pension Office. Subsequently they were denied the use of the mails and barely escaped prosecution. It would be very much better for the negroes of the South if a responsible statesman like Senator Hanna, whose words carry weight, would candidly and courageously advise them to abandon all hope of securing pensions from the national Government. Our esteemed Republican contemporary, the New York *Tribune*, treats the matter as a joke. 'The South,' it says, 'has sometimes felt that it did not have a fair share of the benefactions of paternal government, yet it could not hope to secure pensions for its old soldiers. The former slaves would seem to be an excellent substitute. If they can make a breach in the Treasury wall on the Southern side the fertilizing stream may be made to flow thence and irrigate a wide area. The negro and his money are about as soon parted as the most hungry onlooker could desire.' That may be true, but it is quite certain that *The Tribune's* party has no intention of giving pensions to the former slaves. The introduction of bills like that which Mr. Hanna has presented 'by request' will take money out of the ex-slave's pocket instead of adding to his

LET EACH SWEEP HIS OWN SIDEWALK.
The Brooklyn Eagle.

supply of coin. The men who fleeced him before will now have an opportunity to defraud him again. That may be fun for some of our Northern friends, but it does not appeal to the poor negro's sense of humor."

The following despatch from Mobile to the New York *Sun* is not without interest in this connection:

"H. F. Crosby, a negro, arrested in Montgomery yesterday for obtaining money under false pretenses, is said to have been selling certificates to old slaves to entitle them, he said, to pensions under a bill pending in Congress.

"The fact that the pension did not come on time was the cause of the arrest. Crosby made this statement:

"'I am only an agent. J. W. Crift, who signs the certificates, is the national president and lives at East Lake, Ala. Callie D. House is national secretary, and I suppose lives in Washington. I have been with them about four years. I have been an agent about a year.

"'Dickinson, who lives in Washington, was here last July and held a state convention. I have taken in about a hundred members. I send in all the money I take in, and when I want money I take a collection from the members. There are several other agents here. There are two other associations.

"'The national organ, *The Freedman's Headlight*, said the pensions would be effective by the 1st of January, 1903. That is the authority I had for the representations I made to the members.'

"The State is being systematically worked by alleged ex-slave pension-agents. Just where the headquarters is is not known here. The plan is proposed to old ex-slaves who can not read or write."

PROHIBITION SUPERSEDED IN VERMONT.

AFTER clinging to prohibition of the liquor traffic for half a century—for a longer continuous period than any other State—Vermont has repealed the law and adopted in its place local option and high license. Fifty years ago the prohibitory law was adopted by popular vote by the slender majority of 1,171, and last week it was voted down by a majority of about 1,600. The new system will take effect in March. "Vermont by its vote raises itself out of a mire of hypocrisy," says the Brooklyn *Eagle;* but the Providence *Journal* remarks that "in a State which has given a Presidential candidate more than 40,000 plurality, the majority of 1,600 for high license looks paltry enough, and must be taken as an indication that the issue is still open." The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, which opposed license, declares that "the one gratifying feature for the opponents of the new law is that the margin in its favor in the popular vote is so small that its advocates will recognize their system to be on its good behavior, and the abuse of license will certainly cause a revulsion in popular feeling sufficient to overthrow it."

Some papers remark that the real test of the high-license sentiment in Vermont is yet to come. The real sentiment will be revealed next month, when each town and city shall settle for itself whether it will have license or local prohibition. Says the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald:*

"The dark night of prohibition is over. Vermont, this morning, is a part of the great world of intelligence, commerce, and wealth. We are no longer a peculiar people. We would be foolish to anticipate an easy road at first. The transition from one system to another is always attended by friction. To change the figure of speech, you can not make an omelet without breaking eggs, and you can not right a wrong without a disturbance. But we believe that there is stamina enough in the Vermont character to meet the responsibilities of new duties to which it is called with wisdom and self-restraint."

Much credit is given to Mr. P. W. Clement, of Rutland, for the result. He started the agitation against prohibition last fall, had a pledge put in the Republican platform to submit a new measure of this kind to a vote of the people, and then ran as an Independent Republican against Gen. J. G. McCullough, Regular Republican, who was elected by a small majority. Mr. Clement stood for high license and General McCullough for the prohibitory law. The Springfield *Republican* comments:

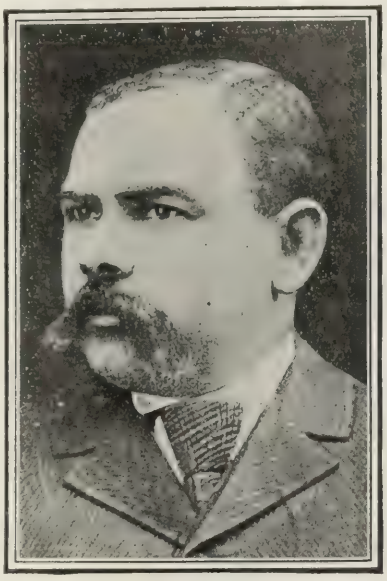
"Prohibition is still available wherever wanted, and probably two-thirds or more of the towns of the State will hold to it at the coming town-meetings. The cities and large towns, where liquor has been sold freely and often openly, in defiance of law, will generally choose a license policy, which will simply mean a regulated, revenue-producing traffic in liquor, in place of an illicit, lawless, and demoralizing sale conducted on a scale that the license policy will find it difficult to exceed. A system of high, restricted license like that of Massachusetts has been provided, and that it will prove as satisfactory in Vermont as it has in this State, we have little doubt. Anyhow, those places which do not want it need not have it, and in the application of this principle of local option is to be found the surest method of dealing with the liquor question."

The law provides seven classes for licenses, to be granted at fees ranging from $1,200 for a saloon to $10 for a druggist, who

can sell for medical purposes only. Each town voting for license may have one open bar for each 1,000 population, exclusive of licenses granted to summer-hotels and to drug-stores. With Vermont out of the prohibition column, there remain but four States in which prohibition prevails, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Kansas, and North Dakota, and in the second of these only the sale at retail (not the manufacture) is prohibited.

SOUTHERN FEELING TOWARD THE PRESIDENT.

THE President is reported by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* to be "considerably upset about the attacks that have been made upon him by the Southern papers," and a survey of the press of that section discovers a good many editorials and statements by public men that might well produce such an effect. This criticism is directed at Mr. Roosevelt's negro policy, as it has appeared in the appointment of Dr. Crum, a negro, to be collector of the port of Charleston; in the Indianola post-office case (considered in these columns January 7); in the Booker Washington dinner at the White House; and in his invitation of the negro register of the Treasury and of the recorder of deeds to a White-House reception on January 22. These two negro officials attended the reception with several women friends, and "the whole party," we are told, "cut a conspicuous figure in the reception room." Several Southern Congressmen and their wives left the reception "in high dudgeon," and Governor Terrell, of Georgia, when in Washington a few days ago, omitted the customary call at the White House, to show his disapproval of the President's policy.



DR. CRUM,
Whose appointment to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., is resented by many Southern people.

The friends of the President aver, in his defense, that he has made fewer negro appointments in the South than his predecessors, and that the presence of negro officials at White-House receptions is nothing new. Secretary Root, in a speech of Friday evening of last week in New York city, said he thought the friction is due to a change of feeling in the South, and declared his conviction that this change of feeling will result in depriving the negro of the ballot and of the privilege of holding offices in the Southern States. Mr. Root said, in part:

"The suffrage has been taken away from the black man in most of the States where he composes the larger part of the population. The black man of the South in general no longer has his right to vote. The right to aspire to office is generally disputed and in a great measure denied.

"A curious development has been seen within the past year along this line. President Roosevelt has appointed fewer black men to office in the South than did President McKinley. There are fewer black men holding federal offices in the South now than there were when Mr. McKinley died. Yet outcries are to be heard throughout the South against what is called President Roosevelt's policy of appointing negroes to office, when, under Presidents McKinley, Harrison, and Hayes nothing was said, whereas more negroes were appointed.

"A few days ago a prominent black man, holding an important public office, attended an official reception at the White House. There has not been a time since the Civil War when black men have not held similar offices in Washington. Black men in these offices always have attended such receptions.

"They attended the receptions of Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, and others. Yet the attendance of one of them at Mr. Roosevelt's reception was a signal for the cry that the white race had been insulted by the attendance of this black man.

"I am simply showing that the state of official treatment of the black man has not changed, but the state of public feeling in the South has changed. The right to aspire to federal office, unquestioned a few years ago, is now challenged.

"It is only a question of a few years when white opinion will exclude blacks from office altogether in the Southern States. So the country has to face the failure of the plans adopted to elevate the blacks when they were freed by conferring the suffrage.

"Now that the first attempt has failed, the question of what can be done for them demands the best thought and the best patriotism. We can not throw away the responsibility we undertook for the welfare of this people."

Perhaps the most scathing editorial on the President that has appeared in the South is the following one from the Richmond *News*:

"We are told in Washington despatches that he [the President] has invited his colored appointee as assistant district attorney at Boston to visit the White House with his wife, and at the reception yesterday at the White House the colored recorder of deeds, of Washington, D. C., was present with two female relatives. This is about the limit.

"There is just one thing for the Southern people to do. There is no use in their indulging in any idle abuse or foaming at the mouth with rage. They can not defeat Mr. Roosevelt for reelection. They can prove in a manner entirely decorous and lawful their continued rejection of the idea of equality between the races. They can and should hold themselves absolutely aloof from any social recognition of Mr. Roosevelt. Socially, he has put himself on equality with the colored people, and he should be treated by Southern people precisely as if he were a negro official. This feeling should be illustrated by our representatives at Washington, both in the Senate and House. Their relation with the President should be absolutely formal from this time on, and should be confined to such business as it is necessary to transact with him. If he should come South, he should be left to associate with the negroes, whom he has chosen to regard as equals and fit companions for himself and his family. In other words, as Mr. Roosevelt has chosen to put himself on equality with the negro, he should be treated in all respects by Southern people precisely as if he were a negro of good character and representing the Government—that is, politely and kindly when kindness is necessary, and with absolute indication that he is not of our race or in any respect socially an equal with us or a fit associate for us or any of ours.

"We can not see any other position for Southern people or their representatives to take, unless they want to recognize the principle that the same white man can associate on terms of social and personal equality with Southern white people and their families and colored people and their families."

A calmer view is taken by the Augusta *Chronicle*, which says:

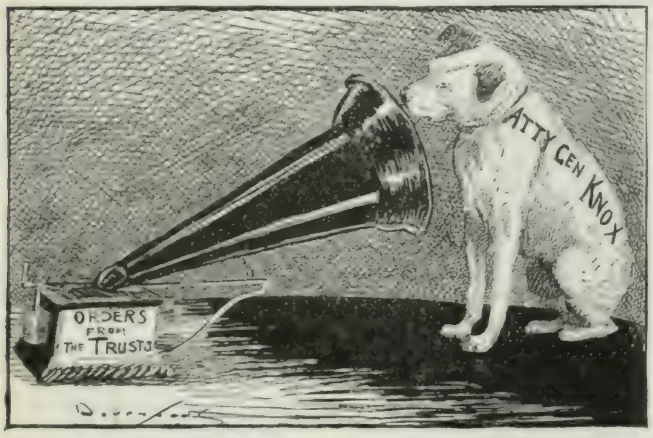
"We have never been able to become seriously excited about the periodical agitation of the subject of 'No Negro Domination,' a subject which has its vogue only at election times, and a bugaboo that is trotted out for political purposes to whip the indifferent into line, just as the Catholic or the A. P. A. issue is. The idea of negro domination over white men, either in the South or anywhere else, is too absurd for serious contemplation. Where on the globe are white men in subjection to an inferior race? Even savages recognize the white man's leadership, tho he is but one among a thousand, and the Indians of the West or the blacks of Africa, when a white man goes to live among them, soon make him a chief of their tribe.

"Recently our headstrong and self-willed President, who has a penchant for playing the bull in the political china-shop, went

out of his way to do a very foolish thing—invite negro men and women to a White House reception, placing them on social equality with the white guests of the occasion. The explanation given is that the negroes were office-holders and their official positions entitled them to recognition and invitation. This is tommyrot. Suppose they had not been invited? Would anybody have known or cared? They certainly would not have been surprised themselves at the omission, and the President would have sacrificed nothing in following the example of other Executives who have omitted them. If there had been any sort of necessity for his action, President Roosevelt might have been excused, but it was entirely gratuitous and foolish."

A NEW ESTIMATE OF MR. ROCKEFELLER.

SOME new side-lights are thrown upon the personality of John D. Rockefeller by Ida M. Tarbell in her history of the Standard Oil Company, now running in *McClure's*. How Mr. Rockefeller reconciles his ethics with certain alleged business methods has been a standing puzzle to his critics for thirty years; and as Mr. Rockefeller has never taken the public into his confidence on this point, the question has acquired a good deal of interest. Thirty years ago he had the experience of having his operations in the oil business denounced by President Grant, by



HIS MASTER'S VOICE.
—*The New York Evening Journal.*

a congressional committee, by the Pennsylvania legislature, by John D. Archbold, now vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, by H. H. Rogers, now a director, and by newspaper and public men all over the country. Even the producers in the oil-fields united in an agreement not to sell oil to his company at any price, New York dealers refused to handle the product of his refineries, and mobs "held up" trains carrying his oil. All this excitement followed the discovery of a very simple secret contract that his company (then called the South Improvement Company) had made with all the railroads tapping the oil-fields, by which the roads charged rival firms from forty cents to one dollar a barrel more for carrying their oil than they charged the South Improvement Company, *and turned the margin over to that company!*

This famous contract has long been a matter of history. How the railroads came to agree to it has never been explained, and Mr. Rockefeller's own views of the ethics of the transaction have also been somewhat in the dark. A careful reading of Miss Tarbell's account, however, seems to throw some illumination on them. When the South Improvement Company was formed, the oil-refining business "was overdone," "there was at that time a refining capacity of three barrels to every one produced, and this capacity was widely scattered," with the result, "every now and then," of "ruinous underselling in order to keep or to secure a market." Besides, the refiners in the oil-fields were boasting that they would "compel Cleveland and Pittsburg either to abandon their works or bring them to the oil country." In brief, the refining business was demoralized. Out of this cutthroat mêlée Mr. Rockefeller and his partners proposed to bring order. They persuaded Jay Gould, General McClellan, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. H. Clarke, and Tom Scott, the railroad presidents, to go into the rebate scheme. "It was, of course," says Miss Tarbell, "a direct violation of their charters as public carriers, but such violations had been in practise for at least four years in the oil business, and for a longer period in other industries." The next thing was to persuade or force the refiners to join the scheme or go out of business.

MISS IDA M. TARBELL,
Who believes that Mr. Rockefeller has "religious emotion and sentiments of charity," but lacks "notions of justice and regard for the rights of others."

"We are going to give everybody a chance to come in," said Mr. Rockefeller; and "he pointed out in detail, and with gentleness, how beneficent the scheme really was—preventing the Creek refiners from destroying Cleveland, keep up the price of refined oil, destroying competition, and eliminating speculation." The independent refiners were offered cash or stock in the Standard Oil Company for their plants. "I advise you to take the stock," Mr. Rockefeller would say; "it will be for your good." His concern for their good was not always appreciated, however, his offer would be declined, and he had to resort to threats of crushing them by his rebate scheme, which he referred to as "cooperation with transportation."

Robert Hanna, an uncle of Mark Hanna, was thus induced to sell his refinery, which was making 30 per cent profit a year, for about half what it cost. In this way the Standard had secured control of about one-fifth of the refining capacity of the country when the secret compact with the railroads became known, and the national storm of indignation, described above, broke upon

SHOOTING SHADOWS.
HUNTER: "I ought to get a medal for this shot."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

the heads of Mr. Rockefeller and his partners. To let Miss Tarbell go on with the analysis:

"If Mr. Rockefeller had been an ordinary man the outburst of popular contempt and suspicion which suddenly poured on his

head would have thwarted and crushed him. But he was no ordinary man. He had the powerful imagination to see what might be done with the oil business if it could be centered in his hands—the intelligence to analyze the problem into its elements and to find the key to control. He had the essential element to all great achievement, a steadfastness to a purpose once conceived which nothing can crush. The oil regions might rage, call him a conspirator and those who sold him oil traitors; the railroads might withdraw their contracts and the legislature annul his charter; undisturbed and unresting he kept at his great purpose. Even if his nature had not been such as to forbid him to abandon an enterprise in which he saw promise of vast profits, even if he had not had a mind which, stopped by a wall, burrows under or creeps around, he would nevertheless have been forced to desperate efforts to save his business. He had increased his refinery capacity in Cleveland to 10,000 barrels on the strength of the South Improvement Company contracts. These contracts were annulled, and in their place was one signed by officials of all the oil-shipping roads refusing rebates to everybody. His geographical position was such that it cost him under these new contracts 50 cents more to get oil from the wells to New York than it did his rivals on the Creek. What could he do?

"He got a rebate. In spite of the binding nature of the contracts signed in New York on March 25 by representatives of all the railroads, before the middle of April the Standard Oil Company was shipping oil eastward from Cleveland for $1.25—this by the sworn testimony of Mr. H. M. Flagler before a commission of the Ohio State legislature, in March, 1879. How much less a rate than $1.25 Mr. Rockefeller had before the end of April the writer does not know. Of course the rate was secret, and he probably understood now, as he had not two months before, how essential it was that he keep it secret. His task was more difficult now, for he had an enemy active, clamorous, contemptuous, whose suspicions had reached that acute point where they could believe nothing but evil of him—the producers and independents of the oil regions. It was utterly impossible that he should ever silence this enemy, for their points of view were diametrically opposed.

"They believe in independent effort—every man for himself and fair play for all. They wanted competition, loved open fight. They considered that all business should be done openly—that the railways were bound as public carriers to give equal rates—that any combination which favored one firm or one locality at the expense of another was unjust and illegal.

"Mr. Rockefeller's point of view was different. He believed that the 'good of all' was in a combination which would control the business as the South Improvement Company proposed to control it. Such a combination would end at once all the abuses the business suffered. As rebates and special rates were essential to this control, he favored them. Of course Mr. Rockefeller knew that the railroad was a public carrier, and that its charter forbade discrimination. But he knew that the railroads did not pretend to obey the laws governing them, that they regularly granted special rates and rebates to those who had large amounts of freight. That is, you could bargain with the railroads as you could with a man carrying on a strictly private business depending in no way on a public franchise. Moreover, Mr. Rockefeller knew that if he did not get rebates somebody else would; that they were for the wariest, the shrewdest, the most persistent. If somebody was to get rebates, why not he? This point of view was no uncommon one. Many men held it, and felt a sort of scorn, as practical men always do for theorists, when it was contended that the shipper was as wrong in taking rates as the railroads in granting them.

"Thus, on one hand there was an exaggerated sense of personal independence, on the other a firm belief in combination; on one hand a determination to root out the vicious system of rebates practised by the railway, on the other a determination to keep it alive and profit by it. Those theories which the body of oil-men held as vital and fundamental Mr. Rockefeller and his associates either did not comprehend or were deaf to. This lack of comprehension by many men of what seems to other men to be the most obvious principles of justice is not rare. Many men who are widely known as good share it. Mr. Rockefeller was 'good.' There was no more faithful Baptist in Cleveland than he. Every enterprise of that church he had supported liberally from his youth. He gave to its poor. He visited its sick. He wept with its suffering. Moreover, he gave unostentatiously to many outside charities of whose worthiness he was satisfied. He was simple and frugal in his habits. He never went to the theater, never drank wine. He was a devoted husband and he gave much time to the training of his children, seeking to develop in them his own habits of economy and of charity. Yet he was willing to strain every nerve to obtain for himself special and illegal privileges from the railroads which were bound to ruin every man in the oil business not sharing them with him. Religious emotion and sentiments of charity, propriety and self-denial seem to have taken the place in him of notions of justice and regard for the rights of others."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As might be expected, it is taking a long time to wind up that strike at Waterbury.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

It begins to look as if the efforts in Congress to save the fur seals would survive the seals.—*The Baltimore American.*

A new baboon at the New York zoo has been named after the Kaiser. He must be a versatile little fellow.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The statement is made that General Miles left Russia without seeing the Czar. Perhaps the Czar saw him first.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

Evanston women are going ahead to raise money for a library. What has Mr. Carnegie done to deserve this affront?—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

As a delicate compliment to his billionaire grandfather the latest grandson of John D. Rockefeller was born without any hair on his head.—*The Chicago News.*

President Castro says that if he has his way the Powers will all get equal treatment. That doubtless means that they will all get nothing.—*The Chicago News.*

An effort is being made in Chicago to have the street-railways of that city controlled by the council. Well, the old saying is, "turn about is fair play."—*The Atlanta Journal.*

Those gentlemen who declare they will never again darken the doors of the White House evidently feel that the darkening process can be left to others.—*The Washington Post.*

One of the Chicago University professors maintains that every human system is a portable distillery. This will make it possible to arrest Mrs. Nation on a new charge.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

We have made a start in the right direction in the matter of providing adequate pay for the judges of our courts. Some day they may be as well paid as our baseball players and vaudeville artists.—*The Washington Post.*

Emperor William having offered us a statue of Frederick the Great, it is suggested that an appropriate return might be made by sending to Berlin a life-size bronze figure of President Monroe.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"Do I understand you to say, Senator Graft, that you will sustain and support the trusts?" howled the enthusiastic legislator. "You mistake the phrase," said the Senator calmly; "I did not say I would 'support' or 'sustain' trusts; I merely said I would 'hold them up.'"—*The Boston Herald.*

IF WOOD WERE MERCENARY, WHAT A FORTUNE HE COULD MAKE SHOWING HOW TO HANDLE TEDDY!

—*The Chicago News.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN CULTURE.

IT has frequently been asserted during late years that American literature and American culture in general are on the down-grade. But there are many, and those whose word can not be lightly set aside, who hold a different view. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his book, "The Memories of a Hundred Years," is strikingly optimistic in his opinions. He writes:

"My father was a printer. He printed, by the water-power of the Back Bay in Boston, editions of the Bible from stereotype plates. He printed for the owners of such plates many other standard books. He also printed the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, *The Semi-Weekly Advertiser*, and *The Weekly Messenger*. The circulation of these papers was as nothing to the circulation of newspapers in our time; but *The Advertiser* appeared six times and the semi-weekly twice a week. The size of these papers would now be called diminutive, but there were a great many of them. When he died in 1863, I had the curiosity to calculate the number of pages, and even of words, which he had printed, and I satisfied myself that he printed more words in that half-century than would have been found in all the libraries in the world the day the century came in.

"Or compare colleges and schools. Massachusetts has stood as well as any State in arrangements for education. In 1800 she had two colleges, and in both there were hardly 200 students. In the same State there are now 13 colleges, of which the largest has now 5,124 students and teachers, and the smallest, I suppose, 400. The average attendance of collegiate students is probably one hundred times as large as it was then. In more than twenty towns in Massachusetts there are now well-equipped buildings for high schools, each more costly and on a larger scale than any building which Harvard College had when I graduated in 1839.

"In 1775 there were thirty-seven newspapers in the United States. One was published twice a week, the others were all weeklies. It would be an over-estimate if we guessed that the weekly circulation of them all was forty thousand copies. One New York paper now prints more than five hundred thousand copies every day of the three hundred and sixty-five, and every copy contains more of what is called 'matter,' by a certain satire, than any one of the 1775 journals printed in a year. Twenty-two thousand newspapers are now regularly published here.

"The increase in population in the same time is fourteenfold. The census of 1800 showed a population of 5,300,000, that of 1900 showed 75,000,000.

"These fragmentary statements are enough to show that the enlargement of the life, whether of individual men and women or of the country, has advanced in directions which are utterly outside of the mechanism of statistics. Now one does not pretend that reading, writing, and arithmetic are the signs of spiritual life or moral victory. But they are excellent tools for a child of God to handle, and we who are trying to study the century, so as to find out whether the kingdom of God or the chaos of the devil has made headway, may pay some such attention to the tools which men and women have had in hand as the century went by.

"Without counting words or pages, it is enough if you will try to read the publications of 1800. Compare the exhibition which they give of the real life of men and women against what we know of the lives of men and women now, and we shall begin to see how it is that the living men and women of to-day came to control the senseless giants of physical power which in a hundred years God and His children have called into being.

"Among a hundred illustrations, the change in literature is one of the most interesting. Its importance must not be overrated, but it is not to be slightly spoken of.

"It is, for instance, easy to see that whenever an American wanted to enlarge his life and study, he went, of course, to England. It was precisely as Martial went from Spain to Rome. Washington Irving, as soon as he had felt his own power, went in 1804 to the South of Europe. At Rome he made the friendship of Washington Allston, and in eighteen months he had traveled through the continent of Europe. He came back to America and tried to live here, but after eight years, in which he joined in the Salmagundi and published 'Knickerbocker,' he went to Europe again. He then lived there seventeen years. Simply this means that he could not live here. For a man like him, the intellectual, spiritual, esthetic, and literary life of England and the rest of Europe offered advantages, not to say temptations, which America could not offer. That is one instance, which could be multiplied indefinitely, which shows the intellectual desolateness of our own country for the first quarter of a century.

"Joel Barlow, as a matter of course, had published his poem in London. As late as 1821 Alexander Hill Everett published his 'Europe' in London and reprinted it in his own country. The remark of Sydney Smith's, so often cited, 'Who reads an American book?' has been bitterly resented here. But it implied what was substantially true, and it is a convenient enough guide-post to show where the roadway of that time led men. One has only to look at the early American book catalogs and advertisements, say at the droll list which the great house of Harper published in its first five years, to see that in truth there was no important American literature."

MR. SOTHERN'S TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

THE name of Sothern recalls two generations of American actors. During both these generations Joseph Jefferson has been a regnant figure. Mr. E. H. Sothern pays a kindly tribute (in *Leslie's Monthly*, February) to this "stanch veteran of the dramatic profession, whose gentleness has shone for so many years through the characters of 'Rip' and 'Caleb,' 'Mr. Golightly' and artful 'Fighting Bob Acres.'" He says:

"To write of Joseph Jefferson as I have known him . . . must needs be to write with enthusiasm. He represents to-day, as he has represented for a long, long time, that so-styled old school in which a gentle personality, a tender humor, and a genuineness of heart and soul were the chief charms of comedians, and when Florence and Raymond, Owens and E. A. Sothern—as well as many others—were known and loved for their kindly, courteous, and gentle ways None of us seem to have much gentleness nowadays. We all have bicycle faces—hard and set, tense and eager-looking, and suggestive, I fear, of the thought that we have full opinions of our own worth—a fact borne out, I am bound to admit, by some of the advance notices one reads. And well may we ask, What is the matter with the present generation of players? Perhaps, tho, in this day of 'big things,' from the organization of trusts to the staging of plays, it has become necessary to assert oneself more or suffer the humiliation of being thrust into the rear ranks.

"It wasn't so in Jefferson's day. An actor took his art seriously then, and did not depend to such an extent upon scenic embellishments and the graceful exaggerations of the press-man ahead."

The radiance of an art like Jefferson's, Mr. Sothern continues, is "felt with a gratitude that must be a powerful plea for the theater as a good influence everywhere." He writes, in conclusion:

"It is inspiring for other actors to contemplate one of their craft far on in years still holding the affectionate attention of a great people, commanding honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, and all that should accompany old age. And all this without having recourse to sensational sword-fights or special trains, or Carmen kisses or live animals on the stage, or rows in public places—even without denouncing other actors. Just the reward of practising the gentle art of acting—and what a gentle art it is—when practised by gentle folk. Jefferson's 'Rip' is a book of poems. I am quite sure people will remember a look, or a wink, or a smile of his lips, when they will be quite unable to recall many now familiar verses.

"The quality that breathes of poetry and tenderness in painting, or writing, or acting must have the true ring of simplicity. The ease of execution which alone makes all art natural comes from a devotion to the work which many of us can command; but this other thing, this poetic spirit, is a gift and one not often

given. How many try hard enough—but yet can never be tender or true or simple on the stage? 'He is clever—but cold. She is brilliant, but she does not move me at all.' One often hears this. And that very man or woman has been sobbing bitterly, shedding real tears, feeling the scene to the heart of them. Why can't they convey that gift to the auditor then?

"Or people say, 'I can't laugh at that man, he's trying too hard to be funny.' The poor man feels the humor of his lines, why can't he make the audience laugh?

"The actor must make the observer feel his exhibition of feeling. The whole victory does not consist in putting on a suit of strange-looking clothes and an outlandish wig. The outward and visible sign is nothing without the inward and spiritual grace.

"The art of Joseph Jefferson does not strike you in the face and demand your approval or your life. It reaches out across the footlights and puts its arms about your neck, draws you close to its heart, and comforts you. And well might we borrow a thought from the master of literature and declare that his life is gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature may proclaim to all the world that her pride, her love, and her respect for such a man will live through all eternity."

CONTEMPORARY FRENCH FICTION.

THE charge is often made against French fiction that it deals too exclusively with questions of sentiment and passion, and that it gives to these questions an importance out of all proportion to their actual influence upon life. M. Edouard Rod, the well-known French critic, is compelled to admit that this charge has a basis in truth. He writes (in *The Booklover's Magazine*, January):

"It is a fact that during a long period the French novel has selected as its favorite theme questions of sentiment, passion, or married life, and that in many of its most successful specimens the utmost care has been devoted to the portrayal of love, the psychological disturbances which accompany it, and the social or personal disasters which it occasions. To give but a few recent examples, among the host of others, I will mention: 'L'Idylle Tragique' and 'Le Fantôme,' by Paul Bourget (and almost all preceding novels by this author); 'Le Jardin Secret' and 'L'Heureux Ménage,' by Marcel Prévost; 'Le Calvaire,' by Mirbeau; 'Henriette,' that little masterpiece by Coppée; 'Peints par Eux-Mêmes,' by Paul Hervieu; 'La Cendre,' by Vandérem; 'Le Stérile Sacrifice,' by André Gladès; 'L'Oiseau d'Orage,' by Marcelle Tinayre; 'Comme une Rose,' by Ernest Tissot; 'Chair et Marbre,' by S. Cornut.

M. EDOUARD ROD,
French critic and lecturer, who exerts an important influence in French politics.

"To understand this tendency of the French novel let us recall that it is the very essence of tradition. From its very beginning and in its most flourishing epochs, French literature has been especially devoted to the observation of passion and to the delineation of character. Now it is very evident that love is the 'romantic' passion *par excellence*, and that if the period of love does not fill the lifetime of man, nor even that of woman, it is at least the period in which characters stand out in clearest relief.

"At an epoch when the novel was still considered a work of an inferior order, our great tragedians were advancing with incomparable brilliancy in the path which contemporary novelists still follow; all Racine's secular tragedies turn on love. And the novel of character—the branch of the novel most essentially French—is in the final analysis only the continuation of the tragedies, whose episodic character and simplicity it keeps, whose regular and methodical development it tends to reproduce. This filiation seems to me to be incontestable, and explains in itself the leading tendency of the French novel."

M. Rod proceeds to point out, however, that side by side with the novel of character has always existed "the novel of manners and morals," and that "within the last few years the novel of manners and morals has been developed to such an extent that it occupies a still more important place than the novel of character in the *ensemble* of present-day literature in France." We quote further:

"Perhaps the cause of this fact may be partly attributed to the naturalism of Zola, who has always shown more interest in masses than in individuals; perhaps also to the recent growth of thought and democratic institutions; and again to the arduousness of the struggle for existence, which is daily becoming more complicated, more violent, and consequently more fertile in dramatic events. Since the industrial and commercial transformation is curtailing the part played by sentiment in real life, which is becoming more and more devoted to action, it is natural that this part should be curtailed in literature as well, for literature is always to a certain degree the reflection of reality.

"At any rate the fact is undeniable. Side by side with the novels of love and sentiment, of which I have cited a few examples, I might mention a much larger number of novels worthy of attention, turning on subjects of an entirely different order, and in which love plays but a very minor rôle. Such are the novels in which the brothers Paul and Victor Marguerite outline the tragic pictures of the war of 1870 ('Le Désastre' and 'Les Tronçons du Glaive'); those of Maurice Barrès, who narrates the intrigues of recent politics with a certain paucity of plot but with great strength and salience ('Les Déracinés,' 'L'Appel au Soldat'); the satirical novels of Léon Daudet, whose acidity has sometimes been likened to that of Swift ('Les Morticoles'); the novels with so cial tendencies ('Daniel Valgraive') of the brothers J. H. Rosny, to whom we are also indebted for those 'prehistoric' novels of such singular savor ('Vamireh,' 'Eyirmah'); the vast compositions of Paul Adam, so full of detail ('La Force,' 'L'Ame des Foules'); the two best novels of Marcel Prévost ('Frédérique' and 'Léa'); the vigorous books of Edouard Estaunié ('L'Empreinte' and 'Le Ferment'); the novels of R. Bazin, full of such penetrating charm ('La Terre qui Meurt,' 'De Toute son Ame'); the political or administrative scenes of G. Lecomte ('Le Valet,' 'Le Carton Vert'); the rustic novels of Pouvillon ('Jean-de-Jeanne,' 'Les Antibel'); the rural novels of André Theuriet ('Sauvageonne'); and the business novels of Masson-Forestier ('Remords d'Avocat')."

During recent years France has witnessed something like a revival of the historical novel, and of the philosophical and satirical tale which the eighteenth century delighted in. These tendencies are illustrated in the writings of such authors as Maurice Maindron, André Lichtenberger, Paul Fort, Anatole France, and Henri de Régnier. M. Rod concludes:

"I believe that the novel of manners and morals with social tendencies, and the corresponding drama, is the most interesting product of our age. There must, in fact, be a sort of harmony between the men and women of each period and the characters of its literature. Now it seems as if the period on which we are entering must be democratic, industrial, commercial, and scientific, rather than esthetic or philosophical. With the breadth of its frame, the pliancy it admits of, the public to which it speaks, the novel of manners and morals seems marvelously suited to a society so constructed.

"Certain people claim nowadays that the novel has passed its zenith. I believe, on the contrary, that it is still capable of a long continuing development, and that its influence will but increase. After all, the novel is the only truly democratic form of literature: thus the probable future of our society seems to hold in reserve for it a glorious destiny."—*Translation made for* THE BOOKLOVER'S MAGAZINE.

TENNYSON RECONSIDERED.

SIR ALFRED LYALL tells us in his new book on Tennyson that he has aimed "to combine a short biography of the English poet with "a running commentary on his poems as they illustrate his intellectual habit and the circumstances of his life." With few other poets, it may be said, would such a mode of treatment promise more signal success. It will be remembered that Tennyson had a special distaste for matters of purely personal revelation which make so large a part of modern biography. "We know already," says Sir Alfred, "what he really was; we are aware of his susceptibilities; and by respecting them with the deference which they would command were Tennyson alive we shall best honor the memory of an illustrious Englishman and a true and noble poet." Such restraint, in the opinion of some of the critics, has tended to mar the biographical excellence of the work. Mr. Bliss Carman declares (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*): "I must say that I can not care very greatly for a biography that does not come nearer to the core of the man than this. For biography, like all art, has for its purpose the presentation of personality."

SIR ALFRED LYALL,
The author of a new study of Tennyson's poetry.

This volume, the fifth of the new "English Men of Letters" series, contains much discriminating criticism that will aid the reader to a better understanding of Tennyson. The author states it as his opinion that "Tennyson's war poetry is not equal to his poetry of peace. One may add that neither irony nor fierce invective suits Tennyson's genius very well; they carry him too near the perilous domain of rhetoric. It is to the lays of love and heartrending lamentation in 'Maud,' with their combined intensity and refinement, that unqualified praise may be accorded for their romantic grace and soft cadences, in which the melody seems inseparable from the meaning."

In another place he says: "That Tennyson, the mystical romancer, the dreamer of fair women, should also have written spirited verses full of rude and quaint humor, sometimes too redolent of the soil, is a notable example of his versatility." Proceeding to a consideration of Tennyson's pastorals, Sir Alfred Lyall writes:

"These poems aim at and do not fall short of the 'simplicity of diction' which Wordsworth affirmed he had introduced into English verse as the proper medium for rendering the elementary feelings of the country-folk, and showing the poetic aspect of common things. Wordsworth's principle, as explained in his Preface to the 'Lyrical Ballads,' was to choose incidents and situations of rural life, and to describe them as far as possible in the language really used by the people, purified indeed from grossness and uncouth provincialisms. Good prose, he maintained, was the proper vehicle for this kind of poetry; his object was to clothe the thoughts and characters in plain close-fitting words, adapting the speech to the situation. It was not difficult for Coleridge to prove, in the well-known criticism that is to be found in his 'Biographia Literaria,' that language so purified was very different from the true vulgar tongue—that Wordsworth, in fact, used good plain English vivified and elevated poetically, and was at his worst in the lines which came nearest to commonplace rustic conversation. Moreover, Wordsworth, tho he did good service in discarding finally the old conventional pastoral, diverged habitually into philosophic reflections that were manifestly and intentionally out of keeping with his rustic characters. In his two poems of 'The May Queen' and 'The Grandmother' Tennyson makes no pretense of imitating the language of his villagers; his object is to translate their genuine feelings poetically; he simplifies his diction and strips it of superfluous ornament; but no man knew better that real idiomatic vernacular is a very different thing. What this is, and the use that can be made of it, he has shown separately. He does not relate a story and moralize upon it, as Wordsworth usually did; he exhibits dramatic impersonations that portray the homely joys and griefs of the peasantry, that show how they act and what they say in language that is nevertheless refined, correct, and vivid, and in a style which is the poet's own."

Perhaps the most interesting portion of Sir Alfred's work is that which deals with Tennyson's philosophy of life. He points out that the irresoluteness of his religious sense stayed with him until the end. His faith never found a secure resting-place. The shade which perpetually hung over his brooding mind had become darker in the late evening of his days.

"The tremendous expansion of the scientific record in these latter days seems to have affected Tennyson like a sentence of inflexible predestination, overshadowing his delight in the world's glories by a foreknowledge of its inevitable doom. The vision which unrolled itself before his imagination, of the blind mechanical evolution of a world 'dark with griefs and graves,' of human energy squandered on a planet that is passing from fire to frost, evidently fascinated his mind more and more, and possessed it with dismay. That mankind and their works must perish, slowly or suddenly, leaving not a wrack behind, has been the warning of all religions, the foundation of all beliefs in a future life; the poem of 'Vastness' gives the same warning in the terms of science, but without the same clear note of intrepidity, or of confidence in revealed promises. Yet Tennyson has his antidote to despair. Amid the general shipwreck of positive creeds, formal theologies, political and philosophic systems, all of them seeming powerless to affect man's ultimate destiny, we have gleams of spiritual illumination seen on the distant horizon; we have a profound faith in the moral direction of cosmic laws, in a spiritual basis of all being, in a kinship and affinity between the spiritual element in man and the divine soul which moves the universe."

HENRY G. MARQUAND AS AN AMERICAN ART PATRON.

THE recent sale in New York of the late Henry G. Marquand's art possessions, while it represented, in its outward aspect, simply the auctioning of the household effects of a private citizen, is yet regarded as an event of national significance. "Sooner or later," observes Mr. Ernest Knaufft, of New York, "every one of the two thousand articles disposed of may become an object-lesson for American art workers." Mr. Knaufft says further (in the American *Review of Reviews*, February):

"Men of discernment can see in the proclivities of certain of our rich men to form art collections an incalculable benefit to the American artisans and art manufacturers of the future. For they see that art patrons like Mr. Walters, of Baltimore; Mr. Layton, of Milwaukee; Mr. Corcoran, of Washington; Mr. Searles, in San Francisco; Messrs. Morgan and Vanderbilt, of New York, and hundreds of others who have donated small collections to art-galleries like the Art Institute in Chicago, the art academies of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and the art museums of New York and Boston, in their act of obtaining masterpieces of art of the past from Europe are performing a most salutary function in the education of public taste. . . . . .

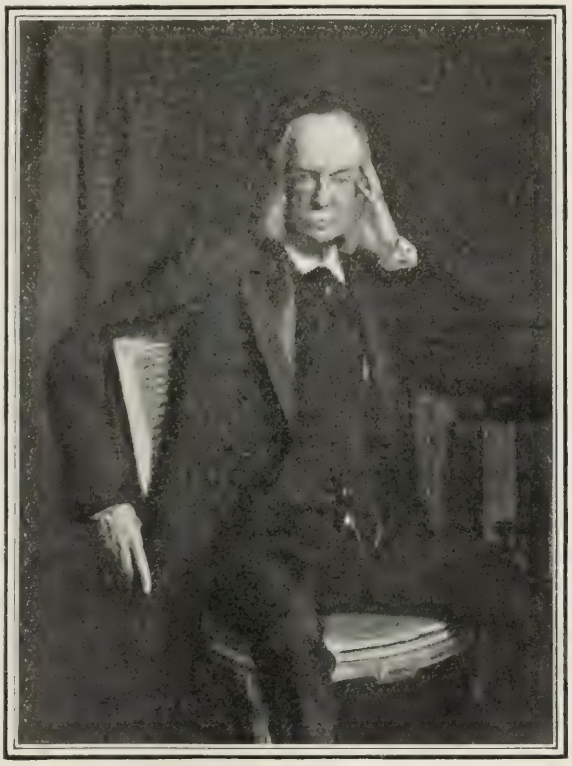
"Mr. Marquand's beneficence upon the American art worker was by no means wholly the indirect one that accrues from the distribution throughout the country of his collection sold last month. His memory demands an inscription in the hall of fame

SCREEN OR RETABLE FOR ALTAR,
By Leonard Limousin, dated 1543. Sold for $26,000.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY, LOUIS XV. PERIOD.
Episode from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." Sold for $15,000.

of art patrons because of his interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was president from 1889 to the time of his death, 1902, and to which he presented the superb collection of old masters which hangs in Gallery No. 6, designated as 'The Marquand Room.' Here is Rembrandt's superfine 'Portrait of a Man,' Van Dyck's elegant figure of 'James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox,' vivid portraits by Frans Hals, Velasquez, and Terburg, and valuable examples of Van Dyck, Metsu, Cuyp, and Van der Meer of Delft. There are, besides, in the sculpture-halls and in other galleries rare art objects donated by Mr. Marquand, that attest his concern for the welfare of the museum.

"Henry Gurdon Marquand was born in New York, April 11, 1819; he was educated at Pittsfield, Mass., and was for twenty years manager of his brother's real-estate interests, and later, for ten years, a banker. He was president of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Besides his gifts to the Metropolitan Museum, he presented a chapel and (with Robert Bonner) a gymnasium to Princeton University; with his brother, he gave a pavilion to Bellevue Hospital."



HENRY G. MARQUAND.
From the painting by John S. Sargent.

Mr. Marquand's collection realized the enormous total of $706,019. The largest price for a single article was $38,000, this sum being paid for a royal Persian rug of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. There are, it is said, only six such rugs in the world. Alma-Tadema's painting, "Homer," brought $30,000, and his smaller picture, "Amo Te, Ama Me," $10,600. A piano designed and decorated by the same artist was sold for $8,000. John Hoppner's portrait of Mrs. Gwynn went for $22,200. Two of the most precious objects in the collection were a Limousin "Screen or Retable for an Altar" (1543) showing twenty-one figures in blue, red, and gold; and a Gobelin tapestry (Louis XV. period), entitled "Jerusalem Delivered." The former brought $26,000, the latter $15,000. The sum of $42,885 was realized on

"A READING FROM HOMER." (Alma Tadema.) Sold for $30,000.
Photographs from Private Collection of Mr. Thomas E. Kirby.

engravings, silver, and cabinet objects; $26,938 on vases and Japanese lacquers; and $22,637 on Chinese porcelains.

The New York *Sun* comments:

"The Marquand sale is the most successful sale of the class of objects represented in Mr. Marquand's collection which has been held in New York. The great Mary Jane Morgan sale of 1886 went well beyond the million-dollar mark in its total receipts, but were it held to-day it would be pronounced unhesitatingly a freak sale, exactly as the collection itself was made up of freak purchases by its lavish and erratic owner.

"For the sale of Henry Gurdon Marquand's collection to reach a total of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars is a distinction which will make this sale memorable in art annals not only here but abroad.

"The eager bidding and the high prices went a step further in marking the no longer disputable fact that New York is one of the great art centers of the world. Instead of American collectors and dealers having to go abroad for rare treasures, European dealers have been obliged to come here to make purchases to carry home with them; and they have many times bid in vain when they have made their most liberal offers.

"Another lesson which the Marquand sale has taught, which there are evidences that people needful of information have taken to heart, is that it is not to a dealer's profit to malign the treasures of an art collector's possessions, with the dubious aim of obtaining choice objects below their value.

"The Marquand sale has shown that Americans have the taste and the money to take works of art such as Mr. Marquand got together at prices which will prevent all but a few of them going out of the country."

PESSIMISM OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

MANY have attempted to explain the intense pessimism of Russian literature, but none has yet succeeded in solving the problem satisfactorily. Even that versatile French littérateur M. de Vogué, in analyzing the work of the Russian novelist Chekhoff, is somewhat astonished at the rather monotonous tendency of Russian literature during the last forty years. "With the freedom of the serfs," he asserts, "society had the right to demand cheerful sentiments from its authors; but, instead, the opposite resulted. The gloomy spirit has enwrapped Russian life more and more. Forty years have passed since then, but the new writers have become more venomous and more gloomy." The Russian critics themselves are at a loss to understand the pessimistic spirit of their literature, if we may judge from a recent discussion in the St. Petersburg *Novosti*. In an article in that paper entitled "The Pessimism of Authors and the Optimism of Critics," M. Engelhardt observes that Chekhoff and his many imitators, who picture Russian society as a "graveyard filled with bodies of prematurely buried people," bring nothing new to Russian literature. They are simply the latest mouthpieces of the deeply ingrained pessimism of Russian life. He writes further:

"For the last forty years there has not appeared one writer who pictured life in different colors. Pomjalowsky, Levitoff, Uspensky, Garhsin, Chekhoff, and Maxim Gorky—all show us a cemetery; their heroes are either the spiritually dead, the living dead, or those thrown overboard—people cast off by society. Moreover, writers of the last epoch—Turgéneff in his later works, Count Tolstoy after the writing of 'Anna Karénina'—give us the self-same picture.

"In essence, Uspensky's pictures of Russian life do not differ from those of Chekhoff. In vain did Uspensky seek a living person. He found only people whose 'souls had been eaten out,' only Chekhoff heroes. But Uspensky injected life into his pictures, gave hope for the future, and created whole sociological theories. His creations did not produce such a hopeless impression as the works of Chekhoff—cold, apathetic, entirely objective.

"An artist can infuse even into somber pictures elements of hope and the promise of a better future. Chekhoff does not find such elements in Russian society. His productions embrace all strata of Russian society—from the 'intellectuals' to the peasants and factory workmen—yet everywhere appear the same gatherings of paralytics, the spiritually lost and the morally weak—superfluous people.

"And others are not better. Maxim Gorky is a writer of a temperament quite different from that of Uspensky or Chekhoff; and what does he paint? In essence the very same picture. Not in tramps are to be found elements of progress and regeneration. These are elements renounced and cast off by life. The more, positive types end in idiocy like Fóma, or in impotent wickedness and drunkenness like Ezhov. . . . Who remain? Unconscious 'Darwinians' of different colors and species. It is rather characteristic that when Gorky tried to create a positive type not a 'Darwinian' (muzhik), there issued forth something in the order of the reasoner of our old writers. Instead of a living thing, the result was a manikin so clumsy that the author himself cast it aside unfinished.

"The cheerlessness of Chekhoff's pictures is explained sometimes by their fragmentary style and brokenness. He draws separate bits of life, which can not be combined to form one picture. Life as a whole is by no means so dark and monotonously weary as it seems when examined in details. It is necessary to rise somewhat above it and to grasp it more widely. And yet, when we turn to such a complete, general picture as Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' what do we find? . . . This romance should be called not 'Resurrection,' but 'Burial.' Tolstoy has placed us in a coffin, nailed down the lid, and lowered it into the grave."

It is evident, continues the writer, that the pessimism of Russian literature can not be explained by accidental or personal reasons, such as the temperament of any given writer or the frame of mind he is in at a certain moment. The universal and unchangeable character of this phenomenon excludes the possibility of such explanations. He adds:

"If all our writers picture life in 'dark-black' colors, they do so because they are unable to draw any other picture. They are unable for the reason that they fail to find joy or brightness in life.

"It is not rational to look for the appearance of a cheerful writer who would show us different pictures. If such a writer should arise, possessed of real artistic talent, he could but show us that which he finds in actual life, and a forty-year test of authors of different characters, temperaments, tendencies, and views has already shown us that, ...

"My main purpose is to call attention to the fact that all our writers picture life in essentially the same way. Therefore their pictures must have a basis in life. I presume that to artists life is more intelligible than to other people.

"It is therefore unjust to accuse any one author of pessimism; it is also inconsistent to attempt to explain this fact with groundless reasons, and it is useless to say that life is not so dark as it is painted. There is no room for optimism. The optimist must give notice: 'All our writers suffer from blindness. To correctly draw Russian life one must be an artisan and not an artist. Talent causes our writers to make an untruthful portrayal of life.' Who would believe this?"

Another writer in the *Novosti*—A. Skabichevski—goes even further. The gloomy tendencies in Russian literature he traces back to a period antedating that mentioned by M. de Vogué and Engelhardt. Lermontoff, Griboyedoff, Gogol, Pushkin—in fact all the leading Russian writers—are accused of literary pessimism. But then, asks M. Skabichevski, are not all realists, of whatever country, pessimists?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIRST BOOKWORM: "How do you like these popular novels that the publishers are now printing so many million copies of?"
SECOND BOOKWORM: "Can't say. They never last long enough for me to get a taste."—*The Bookman.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WILL-POWER IN EVOLUTION.

HAS a conscious being anything to say about his own progress in evolution? M. Marey, the French expert on animal movement, thinks that recent experiments indicate that men, and even the lower animals, are not altogether passive instruments in the hands of nature in the upward trend of their development. He believes that their own desires and strivings may influence their course. In other words, he goes back to an earlier school of evolution than that of Darwin—that thought of by Emerson when he wrote that—

> Striving to be man, the worm
> Mounts through all the spires of form.

According to those who consider themselves strict Darwinians, the "striving" has nothing to do with it, nor can any acquired characteristic become by inheritance part of the permanent heritage of the race. M. Marey points out, in a recent article in the *Revue Scientifique*, that modern biology is master of numerous new and powerful methods of investigation, such as instantaneous photography and the mechanical registration of physiological facts like muscular contraction, the flow of the blood, or the speed of the nerve-current. By chronophotography, in which method M. Marey himself was a pioneer, many interesting laws have been brought out, and among them, as he claims, that if an organ is forced to do its work in unaccustomed conditions, it will change its form or adapt itself to its environment, and that this change can be transmitted by heredity. This is the much-disputed question of the inheritance of acquired characters. But M. Marey does not claim that all such characters can be inherited; only those that arise, to begin with, in brain or nerve action—there must be a psychological element in the change. Without quoting at length from the writer's description of the experiments that he thinks established this view, we quote his concluding paragraphs, which are as follows:

"In all species of animals, when we know the nature of the movements of locomotion we can foresee the form, the curvature, and the extent of the articular surfaces. These forms are exactly what friction would produce on a surface capable of yielding to it.

"Thus, the muscle, the organ of production of mechanical force in living creatures, fixes the form of the bony skeleton, adapting its different parts to the best execution of the functional movements. Simple laws govern these adaptations; they enable us to understand, predict, and bring about experimentally changes of form of the organs, by modifying their function.

"The muscle itself regulates its volume and form by the acts that it habitually produces. But in doing this it only obeys in its turn; for it is subject to a ruling power, that of the nervous system. It is in the nervous centers that the muscular movements are conceived, willed, brought about, and regulated.

"Now whatever we may think of the initiative of the nervous system, it is certain that the desire to live and to perpetuate the race governs in living beings most of the acts that they accomplish. By incessant nagging, the nervous system makes itself master of the muscles, imposes new acts upon them, and consequently alters their forms.

"So when zoologists find in certain marine creatures, such as the whales, the characteristics belonging to the mammals with appearances that resemble those of fishes, they have regarded these strange beings as ancient terrestrial mammals, which, finding that in the sea food was more easily procured, became swimmers and divers. This new mode of life modified their organs, leaving only vestiges of those that were no longer of use, and developing the others, adapting them to the necessities of aquatic life. Does not this logical conception of the transformist naturalists find its complete confirmation in the experiments that have been described?

"But in attempting to prove the hereditary transmission of acquired characters, the final desideratum of the doctrine, special difficulties present themselves. Time alone can furnish such proof, for we must follow for long years the animals experimented upon."

Experiments of this kind, M. Marey tells us, have been undertaken by himself and his assistants, who will follow a succession of animals for generation after generation, and endeavor to see, by the most careful comparison, whether acquired variations are transmitted and accumulated. He has no doubt, he says, that these experiments will be successful in dissipating all doubt of the transmissibility of acquired characters. Previous attempts in the same direction were not properly directed, he thinks, as, for instance, when animals were mutilated and their offspring examined for some trace of the mutilation. Of this M. Marey says:

"The mutilation of an individual does not adapt it to new functions. The real adaptation requires a chain of physiologic acts in which the nervous system is the prime mover and commands the series of acts that modify the organs. The remarkable experiments of Brown-Séquard have already shown that lesions of the nervous centers or the nerves bring about consecutively modifications of the muscles and of the bones, and that these modifications are transmissible: he was able to follow them for several generations.

"We need now to ascertain in addition whether, apart from all mutilation of the nervous system, a continued effort of the will-power of the animal will produce similar effects. As far as our race is concerned, the vestiges of primitive man show how much we differ from these vanished ancestors. We have altered by evolution, and we shall continue so to alter, like everything else in existence.

"Shall we yield passively to the current that carries us along? It would seem that in the light of natural science we shall discern better and better in what consists the physical, intellectual, and social perfection of our race, and that this light will aid us in pursuing and in hastening by our efforts the realization of our ideal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELF-ACCUSATION.

SENSATIONAL murders or other notorious crimes are often followed by the appearance of persons who offer to give themselves up to the police on the ground that they are the culprits. In *La Semaine Médicale*, M. Dupré has published an interesting study of such self-accusers from the medico-legal standpoint, which is thus abstracted in *The British Medical Journal*:

"These persons are regarded by the author either as insane or as suffering from some form of mental disequilibrium which brings them to the borderland of insanity, and various types are recognized of the auto-accuser. . . . In the melancholiac, says M. Dupré, the general feeling of misery and depression is combined with ideas of unworthiness and wickedness; the patient condemns himself or herself for having committed sins, including 'the unpardonable sin,' until his belief grows into a fixed and permanent delusion. The majority of such patients of the female class accuse themselves of infanticide or having caused shame and disgrace to their children. The mental attitude of the self-accusing melancholiac is sincere, anxious, and repentant. Self-accusation in 'degenerates' with weak and ill-balanced minds may be developed as a curious and bizarre mental process. The desire of such persons is often to pose as the hero of some extraordinary romance, wonderful achievement, or astounding crime. The mental atmosphere is in such cases lucid, conscious, vain, and mendacious. Degenerates with mental weakness may become self-accusers by allowing their minds to dwell on crimes or misdeeds which have aroused public attention but have not as yet been traced to the authors thereof. These persons seem to have the faculty—partly born of ignorance, partly of a weak imagination, and partly of an abnormal susceptibility to 'suggestion'—of developing delusive ideas with great facility, as, for example, in the case of many persons who from time to time have given themselves up as Vacher or Jack the Ripper. Degenerates with moral deficiency invent romances and weave lies most plausibly. In some cases the auto-accu-

sation follows upon the development of mental obsessions and delusions of slow evolution, in which case the existing mental anomaly (psychopathy) is complicated with melancholia, hypochondriasis, or definite obsessions. Alcoholic degenerates are especially prone to become self-accusers. In hysteria self-accusation is extremely rare, but accusation of others—often highly colored and specious—is not uncommon."

A NEW THEORY OF VOLCANIC ACTION.

A SUGGESTION that may throw light on some hitherto unsolved mysteries of volcanoes has recently been made by M. A. Rossel before the Swiss Society of Natural Sciences. The considerations offered by him are based, says the *Revue Scientifique*, on experiments with the electric furnace, which have opened a new horizon for the explanation of chemical combination. The high temperatures obtainable in this furnace have made possible the preparation of hitherto unknown minerals, and the discovery of new properties. Says the writer:

"Thus a quartz crystal heated in the electric furnace at the relatively low temperature produced by 70 volts and 400 to 500 ampères, is completely volatilized; it is even easy to vaporize lime, magnesia, and in general all compounds containing oxygen, such as silicates, carbonates, etc.

"Nevertheless, these may undergo a process of reduction; when we heat in the electric furnace silica with alumina, carbon, iron, etc., new refractory substances are formed, which remain in the furnace while the oxygen is disengaged in the gaseous state. These stable compounds are carbids, silicids, phosphids, etc., which resist high temperature, but are all decomposable by water.

"If we apply this reaction to the formation of the earth by cooling, we must admit that the first minerals produced were compounds of elements . . . free from oxygen. These minerals remained in this condition, forming the first terrestrial stratum, until circumstances permitted the formation of water or water vapor; as soon as they came in contact with this, a very active reaction must have taken place, whose result was the formation of oxids—lime, alumina, magnesia, etc., together with inflammable gases, whose combustion then gave rise to other reactions. . . . . .

"There were thus formed, on the one hand, earthy metallic oxids, and, on the other, the oxids that form the acids of the important earths—silicic and carbonic acids. The explanation of the formation of the silicates and carbonates is hence not far to seek.

"Now we may apply what precedes to the explanation of certain volcanic phenomena.

"The earth cools progressively. This cooling gives rise to folds in the terrestrial crust and fissures may result. Through these fissures water is introduced and minerals containing water of hydration may penetrate to a great depth. Then very energetic chemical reactions take place, producing gases that will burn in air, and also metallic oxids. These reactions may cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

"In any case, M. Rossel regards it as certain that if the earth has reached its present state by progressive cooling, and if the interior of the globe is now at a sufficiently high temperature to volatilize oxygenated bodies, oxygen should be entirely wanting at these depths. The oxygen will all be found at the surface of the globe, in the atmosphere and in combination in water and oxygenated minerals, which are all decomposed volcanic ashes. It would then seem inexact to say that the globe is composed of about four-fifths oxygen and one-fifth other elements. Besides, this hypothesis is not in harmony with what is known of the earth's specific gravity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sahara-Dust in Switzerland.—Some dust that fell in Switzerland last year was thought to have come from the eruption of Mount Pelée in Martinique, and Forel, the eminent geologist, was asked to examine it. He has recently published his report on the nature and probable origin of this material. The first series of specimens, collected in May at Berne, Morges, Lausanne, and other places, has, according to the writer, an indigenous origin. Says *Cosmos*:

"The dust in question has no analogy with that of Martinique; it comes wholly from Switzerland. The same is true of the dust collected at the time of a dust-fall at Frauenfeld in June. The fall of August, noted at Monthey, Aigle, Morges, and at the Glacier du Géant was not of local origin, but it did not come from Martinique. It has all the characteristics of Sahara sand, which often comes over into Europe, especially in Italy and Sicily. A very notable fall took place on March 11, 1901, in these countries, but the sand went still farther north; it was collected in the Tyrol, and even in Denmark. The fall of August, 1902, was not particularly abundant, but it was sufficient to cover several glaciers, like that of the Géant on Mont Blanc, with a thin brick-yellow layer, which altered the color of the ice visibly, to a practised eye. So the ashes of Martinique have not been traced to Switzerland—such is M. Forel's conclusion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NECESSITY THE MOTHER OF INVENTION IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

THE old adage has had another illustration recently in a speech made by George Westinghouse at a dinner given by him in London (January 9) to a large company of British railway managers, financiers, and scientists. According to Mr. Westinghouse, our short-handedness in this country is responsible for our great use of labor-saving machinery. We had not enough men to do our work, so we had to devise some method of doing it without them. Said Mr. Westinghouse, as reported in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago):

"In America we have always been short-handed with regard to labor. We have been obliged to find methods whereby one man may accomplish the work of two or three men as compared with your practise here. We have had the best men from Europe: Englishmen, Germans, French, everybody—skilled men, highly trained men, as well as laboring men; we have combined their experience with our own, coupled it with our necessities, and have thus accomplished results unattainable in a country like this, where you have more labor than you can well keep employed.

"As an illustration of what has been accomplished by the use of electricity in a great industry, I may cite the Homestead Mills of the Carnegie Company . . . where they produce with about 4,000 men three times as much steel as the Krupp works produce with 15,000 men. The results are simply wonderful. You can start there to-day, in a building containing steel-melting furnaces, and you will there see three men mounted on a car with the charging apparatus which is moved and operated by electricity. With a few movements of this ingenious contrivance three men charge twenty furnaces, which prior to the use of electricity would have required the labor of over 200 men.

"I took some English friends to Homestead. Mr. Schwab, after guiding us through several departments, said: 'I will now show you where we turn out 750 tons of plate girders per day.' The mill was in the shape of an 'L.' We went into the short end of the 'L' where the furnaces were fed by natural gas, of course requiring no stokers. The end at which we entered had a rather low roof, and there was in sight a contrivance like a battering-ram in front of the furnaces; two workmen were sitting down eating their dinners near by; no one else was present. I thought: Mr. Schwab has made a mistake, he has asked us to see a mill that is not in operation.' But we went through the mill, which was about 200 feet long; and suddenly we heard a rattle and then saw a truck approaching loaded with a big ingot. No one touched the truck or the ingot. The load came to a platform, the crane overhead dropped a pair of tongs and quickly put the ingot on the roller-table, and as it moved to the great rolls, it was automatically kept in place. The adjusting screws of the rolls were turned by little electric motors, and not a man in that house did a bit of work. It was just as easy as what you are doing now—looking on! We went back to the furnaces. There was a fifteen-year-old boy seated in a little place called the 'pulpit.' He was able, merely by the movement

of levers, to open at will any of the furnace-doors and move the car along. And we saw this car come in front of a furnace and the charging machine approach, and take out of the open furnace a hot ingot which was dropped on the car and moved off to its work. There was this boy doing absolutely no hard work, and his mill was turning out 750 tons of steel-plate each day. My English friends said: 'England has no chance in competition with such methods.'

"Now all this sort of thing came about in America because of our necessities. We hadn't men enough to do our work. There was a premium in favor of those who could invent machines to work and thus supply the deficiency."

A NEW LAW OF HEREDITY.

THAT a child resembles in some degree each of its parents we all know. We generally express this by saying that the offspring is intermediate in character between its parents and that a hybrid race is intermediate between the parent races. This, however, is not the way to put it, if we are to credit a law or formula that has been attracting attention among biologists. This law, tho deduced and stated in 1865 by Mendel, an Austrian abbé, was buried until recently in the records of a local scientific society. Mendel believed that his experiments showed that hybrid offspring behave in a definite way, each parental 'character' (that is, each mark or attribute) reappearing in definite numerical ratio; he considered that each character remains pure in the hybrid offspring, and that true intermediates do not occur. Writing in *The Independent* (New York), Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, the eminent authority on horticulture, gives the following description of Mendel's results and their meaning. The experiments were performed on the ordinary garden-pea, and the shape of the seed was chosen for observation. Says Professor Bailey:

"The seed-shape characters were roundness and angularity—the former being the 'smooth' pea of gardeners and the latter the 'wrinkled' pea. Let us suppose that 25 flowers on round-seeded plants were cross-pollinated in the summer of 1900 with pollen from angular-seeded plants, or *vice versa*, and that an average of four seeds formed in each pod. With the death of the parent plants the old generation ended, and the 100 seeds that matured in 1900—the year in which the cross was made—began the next generation, and these 100 seeds are hybrids. Now all these 100 seeds were round. Roundness in this case is 'dominant.' These seeds are sown in the spring of 1901. If each seed be supposed to give rise to four seeds—or 400 in all—this next generation of seeds (produced in 1901) will show 300 round and 100 angular seeds. That is, the other seed-shape now appears in one-fourth of all the progeny; this character is said to have been 'recessive' in the first hybrid generation. If the 100 angular seeds, or recessives, are sown in 1902 it will be found that all the progeny will be angular-seeded or will 'come true'; and this occurs in all succeeding generations, provided no crossing takes place. If the 300 round seeds, or dominants, are sown in the spring of 1902, it will be found that they behave as before, one-fourth giving rise to recessives and three-fourths to dominants, and this occurs in all succeeding generations provided no crossing takes place. When these three-fourths of dominants are again sown, however, it is found that one-third of them remain constantly dominants and two-thirds split again into dominants and recessives in the proportion of three to one. That is, there is constantly appearing one-fourth part that are recessives, one-fourth part that are constant dominants, and one-half part that are dominants to all appearances, but which in the next generation break up again into dominants and recessives. This one-half part that breaks up into the two characters are the true hybrids; but they are hybrids only in the sense that they hold each of the two parental characteristics—roundness and angularity—in their purity and not as blends or intermediates; and these two characteristics reappear in all succeeding generations in a definite mathematical ratio. . . . . .

"This formula for the hybrids is Mendel's law. In words it may be expressed as follows: Differentiating characters in plants reappear in their purity and in mathematical regularity in the second and succeeding hybrid offspring of these plants: the mathematical law is that each character separates in each of these generations in one-fourth of the progeny and thereafter remains true. In concise figures it is expressed as follows:

1D : 2DR : 1R

1D and 1R comes true, but DR breaks up again into dominants and recessives in the ratio of 3 to 1.

"Mendel found that this mathematical law holds for the other characters that he studied, as well as for the seed-shape. He did not conclude, however, that it holds good for all plants, but left the subject for further investigation."

Mendel attempted to account for this result by a theory of what he called "gametic purity," according to which hybridity follows a law of regularity of averages, the paternal and maternal elements combining according to mathematical probability. Where the two elements are of like character the progeny is constant; when they are unlike it is inconstant; but only one characteristic comes out in any one instance, the other remaining obscured. Says Professor Bailey of this theory:

"This teaching strikes at the root of two or three difficult and vital problems. It presents a new conception of the proximate mechanism of heredity, altho it does not afford a complete hypothesis of heredity since it begins with the gametes after they are formed and does not account for the constitution of the gametes nor the way in which the parental characters are impressed upon them. This hypothesis will focus our attention along new lines, and I believe will arouse as much discussion as Weismann's hypothesis did, and it is probable that it will have a wider influence. Whether it expresses the actual means of heredity or not it is yet much too early to say. . . . . .

"The wildest prophecies have been made in respect to the application of Mendel's law to the practise of plant-breeding, for the mathematical formulæ express only definiteness and precision. Unfortunately, the formulæ can not express the indefiniteness and the unprecision which even Mendel found in his work. He found that individual plants varied greatly, altho the averages were fairly uniform. My own feeling is that the greatest benefit of Mendel's work to the plant-breeder will be in improving the methods of experimenting. We can no longer be satisfied with mere 'trials' in hybridizing; we must plan the work with great care, have definite ideals, 'work to a line,' and make accurate and statistical studies of the separate marks or characters of plants."

Does Gold Grow?—Some reasons for answering this question in the affirmative are given by *Popular Mechanics*, which warns the reader, however, that he must not expect to grow gold eagles from dollars. Says the writer:

"It has been found that gold nuggets under favorable conditions actually increase in size. Gold is known to have grown on mine timbers which have long been immersed in mine water. In the California State Mining Bureau Museum there is a specimen of a piece of jointed cap and post taken from the Comstock, where it had been under water for years, in which gold has formed in the joints and pores of the wood. Gold is constantly being formed in rocks and veins and placers. Just what it is that the baby gold formation feeds on to effect its growth is not known; if it were, a new and wonderfully lucrative industry might be born and all other kinds of farming save the growing of gold might temporarily be abandoned. The formation and growth are due to mechanical and chemical action. As in the case of the animal or vegetable, existing gold has existed in some other state before assuming its present form. Waters which percolate through the earth's crust are said to contain substance from which gold is formed. Thus gold, like the animal and vegetable, must have water in order to thrive. The gold in the water is deposited when it meets the proper precipitant. The precipitant may be an earth current of electricity, some vegetable growth or chemical in the rocks. It has been claimed that the nuggets found in placers are the formations from the waters that percolate through the gravels and are not from decomposed quartz as generally supposed. Those who so contend cite the fact that in the center of nuggets can be often found a small grain of iron sand. This was the nucleus around which the

earth current of electricity created or deposited gold from the substance in the waters, just as it is deposited in electroplating. During long ages this influence was at work causing the gold to form around the little grain of iron ore and then grow to become a bright, shining nugget of gold much larger and purer than any ever found in the veins of ore."

WANTED: WORKERS IN SCIENCE.

THE great need of science in this country, we are told by a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly*, is not so much buildings or endowments, but men. There are not nearly enough workers to investigate properly all the new objects, facts, and principles that are coming to light every day. Science has work cut out for the whole lifetime of many more investigators than are willing to devote themselves to her cause. All of which means that we are after the dollar, first, last, and all the time. Says the writer:

"After all, the real question is, not whether we are doing as much as other people, but whether we are doing what we might and ought. From this standpoint our deficiencies are serious enough. We are not, as yet, nearly able to cope with the work that lies ready to our hands. When the writer was a boy, he used to read and reread such works as Wallace's 'Malay Archipelago,' and look forward to the time when he too would travel, and would discover something new. To-day, in New Mexico, he would undertake to find something new every day of the year, if he had no other occupation; and hardly a day passes in the laboratory without the determination of some new fact. But alas, thousands of specimens remain in closed boxes because there is nobody to work upon them; dozens of promising investigations are never undertaken because there is nobody to undertake them. Buildings, apparatus, and books are well enough in their way; but the great need is for workers to make use of what is already gathered and ready for use, and to take up the threads of thought which flow from every investigation and follow them to the end. While we are seeking to add to the number of workers, something should also be said about their quality. Undoubtedly, there is too much narrowness, and too little general culture, an outward and visible sign of which is the bad Latin published by many of the younger men in the form of zoological names. At the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, there are sections of zoology, botany, geology, anthropology, etc., all in session simultaneously. The writer found it extremely annoying that he could not be in two or more places at the same time, but very few seemed to see any objection to the arrangement. This indicates limitations which must be regretted, and it is hard to believe that they are inevitable. When the zoologist ceases to know anything about the plants animals eat, or the physical environment in which they live, or even the animals of other groups than his own specialty, the broader ideas of biology will become obscure and evolution itself will cease to be intelligible, just as architecture is nothing to him who studies only single and isolated bricks."

Cud-Chewing Human Beings.—There appear to be authentic cases of rumination in human beings, but they are certainly rare enough to be interesting and worthy of note. Dr. L. R. Müller, of Erlangen, in the *Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, records three cases in one family—a father and his two sons. In the father's case the act first began at the age of six years and persisted till the death of the patient in his fiftieth year. Says a reviewer in *The Lancet* (January 24):

"He had always been a rapid feeder, swallowing his food incompletely masticated, while about fifteen to twenty minutes after the end of the meal the act of rumination commenced and lasted for from half an hour to one hour. The food substances were returned to the mouth at intervals of from three to four minutes, were masticated, and reswallowed; they possessed their natural taste, and only during and after this process did the patient derive any sense of enjoyment from his food. If the act were voluntarily prevented a disagreeable sensation in the stomach supervened."

In this case an autopsy showed that the stomach was shaped like an hour-glass. The writer says further that two sons of the patient, the younger of whom was twenty-two years old, had also regurgitated and remasticated their food, altho the father was not aware of this. Another case is recorded by Dr. Ferrannini in the *Riforma Medica* (October 11) of a young man of neuropathic tendencies in whom both solids and liquids returned; as in the former case the regurgitated materials had their natural taste; they were alkaline in reaction. The motor, digestive, and absorbent properties of the stomach were otherwise natural. *The Lancet* adds that cases of rumination or merycism in the human subject have been known since the time of Fabricius in 1618, and considerably more than 100 cases have now been recorded. The first case above recorded is typical of the condition, except that an hour-glass form of stomach is very rarely found.

Pulsation of the Heart after Death.—It is known to physiologists, we are told by a writer in *Cosmos*, that the heart of an animal continues to beat for some time after death. The duration of this phenomenon has been investigated by several scientists, and it has been observed in criminals thirty hours after decapitation. Says the writer:

"When these movements stop, it has been found possible to renew them by injections of arterial blood in the coronary arteries. M. A. Kuliakohas made experiments along this line, first on animals, then on human beings. He has succeeded, by establishing artificial circulation of a warm physiological serum saturated with oxygen, in reviving the heart-beats of an infant of three months, who had died of double pneumonia. This took place between August 3 and August 16, 1902. He has repeated his experiment on human hearts and has several times succeeded in provoking pulsations in the tissues thirty hours after death, in spite of the formation of large blood-clots in the heart."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

MAGNETIC CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION OF METALS.—The change of volume of various metals under the influence of magnetism, called by recent writers on the subject "magnetostriction," has been carefully investigated by two Japanese physicists, Messrs. Nagaoko and Honda, of the Tokyo College of Science. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique:* "The results are curious, for the effect of the magnetization is not uniform. Steel, iron, and nickel expand, while cobalt contracts." The writer says that divers other magnetic phenomena have recently been studied at Tokyo by Japanese investigators, and he notes that there is a very pronounced activity in that city in scientific work. The Japanese have learned well their lesson in Western civilization, and they bid fair to put their masters to the blush in more than one direction.

THE recent discovery that the growth of pearls is, in some instances at any rate, the result of irritation by a parasitic worm leads H. Lyster Jameson to assert, in *Nature* (January 22), that "the artifical production of marketable pearls in large quantities should present no great difficulties." He says: "The fact that trematodes have been ascertained to be at least one cause of pearl formation in several of the molluscs that produce the marketable gems gives us every reason to hope that, by learning the life-histories of these parasites, we may be able to infect any number of pearl-oysters or pearl-mussels to any desired extent, without any operation on the individual molluscs, by simply placing them in the proper surroundings in company with infected examples of the first host. Once infected, the molluscs could be bedded out on suitable grounds, and left to care for themselves, until the pearls formed in them were of marketable size.

"THERE is a prevalent idea in the [medical] profession," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, "that foods can be concentrated. This thought finds its reflection in the advertising pages of medical journals in the highly colored claims of manufacturers of prepared food. The three main constituents, proteid, carbohydrate, and fat, are represented by such typical examples as meat, sugar, and fat. Meats may have their water driven off and be reduced to powder form; in this way their bulk is diminished to about one-fifth their former quantity; but in order to be taken and absorbed they must have the water restored to them. Sugar is practically water-free, and represents the most concentrated form of carbohydrate available. Fats in the form of butter contain nearly ninety per cent. of carbohydrate. A greater concentration of fat than is contained in these natural products is not possible, and for the most part the manufactured food products contain far less units of energy than do the natural products."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

MOST people would feel qualified to give some kind of an answer to this question, but how many are able to define religion in terminology at once scientific and comprehensive? Prof. Ira W. Howerth, of the University of Chicago, points out that "the divergent and contradictory uses of the word religion are due not only to the difficulty of understanding the nature of religion, but also to the disposition of those who have written upon the subject to further an ulterior purpose by the definitions they propose." He says further (in *The International Journal of Ethics*, January):

"Current definitions of religion, especially those of a theological character, are usually expressed in terms of belief. Occasionally religion is defined in terms of feeling, and sometimes in terms of conduct or conation, but the popular idea is that religion and belief are identical. The prevalence of this idea is chiefly due to the definitions presented in the writings of a few philosophers and theologians. James Martineau, for instance, defined religion as the 'belief in an ever-living God, that is, a divine mind and will ruling the universe and holding moral relations with mankind'; Bishop Butler, as the belief in one God or Creator and Moral Governor of the world and in a future state of retribution implying immortality; and many writers, among whom is the philosopher Immanuel Kant, have made the belief in immortality the sole basis of religion. The demand of the church for belief, and the constant association in the New Testament of belief with salvation, and unbelief with its opposite, encourage popular acceptance of these definitions."

The great objection to a definition of religion stated in terms of belief—whether it be belief in God, or in immortality, or in spiritual beings—lies, according to Professor Howerth's view, in the fact that such a definition tends to make religion synonymous with a particular form of belief and thus to narrow its scope. We quote again:

"Monotheism is a comparatively recent development in the history of religious thought. It is sometimes said, to be sure, that 'all human beings have the idea of God,' but this is a pleasant fiction invented for theological purposes. 'There is no evidence,' says Darwin, 'that man was aboriginally endowed with the ennobling belief in the existence of an Omnipotent God. On the contrary there is ample evidence, derived not from hasty travelers, but from men who have long resided with savages, that numerous races have existed, and still exist, who have no idea of one or more gods, and who have no words in their languages to express such an idea.' Again, Sir John Lubbock, after citing a score or more of illustrations to prove the point, says that 'those who assert that even the lowest savages believe in a supreme Deity, affirm that which is entirely contrary to the evidence.' This is a different question, of course, from that of the universality of religion, with which we are not at present concerned. All we are now trying to show is that by defining religion as the belief in a Supreme Being we exclude from the category of religious the vast majority of the human race. Not only do primitive religions fall outside of the definition, but also one of the world's great religions, namely Buddhism, which numbers more adherents than any other. Sir Monier Monier-Williams, the learned professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, does indeed declare that Buddhism is not a religion; but this surprising opinion must be due to his desire to be consistent, for he holds that 'a religion, in the proper sense of the word, must postulate the existence of one living and true God of infinite power, wisdom, and love, the Creator and Designer and Preserver of all things visible and invisible,' and that it 'must take for granted the immortality of man's soul or spirit.' 'Christianity,' he asserts, 'is a religion, whereas Buddhism, in at least its earliest and truest form, is no religion at all.' If Buddhism is not a religion, pray what is it? Of what value is a definition of religion which includes only Christianity? However convenient it may be for controversial purposes, it does not satisfy the requirements of science."

The really stable and universal element in all religions, says Professor Howerth, is the "perception of a power not ourselves"; and this power is the "objective factor in religion." We quote, in conclusion:

"Given the perception of a power manifesting itself in the world, and a feeling of dependence upon it, an inevitable result will be the desire of the individual to be in right or personally advantageous relations to that power. Conscious religious activity is always in obedience to this desire. What is sacrifice, fasting, prayer, and all the other forms of propitiation but the effort of men to put themselves in right relation to the power which they apprehend, but do not comprehend? The desire of religion, therefore, is a desire for rightness, for adjustment to the universal order, for harmonious relations with a power objectively conceived.

"We may suggest, then, as a tentative definition of religion, the following: *Religion is the effective desire to be in right relations to the power manifesting itself in the universe.*

"While this definition of religion is not put forward as final, the writer making no pretensions to expert psychological knowledge, it may be affirmed that no narrower definition will include all manifestations of religious life."

A MILLION AND A HALF OF CONVERSIONS.

THE "twentieth-century" crusade of the Methodist Episcopal Church was to achieve a double object—the collection of $20,000,000 and the conversion of 2,000,000 people. The dollars have been secured, but not the conversions. A Methodist clergyman writes to the Chicago *Northwestern Advocate*: "We are all rejoicing over the $20,000,000 secured; but what about the 2,000,000 converts? Are we not saying but little—too little — about these?" This question is repeated by several others, and elicits from *The Advocate* the following statement:

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, LONDON.

Which has been acquired by the English Wesleyans, the site to be used for a great Church House. It cost £300,000 and was bought out of the twentieth-century "million-guinea fund."

"The case is far better than these brethren and other writers seem to suppose. The writers have all evidently taken the reports of the small increase in the aggregate membership of the church as indicating the number of converts during the four years of the

twentieth-century thank-offering movement. The fact is, there have been at least 1,500,000 conversions during these years and possibly not far from 2,000,000. . . . The general minutes of the church report that during the past four years the number uniting with the church on probation has been as follows:

[illegible]

"These figures for the past four years show the number of probationers at the time the reports were prepared for the conference sessions, but they do not show the actual number who united with the church on probation during each year. To this number might reasonably be added at least 500,000 more who united with charges in the fall conferences and were admitted into full membership before the statistics were prepared for the conferences.

"The number of accessions on probation during each of the last three years has been greater than the number of accessions in any year during the entire history of 129 years of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the exception of the years 1894 to 1898, inclusive."

These statistics, observes *The Advocate*, "show that Methodism maintains its character as an evangelistic church. So much has been said about its decline that many have come to believe that it has really lost its evangelistic zeal and power; but such persons have not investigated the records to learn the facts. It is still a soul-saving organization."

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY SYMPOSIUM ON IMMORTALITY.

ONE year and a half ago Mr. Robert J. Thompson, a well-known Chicago gentleman, who at one time served as a diplomatic envoy from the United States to France, was induced by the death of his brother to give prolonged and serious consideration to the problem of immortality. He conceived the plan of publishing a "twentieth-century bulletin" on the subject, presenting the evidence advanced by "science, philosophy, and common sense" to show that there is a future life. With this object in view, he addressed the question, "What is the strongest and best reason known to the world for the belief that man's soul lives on after the death of the body?" to a number of eminent scientists, philosophers, and theologians in America, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia.

MR. ROBERT J. THOMPSON.

The editor of an interesting "twentieth-century bulletin" on immortality.

The result of Mr. Thompson's investigation is embodied in a book entitled "The Proofs of Life After Death," which is composed, in large part, of the expressions of opinion evoked by his inquiry. We quote the following representative extracts:

DR. CESARE LOMBROSO, of the University of Turin: "The question you put to me is not one that has as yet been solved with scientific certainty. But there is a great probability now given us through psychical and spiritistic researches that there is a continued existence of the soul after death, preserving a weak identity, to which the persistent soul can add new life and growth from the surrounding media."

SIR OLIVER LODGE, president of the English Society for Psychical Research: "If any one cares to hear what sort of conviction has been borne in upon my own mind, as a scientific man, by some twenty years' familiarity with these questions which concern us (Psychical Research), I am very willing to reply as frankly as I can. First, then, I am, for all personal purposes, convinced of the persistence of human existence beyond bodily death; and tho I am unable to justify that belief in a full and complete manner, yet it is a belief which has been produced by scientific evidence."

PROF. J. H. HYSLOP, of Columbia University: "When I look over the whole field of the phenomena, and consider the suppositions that must be made to escape spiritism, which not only one aspect of the case, but every incidental feature of it strengthens, I see no reason except the suspicions of my neighbors for withholding assent."

CAMILLE FLAMMARION, secretary of the French Astronomical Society: "What we call 'matter' vanishes when scientific analysis thinks to grasp it. But we find as the support of the universe and the origin of all form, Force—the dynamic element. The human being has for essential principle the soul. The body is visible and transitory. Atoms are indestructible. The energy which moves atoms and governs the universe is indestructible. The human soul is indestructible."

DR. PAUL JOIRE, president of Society for Experimental Psychology, Lille, France: "The spirit of man progresses every day as his bodily forces decline, and far from growing old, it broadens, develops, and fortifies itself day by day. Medical observation shows that when, at a given time, the organ whose use is to bring in evidence this intelligence is no longer apt to fulfil its functions, it is not intelligence that disappears, but the link that connected it in its relations with the outside world; the phenomenon that takes place is analogous to that of sleep."

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, English scientist and spiritualist: "It (Psychical Research) further demonstrates, by direct evidence as conclusive as the nature of the case admits, that the so-called dead are still alive—that our friends are often with us, tho unseen, and can give direct proof of a future life, which so many crave, but for want of which so many live and die in anxious doubt."

PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB, American astronomer: "I am sorry to say that I have never been able to think out any satisfactory theory on the subject of the continuance of the conscious soul of man after death."

ELMER GATES, professor of psychology and psychurgy, Washington, D. C.: "All possibilities are opened to consciousness, and the possibilities of the universe are infinite; and among these possibilities are those of an endless progressive existence in a universe at whose head is an Infinite Mind, of which we are functional parts."

ANDREW LANG, English littérateur: "I do not think that the question of a future life can be investigated except by the ordinary methods of psychological inquiry. At present I think there is a fair presumption that in time data for the formation of an opinion may be collected."

BISHOP POTTER, of New York: "Apart from Revelation, I do not know any argument likely to be of more service to you than that of Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, in his volume, 'The Individual: A Study of Life and Death.'"

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, of Stanford University: "If I were to say in a word what impresses me most habitually and strongly, it is the impossibility of conceiving of the universe as a cosmos, a beautiful order, a sane and rational system, without immortality."

CARDINAL GIBBONS, of Baltimore: "The belief in man's immortality is universal. . . . God would never have planted in the human heart this craving after perfect felicity, unless He had intended that the desire should be fully gratified; for He never designed that man should be the sport of vain and barren hopes."

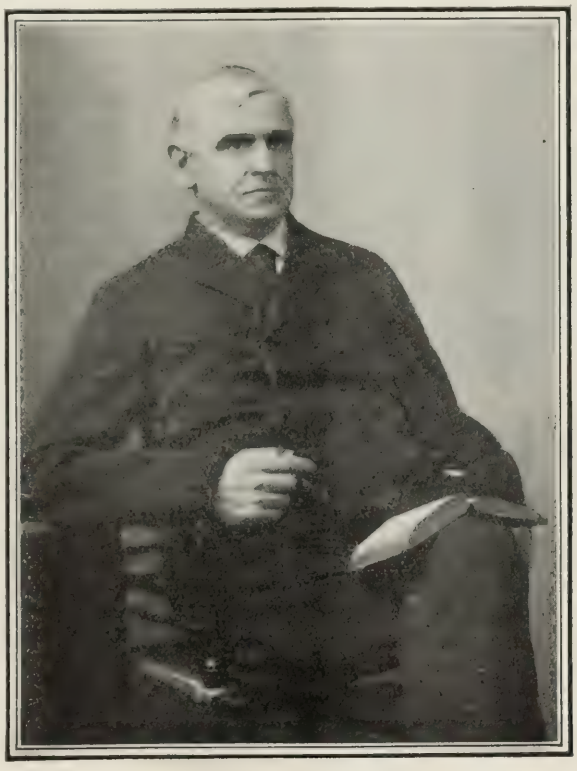
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Lincoln, Nebr.: "If the Father deigns to touch with divine power the cold and pulseless heart of the buried acorn, and make it to burst forth from its prison walls, will He leave neglected in the earth the soul of man, who was made in the image of his Creator. . . . Rather let us believe that He, who in His apparent prodigality wastes not the rain-

drop, the blade of grass, or the evening's sighing zephyr, but makes them all to carry out His plans, has given immortality to the mortal."

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN'S ESTIMATE OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.

"IF I were called to name the highest and finest example of Christian manhood which this age has brought forth, my choice would rest on Phillips Brooks. He seems to me to have comprehended and expressed and incarnated, better than any one else I know, the Christianity of the last half of the nineteenth century." These words are Dr. Washington Gladden's, and they are taken from a twenty-five page article in *The North American Review* (February), which appropriately appears at at a time when Boston is commemorating the tenth anniversary of the great preacher's death. The framework of this article is supplied by Prof. Alexander V. G. Allen's "Life of Phillips Brooks"—a book which Dr. Gladden declares that "no intelligent student of the Christian religion—certainly, no minister of the Gospel—can afford to leave unread."

Passing by the wealth of biographical detail which Dr. Gladden embodies in his article, we quote from his concluding paragraphs:



PHILLIPS BROOKS.

From a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

"Phillips Brooks, the man—how large he was! His commanding and beautiful figure was no unfit symbol of his magnanimity, his generosity, his nobility. Of his rare reticence I have spoken; but that was no bar to a most cordial companionship. No man ever needed friendship more or prized it more highly. If there were secret chambers in his life where he dwelt alone with God, there was still large room outside of them, to the freedom of which he welcomed his friends with a glad heart. He was not only courteous and cordial, he was jovial and hilarious, the merriest of companions, bubbling over with fun. This temper seems to have deepened as his hold upon the great spiritual realities grew firmer; the more sure he was of the divine Fatherhood, the freer and the lighter hearted he became. As his biographer says:

"He was bearing testimony to the truth of his own experience, that the joy of living, the pleasure of social converse, the talk which turned upon little things, the wit and the humor natural to man, were not incompatible with religion; that to turn from the one to the other, or always to be ready for either, was only to recognize the divine purpose in God's creation."

"He was a blameless knight of God," continues Dr. Gladden; "no shadow of suspicion ever rested on his character. . . . He stood before the world the one conspicuous figure of the century whom calumny could not touch nor envy belittle." We quote further:

"Of Phillips Brooks as preacher, it is safe to say that he is the greatest of his generation. This appears to be the verdict of the public, for his printed sermons have had an unprecedented circulation. In his manner there was no attempt at what men call oratory; the great majority of his sermons were written and read from the manuscript; there was almost never any gesticulation; his voice was not particularly musical, and his delivery was in defiance of all the rules of elocution; nevertheless, he held and swayed his audiences as few preachers have done in any age.

"Few have been better qualified to speak of him as a preacher than James Bryce, the great English interpreter of America. After alluding to other great preachers he had heard, Bishop Wilberforce, Dr. Candlish, Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Liddon, and Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Bryce goes on:

"All these famous men were, in a sense, more brilliant, that is to say, more rhetorically effective, than Dr. Brooks, yet none of them spoke so directly to the soul. With all of them it was impossible to forget the speaker in the words spoken, because the speaker did not quite seem to have forgotten himself, but to have studied the effect he sought to produce. With him it was otherwise. . . . The listeners never thought of style or manner, but only of the substance of the thoughts. . . . In this blending of perfect simplicity of treatment with singular fertility and elevation of thought, no other of the famous preachers of the generation that is now vanishing approached him."

Phillips Brooks's teaching, we are reminded, was "always positive and constructive, never critical or controversial. . . . He was no satirist, no censor; he did not spend his life in pointing out the errors and shortcomings of his fellows; he showed men the better way; he supplanted error with truth; he overcame evil with good."

"And what, in fine, was his message? It was that simple Gospel of Christ which he outlined in his first sermon—the truth of the divine Fatherhood and the human brotherhood; the truth of the presence of God in His world and in the lives of His children; the truth that 'the moral life is the expression of the divine Will'; above all, the truth that Jesus Christ is the revelation of God, and also of man; so that if you want to know God you must look at Him, and if you want to find God you must follow Him; and in looking to Him and following Him, you come to yourself, you realize your own manhood. These elementary Christian truths, which, in our theologizing, we have so grievously qualified and mystified, he brought to light and clothed with power. He made men believe that they not only may be but are the children of the Father in heaven, capable, indeed, of disobeying Him and ruining themselves, but His children still, and sinning against His love every moment they stay away from Him.

"'The Incarnation meant to him,' says Mr. Allen, 'that God and man had met together in the person of Christ—the fulness of God and the complete perfection of humanity.' And this was no incomprehensible thing. 'This new life,' he says, 'into which God comes, seems to be the most quietly natural human life that was ever seen upon the earth. It glides into its place like sunlight. It seems to make it evident that God and man are so near together that the meeting of their natures in the life of a God-man is not strange.' Therefore, his whole conception of the Christian life is that it is as natural as green grass and daisies and blue skies; that it is as simple and wholesome as daily bread; that it is human as mother-love and the trust of childhood; that it is simply coming to ourselves; getting possession of our own powers; becoming what God made us to be, and stands by, at every moment, to help us to be. That was about the whole of it."

In brief, says Dr. Gladden, "he took the religion of Christ, stripped it of the traditions and confusions and heathenisms with which men have bound it, penetrated to the heart of it, clearly taught it, and gloriously lived it. If any one should ask me to

give him my idea of the Christianity of to-day, I should bid him read the sermons and study the life of Phillips Brooks."

THE PROBLEM OF THE "DIVIDED CHURCH."

A SIGNIFICANT sign of the times is found in the changing temper of Christian thought with reference to denominationalism and its problems. The idea of church unity is "in the air," and is a leading topic at church congresses and in the religious press. Canon Hensley Henson, of Westminster Abbey, is the foremost advocate of Christian union in England, and his plea for a common Protestant communion-table has been approved by many influential Anglicans. In Canada the Methodist Church has gone on record, at its recent General Conference in Winnipeg, as favoring organic unity of all the Canadian evangelical denominations. At the meeting of its Federal Assembly in Melbourne, in October, the Presbyterian Church of Australia submitted a tentative basis for union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. In this country the same tendency is reflected in the appeal issued last August by prominent members of the United Brethren Church, and in the current discussion regarding a possible Presbyterian union. A convention of the New York "Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations" has just been held for the purpose of promoting a plan of "working unity" among Christians; and similar movements are reported from all the leading cities.

Mr. E. I. Lindh, A.M., contributes to the Boston *Transcript* a timely paper on the problem of the "divided church." The first definite step toward a solution of this problem lies, he thinks, in the gradual elimination of the smaller bodies of the various American denominations—the twelve kinds of Presbyterians, the seventeen kinds of Methodists, the thirteen kinds of Baptists, etc. He writes on this point:

"Three phases of the eliminating process are discernible. First we have the gradual but inevitable dwindling of some of these smaller bodies. These are really making no progress whatever. Annual statistics tell their fatal story year after year. Heroic measures are frequently resorted to as a check to the decaying process, but all in vain. The young people especially leave the smaller branch; the rising generation identifies itself with other sections of the church; the older people are passing away. It is only a question of time when these minor divisions will have dwindled to a point where they no longer remain factors in the problem.

"A second phase of this eliminating process is the growing sense of the unimportance of many of the minor articles of faith. The one-sidedness inherent in denominationalism has led to a positive distortion of proportions, a want of harmony in the correlation of various elements of faith. Growing civilization is step by step correcting these faults, and the symmetry of the Temple of Truth is beginning to emerge. Hence the undue emphasis on some purely minor detail of decoration is coming to be taken at its true worth, and the result is a growing sense of the utter unimportance of much which has served as denominational shibboleths. This tendency is noticeable in the main divisions themselves, but in the subdivisions it is particularly serious.

"A third phase tending toward the elimination of the minor divisions of the church is found in the changes taking place in the main divisions. A striking instance of this is the weakening of the regular Baptists on close communion, thus gradually approaching the Free Baptists. Very few churches have as yet taken any definite action on the question, but a spirit of tolerance of open communion is everywhere apparent. In many churches unimmersed Christians, members of other denominations, regularly commune, and nothing is said about it. Large numbers of the Baptist laity believe in open communion, and many pastors, too, personally favor it. One church in Rhode Island has within a year officially voted to invite all Christians to the Lord's Supper. Neither association nor state convention took any action on the matter, and many of the ministers in both bodies, personally known to the writer, sympathized with the step. It is only a matter of time when no communion question will stand between the Regular Baptists and the Free Baptists. What then should hinder the merging of the two?"

The second main step in the solution of the problem of denominationalism Mr. Lindh finds in "the gradual *rapprochement* of the main branches of Christendom." We quote again:

"Genetic and intellectual affinities obtain among the denominations, as elsewhere. They can be grouped and classified, according to their historic cleavages or their thought affinities. Kindred types and groups of denominations fellowship more readily than the unrelated or remotely related. That there is a growing spirit of interdenominational fellowship is undeniable. The churches of the evangelical type are certainly nearer in spirit to-day than ever before. The ritualistic types are likewise approaching one another. The Church of England well illustrates this. The extreme High Church is gravitating inevitably toward Rome, and the extreme Low Church toward non-conformity. Disestablishment is the talk of the day, and the time can not be remote when even that long-agitated step will have been taken. The kinship of thought and sentiment will not be denied. Actual unification has already been attained in the recent merging of the Free Church and the United Presbyterians of Scotland."

A third factor is "the growth of a spirit of Christian fellowship capable of detecting kinship amid divergence of forms."

"The most desirable union, after all, is one of heart and soul, rather than of form and function. In this respect there has been a decided advance in recent years. No longer is it customary for ministers to attack other communions. The rights of others are recognized, and a cordial spirit of friendship is discernible. Union meetings are quite customary, and interdenominational gatherings of ministers are frequent. Notable pulpit exchanges are far from rare among ministers of differing churches; even Congregationalists and Unitarians have begun to exchange within the historic domain of Massachusetts."

That all the Christian denominations will be finally merged into one, Mr. Lindh does not believe. He looks toward "an ultimate situation of denominationalism wherein there will be a few grand types—the ritualistic, the non-ritualistic, the evangelical, the liberal," etc., and holds that "such grand divisions will abide so long as the church exists, and human nature remains essentially as at present."

The Roman Catholic position in regard to the "reunion of Christendom" is stated in *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame) as follows:

"Unless Protestantism throws overboard its cardinal principle as to the right of private interpretation of the Bible, it is difficult to understand how the various sects are to be drawn together in any union that will be other than nugatory and fantastic. Apart from the fact that they all style themselves Christians—tho not all admit the divinity of Christ—their distinctive doctrines are clearly incompatible with one another—are, in a multitude of instances, absolutely contradictory. United Protestantism is, and from the nature of Protestantism's fundamental principle must be, a pure chimera, hardly conceivable in theory and assuredly not practicable in fact. The only real union of Christendom logically possible will occur when the multifarious Protestant sects humbly submit, as sooner or later they will, to the one true church which Christ founded and which his legitimate vicar has uninterruptedly ruled through more than nineteen hundred years."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

What is said to be the oldest Biblical manuscript extant was lately discovered in Syria, and is now in safe-keeping at Cairo. It comprises the Pentateuch, written in Samaritan characters on gazelle parchment, and its date is the year 116 of the Moslem era, which is equivalent to the year [illegible].

PROFESSOR DELITZSCH, whose lecture before the German court last year on the Babel-Bible origins of the Old Testament created quite a sensation in theological circles, was invited by the Kaiser to deliver another lecture on the same subject a few days ago. "Emperor William's patronage of these views," remarks the New York *Sun*, "is giving impetus to the attention directed to them, and is causing grief to those attached to traditional orthodoxy, of which his Majesty has been regarded as the [illegible]."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADIAN PRESS COMMENT ON THE ALASKAN DISPUTE.

ALL on account of Alaska, Canada finds that now is the winter of her discontent. The press of the Dominion complains of every phase of the recent treaty for the settlement of the Yukon-Alaska difficulty by a commission of six jurists, three to be appointed by the United States and three by Great Britain. If it be well to see ourselves as others see us, Canada has rendered the United States a distinct service through the medium of her newspapers. Those candid sheets refer to "the obstinacy of the Americans," "their utterly preposterous claims," "the discreditable condition of affairs created by United States bad faith," "a member [of Congress] from Missouri . . . who must surely have been drunk, in speaking of the Alaska matter," and other points calculated to assist the British ambassador at Washington in promoting Anglo-American concord. The last extract quoted above is from *The Daily Witness* (Montreal,) which thus drives the thrust home:

"Constituted as it is, the House of Represenatives [at Washington] is as far as speech goes an irresponsible body, talking to please the lowest passions of the constituencies. There seems to have been no one on the floor of the House to resent such a damaging reversal of facts [as that of the member 'who must surely have been drunk']. Such being the case, we submit that no other vindication was possible, and none could have been more appropriate, than the shout of 'You lie!' by a lady in the gallery. Let us be grateful to the friends who induced her to depart before spoiling her eloquence by being further carried away. Cochran is from a remote State, noted for lynching negroes and other erratic forms of civilization; but, as if to show that the disease is universal, a man named Sulzer, from the State of New York, said there was no doubt of the title of the United States to the disputed territory. He did not seem to see he was convicting his nation of barefaced bullying."

HOW IT LOOKS TO CANADIANS.

TWIN BULL (of the British-German Siamese twins): "I 'ope you ain't ablamin' me for the scand'lous w'y the h'other twin's conductin' of 'imself, Sammy. By the w'y, 'ere's a little concession for you."

—*The Toronto World.*

Canadian discontent asserts itself along definite lines. Our contemporaries across the border object that Great Britain, or the Government thereof, is willing to sacrifice Dominion territory to gain the good-will of the United States. This is one grievance. Another is that mere Englishmen may go on the new commission, whereas only Canadians should be appointed by Great Britain. A third grievance is "that the best means of access to the Yukon is yielded to the United States before the arbitration begins" inasmuch as "existing settlements on the tide-waters of the coast" shall "in any event continue to belong to the United States." *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto) uses the following straightforward English:

"The United States carries into diplomacy the arts, graces, and appetites which are exhibited by the highway robber in private life. Great Britain does not want to fight, and perhaps Canada would not want to go to war over the 'few arpents of snow' in the disputed territory. Canada had either to fight or be robbed, and Britain has decided that submission to robbery is cheaper than war. Britain is probably right."

Some newspapers in the United States "fall conspicuously below a proper standard of good taste" in commenting upon the Alaska matter, thinks *The Globe* (Toronto), which throws moreover the following light upon a chapter in American history:

"Those who know how undying is the indignation against the weakness that gave away in 1783 the part of Canada north of the Ohio River, and gave Canada less than she was entitled to in the boundary settlement of 1842, will readily believe that anything like a causeless surrender of our Alaska boundary claim would arouse a strong and dangerous feeling of resentment, not against the United States, but against Great Britain. This is not a question of political expediency; it is a question of historical fact and legal interpretation."

Canadian papers make a great deal of the unwillingness of the United States to call in continental Europe to help settle the matter. There is a great desire across the border to fall back upon The Hague tribunal, while the United States proposal to invite a South American jurist's aid is thus characterized by *The Advertiser*, of London, Ontario:

"The South American republics are under the tutelage of the United States, and in the presence of the Monroe Doctrine it was not likely that a Spanish-American representative would decide in favor of a European Power, no matter what the merits of the dispute might be. The American commissioners also desired to make it a condition precedent to arbitration that all towns and settlements on tide-water then under the jurisdiction of the United States should remain within United States territory, whether within British territory or not. The British commissioners would not agree to this. They took the ground that to recognize that all towns or settlements in tide-water then under United States jurisdiction should remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States was a marked important departure from the Venezuela boundary reference."

The Canadians are practically unanimous, too, in objecting to the structure of the new commission. They are displeased by the "three on a side" arrangement as conducing to deadlocks. *The Telegram* (Winnipeg) says:

"When diplomacy failed to bring about an agreement within the commission, the British members proposed that the question should be referred to arbitration on exactly the same lines as those adopted in connection with the Venezuela dispute. The United States had proposed a form of arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela which Great Britain had accepted. What was fair in that case should have been fair in the Alaskan boundary case. And as the scheme was one proposed by the United States itself in the former case, it should have been acceptable to that country in the latter case. When the British commissioners made this proposition, therefore, they did what was eminently fair and what should have been acceded to. The United States, however, refused to accept that form of settlement."

The whole plan of settlement is a "surrender" to the United States, as more than one Canadian paper puts it. The Toronto *World* sums up this view neatly thus:

"Surrender is the only word that describes the conditions upon

which Britain has arranged arbitration of the Alaskan boundary. The identical terms which were refused by the British representatives on the Anglo-American commission have now been recognized by the British Government. Skaguay and Dyea, and all other ports on tide-water, are excluded from the scope of the arbitration. The United States retains these strategic keys to the Yukon. What is there left to make it worth Britain's while to arbitrate? If Canada's contention is sanctioned by the Board of Arbitration, a *World* special from Washington says we shall have one port while now we have none. It is a very large IF, and where is the port that Canada has such a wild chance of securing? It is a port in name only, and is absolutely worthless to this country as a basis for controlling the trade of the Yukon. The truth is that Britain has tied her hands before leaving the Alaskan boundary with the arbitrators."

French-Canadian opinion is equally discontented, being epitomized in the assertion of the *Patrie* (Montreal) that "England needs the aid and support of the United States in the development of her world-politics. The result of recent events shows that it is time for us to have a definite policy of our own."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION IN JAPAN.

ALTHO the voters of Japan emerged but recently from the throes of an exciting general election, they now find themselves plunged into the distraction of another. It is to take place on March 1, the Emperor having found himself obliged to dissolve the lately elected Diet last December. This crisis is the first fruit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, altho its direct cause was the land tax. The Japanese land tax must not be confused with the Japanese house tax. The land tax is paid by the Emperor's subjects, and its reduction to certain limits was promised by a ministry no longer in power. But the naval expansion entailed by the Anglo-Japanese alliance prompted the present ministry to base its budget upon a maximum rather than upon a minimum land tax. The opposition parties in the new Diet would not tolerate this policy. Compromise was found impossible. Party feeling is very warm and the Government is accused of bad faith. On this point *The Japan Weekly Mail*, a British paper published in Yokohama, says:

"We observe that journalistic controversy still continues about the question of the increased land tax and official *bona fides*. It is asserted by one party to the controversy that the Government is guilty of a breach of faith in asking the Diet to vote for an increase of the land tax from January 1, 1904, in spite of the pledge given in 1899 that the tax should revert to its original figure at the close of 1903. That appears to us to be an argument based on a misconception. The Government gave no pledge of any kind. It merely agreed that a bill providing for a permanent increase of the land tax should be altered so as to limit the increase to five years. The Government has no power to make any hard-and-fast promise in such a case, for the decision whether a tax shall or shall not be increased or imposed rests ultimately with the Diet. The Diet insisted on setting a certain limit in 1899 and the cabinet necessarily agreed. That is all. And now the Government comes to the Diet and asks it to agree that another increase of the tax shall be made from 1904. Truly it seems absurd to talk of breach of faith in such a context."

Naval extension is the real issue of the coming election. All authorities agree upon that. But can naval extension be had without maintaining the increased rate of the land tax? Down with the land tax! cry the opposition parties, and pay for the new navy with money from other sources. *The Kobe Chronicle*, a leading British paper in Japan, observes:

"After succeeding very effectively in keeping its own counsel for some days, the Government dissolved the Diet . . . having failed to come to an agreement with the opposition parties in the matter of the continuation of the increased rate of the land tax. There appears to be a general inclination in the Japanese press to blame the Katsura ministry for its action, tho the Government is not without its defenders, who allege that the opposition was animated entirely by party spirit in the action taken to thwart the Government's plans. It is unfortunately only too true that the Constitutional party has taken up a very doubtful attitude on the questions in dispute, its leaders alleging that they are not opposed to naval extension *per se*, but merely to the retention of the increased rate of the land tax as a means of paying for such extension. We have already stated that in our view the Constitutionalists were in the right in asking for the fulfilment of a pledge given by a previous ministry in the matter of the land tax; but when the leaders of that party urge that the naval extension should be proceeded with at the cost of railway construction, it seems to us there is very little to choose between the two disputants."

GERMANY'S ALLEGED PLAN TO ALIENATE GREAT BRITAIN FROM THIS COUNTRY.

THE most surprising feature of Emperor William's recent change of ambassadors in Washington is the series of positive statements in the European press as to what it all means. But these positive statements, unlike the pieces of a Chinese puzzle, can not be fitted together. English organs, for instance, insist that Emperor William, having formed a deep plan to alienate Great Britain from the United States, found Ambassador Holleben a clumsy instrument and sent Baron Speck von Sternburg to take his place in Washington. German organs, without saying just why von Holleben left—altho mentioning his influenza—declare that the British press is simply using the incident to poison the American mind. French papers have evolved a third hypothesis, according to which Emperor William is irritated by the Monroe-Doctrine checkmate to his Venezuela campaign and changed his Washington representative as a means of letting the American people know his mind. It may mean much or little that throughout this maze of foreign press conjecture the London *Times* has refrained from uttering a word editorially on the subject. It has, however, permitted its correspondent in the United States to send some unusual despatches—so unusual, indeed, that the London *Spectator* comments upon them. "For trenchancy and plain speaking," it says, "they were in every sense noteworthy." Furthermore, "an abler or more powerful piece of special correspondence . . . . could hardly be found in the history of telegraphic journalism." Further:

"*The Times* deserves the gratitude of the nation for its courage and good sense in allowing its New York correspondent to use language so unmistakable. That he is well advised in what he says, we can not doubt. German ambassadors, we may be sure, do not venture upon such action as Dr. von Holleben took at Washington unless they are fulfilling the will of their Emperor. But tho we agree with *The Times* correspondent as to the cause of Dr. von Holleben's recall, we can not but feel a certain sympathy with him in his fall. It is true he told the Kaiser the things that the Kaiser wanted to hear rather than the things that were, but that is the common result when a subservient agent is working for a headstrong, self-willed master. *The Times* correspondent says Dr. von Holleben failed to acquaint the Kaiser with the true state of American feeling, and that he reported what he thought would be pleasing; that he allowed the Kaiser to offer a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States, and failed to warn him that it would be coldly received; and generally that he did not keep the Kaiser from making blunders in his treatment of America. No doubt; but can we feel sure that if he had spoken the plain truth it would have been believed, or even well received? It might merely have hastened his recall. It is not every one who can 'smell the parasite through the prophet' when the prophet is prophesying things that please the royal ear."

Here is an extract from one of these despatches of the correspondent of the London *Times*, who is allowed just now to indulge in much plain speaking:

"At least so long ago as 1898 the Emperor seems to have con-

ceived the plan of alienating England and the United States. It was probably much earlier, but then it took definite shape. It is difficult to see how Dr. von Holleben could have sent the account he did of Lord Pauncefote's action with reference to Spain unless he understood that the Emperor wished to have a statement he could use against England. In dealing with that matter I have always preferred to consider Dr. von Holleben as the instrument, not as the original author, of those astounding perversions of facts. They did some mischief. They gave Anglophobe journals a pretext for calumnies against England. They hastened Lord Pauncefote's death. But if the Emperor believes that kind of advantage worth the discredit it buys let him consider what has happened since. The reaction against those perfidies from Berlin has been one cause of American distrust of Germany and of her Emperor."

"The Kaiser's conception of America and of what can or can not be done here," says this same authority, "is essentially a false conception," a thesis which is developed in the following candid fashion:

"American opinion is not amenable to certain diplomatic influences nor to the innuendos of a reptile press. With trivial exceptions there is no reptile press here. A paper that can be bought is not worth buying. True, one other embassy in Washington is believed to employ methods of approaching the American mind not unlike those which are found useful on the banks of the Spree or the Neva. But they accomplish little, accomplish nothing of permanent value. Nobody knows better than Baron Speck von Sternburg, who is expected to succeed Dr. von Holleben, the futility of the scheme which the Emperor appears to cherish. The real obstacle to the success of his policy is to be found not in Washington, but in Berlin. Let him make a change there if he wishes a change here. The imperial palace, not the Washington embassy, is the root of the mischief. Probably Dr. von Holleben's fault was in his misunderstanding of the conditions here. He misled his Emperor on some points innocently. But it is quite certain that present imperial methods will never answer."

Having thus published the first instalment of his exciting serial, the correspondent a day or two later brought it to a conclusion which is anything but lame and impotent in English opinion. Here is what he said:

"The usual inspired denials of the universally credited reason for Dr. von Holleben's recall come from Berlin and Cologne. Nobody heeds them. They are not believed. This or that cause among the half-dozen alleged may or may not have contributed to Dr. von Holleben's fall. The broad fact remains. The Emperor set him a task which he failed to perform. He was to win American good-will for Germany and estrange the United States from England. It was an impossible task. American good-will to Germany may be had at a price, but not at the price of alienation from England. There is enough friendship here for both, tho in differing degrees. There is none at all for him, be he ambassador or emperor, who thinks to secure it by underhand means, by intrigue, by supplying 'cooked' news to complaisant and therefore unimportant newspapers, by clumsy compliments, or by clumsily disguised ambitions, notoriously incompatible with settled American policy."

One Parthian shaft the correspondent could not resist the temptation to let fly:

"It is suggested by the Paris *Temps* that the Emperor may really have wished to signify by the withdrawal of his ambassador his displeasure with America. We could endure even that, but we have had to be told of it from Paris. It has occurred to no one here. On the contrary, one of those innumerable inspired German newspapers whose eager explanations are cabled daily for our enlightenment declares with emphasis that the attitude of their Government has been not merely correct but friendly. Why should it be otherwise? In this present game of diplomacy in which Germany and the United States have been engaged every point thus far has been scored by the President, not by the Emperor. It is not usually the winner who loses his temper. If, as the *Temps* believes, the Emperor relieves his irritation against us by rebuking his own ambassador, we think we get off cheaply. We are willing to atone on the same terms to any other Power for any other sins we have not committed."

Press comment on this topic, it will be observed, unfolds itself upon the principle of those toy eggs which when opened are found to contain another toy egg, and so on indefinitely. It was the London *Spectator* that sent us to the London *Times*, and now the London *Times* sends us to the Paris *Temps*, which has this to say:

"The sudden recall of the German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, has been politely but vainly accounted for on the plea

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Whether the Panama or the Nicaragua Canal is built, the interest of these two friends will always conflict.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

TWO OLD FOXES.

UNCLE SAM TO JOHN BULL: "It's no use your pushing Venezuela and coming with your hands full of arguments. Your weapons will never be as powerful as those in my arms just now." —*La Caricature* (Paris).

CARTOONS: UNCLE SAM, JOHN BULL, AND THE KAISER.

of health. Every one knows that it is to a wholly diplomatic complaint that this eminent personage owes his retirement. Herr von Holleben resumed his post a few months ago after a long absence. It can be only with manifest inconvenience that a diplomatic representative is changed in the middle of a delicate and complicated negotiation. No doubt the new representative, Baron Speck von Sternburg, is thoroughly familiar with American diplomacy. He lived long in Washington as first secretary, and he married an American woman. His transfer to Samoa as commissioner there did not take him far from the sphere of United States interests. None the less Herr von Holleben was in authority, a representative chief. He held all the threads of the skein in his hand, he was long accredited to Washington, and he seemed in a better position than any one else to fulfil a delicate mission. The Emperor suddenly recalls him. The first question that suggests itself is, What does this step mean? Is the ambassador himself being punished? Is the United States Government receiving some hint? It is well known that the recall of an ambassador can, without suspending diplomatic relations, indicate a certain coolness between two countries. Does William II. want to show that he is aroused by the tone of the American press, at the distinction which it draws, between Great Britain and himself?"

The idea is not very plausible, in the opinion of the Paris organ. "One does not fly in the face of a country like the United States in the very middle of an international difference. Must we then believe that Herr von Holleben alone is receiving punishment? Yes and no":

"This diplomatist had evidently ceased to be an acceptable person in Washington if he ever was such. He was mixed up in the retrospective polemics over the war with Spain. It was he—acting probably under orders—who, irritated at seeing history falsified in the interest of an Anglo-American understanding, recalled, by the publication of an authentic document the anything but friendly part played at the conference of diplomatists by Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador."

It is odd that American opinion attached such little weight to this revelation, continues the *Temps*. The United States continues to be grateful to Britain for a service never rendered:

"This sword-thrust into the water greatly surprised and irritated William II. He vented his wrath for the failure on Herr von Holleben. Prince Henry's trip did not mend matters. The Yankees are acute enough not to care to have people rush into their arms, embrace them effusively, or think they can be won by treating as a princess of the blood a young lady who as daughter of the Chief Magistrate can have neither rank nor title—and, finally, embarrass them by forcing their hand with the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great that they do not know how to dispose of. . . . American opinion has regarded Germany's course in Venezuela as an attack upon the rights and the security of the New World, while it sees nothing to complain of in the course of Great Britain. President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay have, by a mere wave of the hand, overturned the plans and combinations of William II. This leaves him in an unfortunate plight in the eyes of the world and of himself. Such ill-humor was natural. Herr von Holleben is the instrument, but the United States is the real object. It is across the body of his ambassador that the Emperor of Germany makes a gesture of irritation at the great republic."

It seems to be the doom of the German press to exist in a state of perpetual wonder at the perfidy of Great Britain. In no organ does this wonder find more adequate expression than in the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), an exponent of Conservative, Agrarian, and bureaucratic opinion. That paper has discovered an "international group of conspirators" actuated by "hatred of Germany" and having "ramifications" all over the world. London, however, is the headquarters, altho the British Government takes no part in the business. Unfortunately, however, "the English ministry has lost its nerve" in regard to Venezuela, or seems to have done so. The Berlin paper also expresses indignation at "the slanders which English society and the English press permit themselves to indulge in on the subject of Emperor William." The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) is plain-spoken regarding insinuations that the German Emperor seeks to estrange "the Anglo-Saxon brethren," denouncing all such comment as calumnies of the British press. It adds:

"We could also quote many American papers that treat us no better in spite of last year's fraternizings. These American papers ascribe the basest motives to Germany, altho they must know that their repulsive allegations are without foundation. But we shall rest content with merely alluding to these matters, for it is not our business to teach our British and American foes better manners or to return their unworthy insults. Let us rather learn from them a lesson as to Germany's future course."

The assertion that Herr von Holleben made it his business to alienate Great Britain from the United States is an English slander, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which finds consolation in the personality of the new German diplomatic representative in Washington, Baron Speck von Sternburg. That gentleman has evidently no objection to communication with the newspapers. The German organs quote his utterances at length, and what he especially admires in us would comprise quite a catalog. A few of the items are our "liveliness of disposition," our "fair and brilliant women," "the ease" with which we "do immense things," and our "genius." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says "it is permissible to hope that he will not talk too much on the other side," and the *Independance Belge* (Brussels) thinks his task a great one:

"The truth is that the cordiality of these [German-American] relations is seriously affected and the Berlin Government must put a good deal of water in its wine to change the feeling of suspicion with which it is regarded in Washington. This suspicion is easily understood. In the first place Germany is the principal industrial competitor that the United States has in Europe. In the next place Germany is the only European Power that seriously aims at extending its influence in South America and which might therefore affect the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine. To change ambassadors under such conditions does not signify much. It is a complete change in German policy that is necessary, but for our part we greatly doubt if Berlin will resign itself to that."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.—The international relations of Great Britain and Germany, according to the *Zeit* (Berlin), are to-day more strained than they ever were before.

MACEDONIA.—Russia is seriously thinking of taking Macedonia in hand, says the *Politische Correspondence* (Vienna). The plan is to exclude as much as possible all influence but that of the Czar's Government.

DEJECTED FRANCE!—France has lost faith in herself and in her future, says the *Libre Parole* (Paris). When anything important happens in the world France must ask herself not what is she going to gain but what is she going to lose.

SOCIALISM.—The evolution of Socialism into a practical working political system and the dissolution of the old "scientific Socialism" of the past, more theoretical than anything else, is the great fact of our time, says the *Économiste Français* (Paris). One result of this tendency is a division of the whole Socialist movement into two almost hostile camps.

WHO KARDORFF IS.—The name of Kardorff has become as much associated with tariff legislation in Germany as was that of McKinley with the same species of legislation in this republic. The *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) favors the world with this thumb-nail sketch of the some time president of Germany's tariff commission: "The commission had at first very stormy sessions presided over by Herr von Kardorff, an old reactionary from the country, with a much-scarred visage, irascible, and celebrated for his misadventures in the management of his own estates. An effort was made to override the minority, but so clumsily that von Kardorff always found a majority against him. A series of adverse votes finally impelled von Kardorff to resign."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BABY.—The Prince of Wales has become the father of another fine boy, whereupon London *Public Opinion* says: "Congratulations to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the new arrival at Sandringham! An excellent Christmas present to the royal family and the nation! There are now no fewer than five princes to guarantee the direct succession to the throne. It is impossible not to think of another royal family [that of the Czar, presumably] to whom the appearance of a baby boy would bring something more than satisfaction. To those who have shall be given, seems to apply in the matter of heirs as of riches. The birth of the Prince of Wales's fourth son rounds off the momentous coronation year of his imperial grandsire."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MR. BANGS AGAIN.

MOLLIE AND THE UNWISEMAN. By John Kendrick Bangs. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 198 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Henry T. Coates.

THE publisher's announcement of this little brochure of whimsicalities suggests that it is sure to recall the immortal adventures of "Alice in Wonderland." The suggestion is scarcely felicitous; firstly, because the reader would be pretty sure to discover this for himself, and, secondly, because the needless reminder only tends to keep him the more actively conscious of the quite different merits of the two respective stories. No critic, probably, has ever yet succeeded in classifying satisfactorily the qualities that go to make up the charm of Lewis Carroll's "Wonderland." The safest definition to arrive at perhaps is to dub it a dream of the subconscious mind at its airiest, sportive, irresponsible best, and let it go at that.

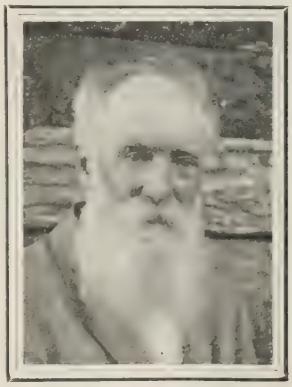
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Viewing it from this point, Mr. Bangs's latest effort at juvenile mystic humor falls a long way behind that of his famous predecessor, for the humor of "Mollie and the Unwiseman" savors not the least of subconscious creation; on the contrary, it smacks distinctly of the active workaday mind, of the will to do rather than of the temperamental impulse that *willy nilly* must give play to its own surging conceits. Mr. Bangs's humor for grown-ups is of much better stuff than is this little volume of childish conceits. His play upon the actual or possible in daily happenings is always good, and he often hits the humorously unexpected. In this latest venture the surprises are rare and the labor too much in evidence, while the would-be wisdom lurking beneath the child nonsense of the situations strikes the reader as more childish than child-like.

QUIET MUSINGS OF A PENMAN.

LITERARY VALUES. By John Burroughs. Cloth, 5 x 6¾ in., 250 pp. Price, $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. JOHN BURROUGHS long since won his place in the hearts of his readers by writings that showed his sensitive and devoted allegiance to the little mysteries of animal and vegetative life. In this book he brings the same placid, subjective kind of mind to a consideration of the qualities which mark, or should mark, written thoughts. He is not as explicitly didactic as such a title might indicate, and his tranquil distillation of the literary grapes has a slight flavor of dogmatism. In fact, to one who has ever studied a good book on rhetoric and is familiar with the standard critics, this little volume of Mr. Burroughs will little profit. Its charm and merit lie in the exposition of his views, rather than in the views themselves. He does not bring much that is new, illuminating, or instructive; but he talks pleasantly on subjects which are close to the heart of a book-lover.



JOHN BURROUGHS.

A few of the essays comprised in this volume are not on literary subjects: for instance "Thoreau's Wildness," "The Spell of the Past," "The Secret of Happiness." In the article, "Criticism and the Man," Mr. Burroughs might be holding a brief for himself. He regards the individual note, the idiosyncrasy of the critic, as more valuable, more profitable, than his impersonal judicial quality. "Positive judgments in literature, or in art, or in any matters of taste, are dangerous things." However "dangerous," they are the judgments most desirable. A reader wants to know what the critic believes a work to be, and the more positive and unmistakable his expression of opinion is, the better. Not, of course, that this implies correctness. The best critic may err, the poorest may chance on the truth; but surely, if we are seeking somebody else's estimate of a work, we want to get it as clearly and as indubitably as possible.

In his remarks on "Recent Phases of Literary Criticism," "Thou Shalt Not Preach," and "Democracy and Literature," the leaven of religious and metaphysical views in Mr. Burroughs's own mind enters into his point of view with more disturbing influence. His treatment of "Poetry and Eloquence" is more satisfactory. In referring to George Meredith's occasional obscurity in expression, he says: "There is a large blind spot in his mind, so that at times an almost total eclipse passes over his pages." Few, if any, will deny that Meredith is often obscure, but how about this next statement: "The difficulty is never innate in his subject, but is in the poet's use of language, as if at times he caught at words blindly and used them without reference to their accepted meanings, as when he says of the skylark, 'He *drinks* his hurried flight and drops.' How can one adjust his mind to the notion of a bird drinking his own flight?" One is loth to enter the lists with Mr. Burroughs in the matter of skylarks, but there are probably "adjusted" minds that will grasp Meredith's metaphor, even if not caring for it very much when grasped.

His comment on Poe is that "one's sense of artistic forms and verbal melody are alone appealed to." But the author's special predilections are Walt Whitman and Emerson, and the democratic vigor and modern trend of religious thought would appear to have a strong influence on his sense of literary values.

BROADSIDES AND TURRETS.

TWENTY-SIX HISTORIC SHIPS: THE STORY OF CERTAIN FAMOUS VESSELS OF WAR, AND OF THEIR SUCCESSORS IN THE NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA; FROM 1775 TO 1902. By Frederic Stanhope Hill, late United States Navy. With an introduction by Rear-Admiral George Eugene Belknap, United States Navy, LL.D. (Retired). Cloth, pp. xlix + 515. Illustrated. Price, $3.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CAPTAIN STANHOPE HILL comes by inheritance and inevitably to his calling as a sailorman, and as a writer about ships and broadsides and "the weather gage," armor and turrets, steam-guns and "rams." His paternal grandfather was a notable sea-captain a hundred years ago; and on his mother's side he shows a famous ancestor in that Admiral Blake who defeated Van Tromp in the English Channel, and burned the Spanish galleons in the harbor of Santa Cruz. Mr. Hill went to sea in his thirteenth year, was in command of a ship at twenty-one, and made his record under the eye of Farragut.

FREDERIC STANHOPE HILL.

On the threshold, this sailor-author signals the significant fact that our naval history—all of it that is important and conclusive—up to the time of the Civil War (with the exception of the actions on the Lakes), "has been made in duels between single ships." The story of such an encounter, he thinks, should stir the blood like a heroic poem; and the memoirs of such historic ships should have the personal note of a biography. It is in this spirit that he has gathered his incidents from friends and foes alike, from British or American, from Federal or Confederate authorities. In this generous view of the task he has set himself, he has the approval and support of Rear-Admiral Belknap, who reviews the development and "transitions" of our naval power in an introduction which can not fail to command the interest of the reader by its coherence and its suggestiveness—especially at this time, in view of a possible international emergency, claiming a conspicuous place in patriotic discussion, when it behooves us to consider that (in the words of Senator Hoar) "our independence in the Revolution was won on the sea." For England was to learn—and having learned, to *remember*—that the men of Devon who sailed with Drake and Hawkins, and other stout captains of Elizabeth's day, were no hardier, nor better skilled, nor of more heroic mold, than the seamen of Portsmouth and Salem, Marblehead and Gloucester, of Long Island Sound and the Chesapeake and the Carolinas, in her later tugs of war.

And so this handsome volume may be commended as good and timely reading for gentlemen of the Senate and the House who may be moved, at this juncture, to refresh their memories with its lively stories of the *Reprisal* and the *Ranger* and the *Bonhomme Richard*; of the *Wasp*, and the *Hornet*, the *Enterprise* and the *Essex*—and *Old Ironsides*. There is a certain convincing timeliness in Admiral Belknap's showing of the formidable argument delivered by these early ships—reminding us that, in every year after the Declaration of Independence, we had at sea, in our cruisers and letters-of-marque, from 40,000 to 50,000 men—more than Washington ever had at any one time under his command in Continentals, French contingent, and militia. It was not the French alliance, said Senator Hoar; it was not Rochambeau's column; it was the rate of insurance on British vessels in the Mediterranean, forced up to twenty-eight per cent. by the ubiquity and audacity of American seamen. It was Admiral Sir Charles Napier who wrote from Bermuda in 1813: "Two packets are quite due, and we

fear they have been taken; for the Yankees swarm here, and when a frigate goes out to drive them away they take her. Yankees fight well, and are gentlemen in warfare. Decatur refused Carden's sword."

Coming down to the Civil War, Captain Hill writes of the *Hartford*, the *Monitor*, and the *Kearsarge* on the Federal side, and the *Merrimac*, the *Alabama*, and the *Tennessee* of the Confederates—with all that large-heartedness and generous enthusiasm which we learn to look for from the man before the mast and the man behind the gun, be he "Yankee" or "Rebel." Admiral Belknap counts it no exaggeration to affirm that but for the splendid cooperation of the navy with the Union armies in the field, "there would never have been any surrender at Appomattox." Nor does he shrink from asserting that "there is no naval or military man in Europe, of any reputation as a seaman or a soldier," who does not hold to the opinion that, had the Confederates been able to export their products freely, and to import supplies, recruits, and munitions of war—"the Confederacy would have become a fixed fact."

WAITING FOR HIS OWN EXECUTION.

THE ROOM WITH THE LITTLE DOOR. By Roland Burnham Molineaux. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 263 pp. Price, $1.50. G. W. Dillingham Company.

A UNIQUE volume certainly is this among the publications of the opening year. Many doubtless have tried to imagine what are the actual feelings of a prisoner condemned to death during the days and nights of his incarceration. This is precisely what the author tells, together with his sensations, hopes, fears, and revulsions during the period of his two respective trials for murder, and also the actual conditions and occupations of the inmates of "the room with the little door" which leads to the death-chair.

ROLAND B. MOLINEAUX.

Few prisoners who have passed through the same experiences known to young Molineaux during the past four years would have had the early training and association to have fitted them so well to portray the situations he here describes. That he is not a man of distinctive literary training, his work gives ample evidence. There is no attempt at effective passages or graceful terms of thought. The style is scanty, bold, almost crude, at times; the thought thrust forth as if the writer was under a nervous tension and pressure to get through with it. But this apparent haste gives it a terse force of its own; it is exceedingly graphic. There is not an atom of self-pity or maudlin sentiment, and some of the stories told hint at possibilities of the story-telling art yet to be unfolded.

Some of these stories of prison life are—as the author confesses—figments of the imagination, possibilities that might have been or, perhaps, were in the case of others. "The Little Dead Mouse" is a sketch setting forth the last resource of a prisoner to escape the ignominy of the chair, and which Molineaux nursed as his own last hope. It is a grim bit of fiction, which might be expanded into highly tragic form and scope. Another sketch, entitled "Shorty," giving the life story of an Italian prisoner, shows dramatic force of no common order. The circumstances are so true to Italian temperament that one feels the author must have studied them at close range. The intensity, terseness, and unrelenting reality remind one of some of the French masters of short story. Indeed, the writer's temperament and methods, so far as they go, are wholly of that school, and after he has conned the pen trade further, there is much to give promise of future success.

The writer dedicates this volume of unique lore "with reverence" to his father. It is worth reading if only for its suggestions of the stoical, desperate indifference that may possess a man's soul even when he believes it is "all up" with him.

THE LIFE OF A FAMOUS SAINT.

ST. AUGUSTINE AND HIS AGE. By Joseph McCabe. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 516 pp. Price, $2.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AUGUSTINE of Hippo stands out conspicuous amongst his ecclesiastical contemporaries, and his name is more familiar to the mind of the general reader than that of either Ambrose or Jerome. Yet Ambrose was superior to him in statesmanship and sagacity, and Jerome infinitely above him in learning. It is the unique personality of Augustine that endeared him to such different men as Boccaccio, Calvin, and John Henry Newman. The bishop of Hippo is less known as the crusher of the Donatist schism and the antagonist of Pelagius than as the author of the "Confessions" and of the "City of God."

Mr. McCabe, in this learned and fascinating work, has given us a fresh and vivid portrait of the great Father of the early African Church. He very acutely points out that the Augustine of the "Confessions" was not the reckless youth he appeared to the pious bishop who had parted forever with the paganism of earlier days, before the ideal of a new religion had projected itself into an Apocalyptic vision of the "City of God." In addition to the genuine erudition exhibited by Mr. McCabe in this biography, he has grouped his material with so fine a sense of proportion and with such broad spiritual sympathy that the environment of the great church champion in Africa, at Rome, at Milan, and finally at Hippo rises before us with an impression of life-like reality. The passing away of the old religion and the establishment of the new, the last days of the empire crumbling before the inundation of triumphant barbarism, are set down with clear and picturesque detail. Mr. McCabe's style is vigorous and highly wrought, and under his graphic pen Augustine stands forth with somewhat of the cold, rugged features of Calvin, altho his Predestinarianism is that of St. Paul and not that of the Genevan logician. Augustine the man makes, indeed, a figure in history much more important than Augustine the theologian. As Mr. McCabe has judicially said:

"In the world of thought and letters Augustine has left an enduring memorial of his great powers. With the advance of our knowledge of the vast theater in which human life is enacted, and with the increasing penetration of humane feeling and ethical control into religious thought, even Catholic theology is departing more and more from Augustine's conception of the Gospel message. It may be that his distinctive opinions will eventually be abandoned by all but the historian or the pathologist of ideas. But, whatever judgment they pass on the convictions that inspire his actions and the results that followed them, men will not refuse their admiration to one who devoted his great ability so strenuously to the unselfish prosecution of a high ideal in a world of deep corruption."

This scholarly and important work is enriched by a bibliographical chapter of great value.

A BELLOWS-MADE WHIRLWIND.

THE WHIRLWIND. By Rupert Hughes. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 405 pp. Price, $1.50. Lothrop Publishing Company.

MR. HUGHES has built up a romance which calls for small praise and less criticism. It is "made-up" throughout; it is a wearisome thrashing out of Civil War facts and data; the style is exuberantly sophomoric, and the character-drawing is of the crudest order. To offer so many pages—half a thousand!—to a reader to-day with no more justification is something more than temerity.

A pauper boy, whose parents are illiterate and uninteresting, manages to get a schooling in the most wretched of village schools; becomes a soldier with no knowledge of tactics, and at the end of the war is a general; is a tall, homely fellow, and wins the love of a refined girl of social standing, and is nominated for the Presidency, shot down by a crazy man, and dies. That is the story. There are no complications of "plot," altho this sturdy, rock-hewn man, both while engaged (practically) to the refined girl and several years after their marriage has a flirtation, and, presumably, something more, with another woman, a frivolous Southern flirt, and his wife leaves him.

RUPERT HUGHES.

There are no subtle developments of character, no splendid descriptive passages, no great emotional moments. Mr. Hughes is a literary man of some repute, knows something about music, and has done a little at playwriting and critical essays. Surely, he should have known that this first novel of his, "Whirlwind," is sorry stuff!

As if to impress by his "tall writing" at the start, this example from the very opening of the book shows how he deals with a summer storm:

"The sun was meditating rain. The earth was restless with waiting. In a dry, leaf-choked little gutter at the side of the shiftless, dead-silent country road there rose a quiver of motion; tremulous leaves scurried in their beggarly rags of last year; they reeled in a mad dance, rising higher and higher in widening circles. With them rose handfuls of dust, agitated with the same invisible wakening breath of joy. And now the tiny spiral forsakes its dingy birthplace, it moves swirling along the road, up the hill-slope. It gathers earnestness as it grows. Taller and taller it rises, swifter and wider is its swathe. When it has swept to the hilltop and beyond it is a tall man, a towering giant of strength and energy, a splendid power, tho shaped only by the democratic air and every-day dust and shabby leaves. Many are these twisting columns that every storm whips up along the many highways of the world. As many are their destinies."

? TWO ?
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QUESTION TWO

"If the lots you have advertised in THE LITERARY DIGEST during the past two years are all you represent them to be, why don't you keep them yourselves?"

ANSWER TWO

Increase in the value of real estate is entirely dependent upon development, and the only way a satisfactory development—and by that we mean a great number of residences and inhabitants—can be secured, is through diversified ownership. If we held our $4,000,000 worth of property without improving it or without inducing people to live on it, it would only increase in value in proportion to the pressure of development about it, and probably not one-tenth as fast as if it were improved, distributed in lots, built upon and inhabited. Then, too, the burden of carrying large tracts of vacant land would be more than any prudent operator should care to undertake. We are in the land business just as John Wanamaker is in the dry-goods business. He buys large quantities of goods, advertises them, sells them at a reasonable profit, and all are benefited. We buy land at wholesale, thereby securing it at the very lowest prices, lay it out in lots and retail it at a fair profit. We spend a large proportion of the receipts from our sales in making extensive improvements and, as Mr. Wanamaker does, we reinvest our surplus and so continue business indefinitely.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Fear Feathers."—A. E. W. Mason. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"John Ruskin."—Frederic Harrison. (The Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"A Study of Prose Fiction."—Bliss Perry. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Our Lord and Master."—Jesse B. Young. (Jennings & Pye.)

"Greek and Roman Stoicism and some of its Disciples."—Charles H. Stanley Davis. (Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston, $1.40 net.)

"The Social Evil."—Prepared by the New York Committee of Fifteen. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"Ten Thousand Words Often Mispronounced."—William H. P. Phyfe. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Loyal Traitors."—Raymond L. Bridgman. (James H. West Company, Boston, $1 net.)

"Medieval India."—Stanley Lane-Poole. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Recompense.

By E. E. H.

What shall we have who toiled all night through tempest,
At nets let down in vain, or laboring oar?
Yonder, the morn breaks, and, beyond the breaking,
A Watcher and a welcome on the shore!

What shall we have whose little hoard of twilight
Came nearest to the light of others' day?
God gave to all the blue dome of His building—
Only earth's clouds between were sometimes gray.

What shall we have who missed life's loveliest meanings—
Who bore the burden of the incomplete?
There is a wider room for our probation,
And we shall know our missed things when we meet!

What shall we have on whom Time laid for guerdon
The pricking brier and the grieving thorn?
How many an earthly trail of piercing shadow
Hedged up in bud a heavenly rose unborn!

What shall we have whose ghostly galleons foundered,
No man may know in what unfathomed seas?
All seas give up the dead things in their keeping;
Even our ships of dream? Yea, even these!

—In London *Pall.*

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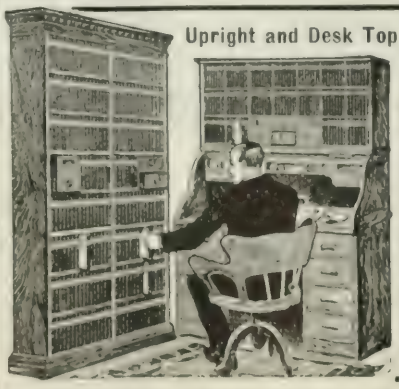

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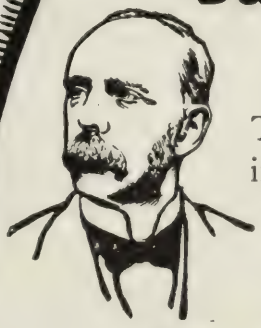

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Lincoln.*

(An Ode for the Twelfth of February.)

By Bliss Carman.

My years and generations [illegible] year brings round again
One of the whitest feast-days known to fame.
Our hope, our faith, our love could place no day above
This one we set apart in Lincoln's name.

This day Kentucky bore that great, true man, who wore
His manhood with such sweet simplicity,
That every saving grace and instinct of his race
Throbbed through him as the tides throb through the sea.

Consider all his ways, indifferent to praise;
No smug conceit, no pompous pedantry,
No selfishness, no greed, no impulse but to heed
That hidden word—man's utmost destiny.

In his deep human heart bitterness had no part,
Nor overhaste, nor malice, nor disdain;
Tender he was and strong, hating the mean and wrong,
Yet understanding the frail human strain.

. . . . . .

And what did Lincoln do, but dare be simply true
To that great love which welled in his great heart:
That ancient, homely lore he lived and labored for—
His only wisdom and his only art.

He was too near the earth in his keen, kindly mirth,
To palter with ambition and cold pride;
And yet his lonely soul walked too near heaven's goal,
Ever to lay ideals once aside.

And so he kept his poise through sorrows, hopes, and joys,
A loved, humane, large, rough-hewn shape of clay—
The figure of a man we call American,
Our only plea for greatness in our day.

And how shall we, my friends, best honor him? What ends,
What aims, what aspirations make our own?
What cause would he approve with his great human love,
Now his revered republic is full grown?

. . . . . .

With beauty we must store the good world more and more,
This very day be artists, every one,
Till we have longed and wrought with truth in every thought,
And without gladness not a hand's turn done.

And what does this imply? What part have you and I
With Lincoln and the cause of liberty?
Are there no slaves to-day? While we sit here at play,
Have we no brothers in adversity?

*Copyright, 1903, by Bliss Carman.

The Prudential's 27th Annual Statement.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has made great progress during the past year. The following figures speak for themselves: Over Two Hundred and Seventy-two Million Dollars of life insurance was written and paid for during the year; a grand total of over Eight Hundred Million Dollars is now carried on the lives of policy-holders; the income during 1902 was over Thirty-three Million Dollars, and the assets now exceed Sixty Million Dollars. The Company commenced business in 1875. To-day it ranks among the leading life insurance companies of the world.

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None sorry nor oppressed, who without hope or rest
Must toil and have no pleasure in their toil?
These are your slaves and mine. Where is the right divine
Of idlers to encumber God's good soil?

There is no man alive, however he may strive,
Allowed to own the work of his own hands.
Landlords and waterlords at all the roads and fords,
Taking their toll, imposing their commands.

Not until every man is free to choose and plan
What service he will do for beauty's sake,—
How vent that one supreme desire, the artist's dream,
Bidding new wonders at his touch awake,—

Not until he is made the lord of his own trade,
Can any man be glad or strong or free.
There looms the coming war. Which captain are you for,
The chartered wrong, or Christ and liberty?

—In *The Literary World.*

To James Whitcomb Riley, Gardener.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

Yours is a garden of old-fashioned flowers;
Joyous children delight to play there;
Weary men find rest in its bowers,
Watching the lingering light of day there.

Old-time tunes and young love's laughter
Ripple and run among the roses;
Memory's echoes come murmuring after,
Filling the dusk when the long day closes.

Simple songs with a cadence olden—
These you learned in the forest of Arden:
Friendly flowers with hearts all golden—
These you borrowed from Eden's garden.

This is the reason why all men love you,
Remember your songs and forget your art:
Other poets may soar above you—
You keep close to the human heart.

—In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

Poems.

By VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD.

[The following are taken from a volume of verse by Virginia Woodward Cloud (Richard G. Badger), entitled "A Reed by the River."]

INTIMATION.

As the sunlight finds the willow, whitening, trembling 'neath its dart,
As the young moon on the meadow,—so is springtime to the heart;
As the hush of tree-tops resting where the sky's red pulses start,
Ere a bud hath broken bondage,—so is springtime to the heart.

Mystery of boughs that show not bud nor blow nor any leaf;
Twilight solitudes that know not if awaiting joy or grief,
Dream that wakes not lest the morrow hold of pain its keener part,
Bliss, whose sweetest depth is sorrow—such is April to the heart.

TO A POET.

The pipe of one undying river reed
Borne down on myriad summers' magic breath
Wakes to thy playing, the immortal seed

The "Best" Light

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No other toilet and bath soap has the cleansing qualities, the handy shape, and the lasting purity of FAIRY SOAP.

It is pure white and remains so as long as it lasts. The price is but 5 cents—each cake wrapped and packed in a separate carton.

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If you want the choicest vegetables or most beautiful flowers you should read **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1903**,—so well known as the "Leading American Seed Catalogue." It is mailed **FREE to all.** Better send your address TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

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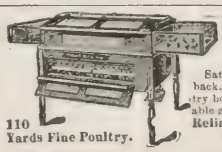
FLOWERS

My "Surprise Packet" is a Flower Garden in itself, and will delight you! It contains **20 CHOICE ANNUALS, MIXED,** (guaranteed 400 seeds). Sent with my pretty Catalog and Certificate admitting to my **Third Annual Prize Contest** (first prize $50) for flowers grown from it, to all enclosing 6c for postage and addresses of two others growing flowers. **I want to know you.**
324 prizes awarded in 1902. See 1903 catalog for list.
MISS EMMA V. WHITE, Seedswoman.
No. 818 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



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YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS sold quickly for cash, send price and description. Established 20 years, bank references, write today. FRANK P. CLEVELAND, Real Estate Expert, 7812 Adams Express Building, Chicago.

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We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

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Never before have we offered such dainty and attractive costumes and skirts as we are showing this season. Our Spring Catalogue should be in the hands of every lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. It illustrates styles which are distinctly new and exclusive. We keep no ready-made goods but make every garment to order; that is why our goods are renowned for their perfect fit and finish. No matter where you live, we pay express charges.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

New Suits, well-tailored, in the newest fashions, $8 up.

Etamine Costumes in models to prevail during the coming Season, $12 up.

The Latest designs in Spring and Summer Skirts, $4 up.

Rainy-Day and Walking Skirts, $5 up.

Jaunty Jackets, Rainy-Day and Walking Suits, Traveling Dresses, etc.

The Catalogue and samples will tell you the rest—they will be sent *free* by return mail. Every garment you choose will be made to measure and guaranteed to fit and please you. If it does not, send it back promptly and we will refund your money. It's your good-will we want most.

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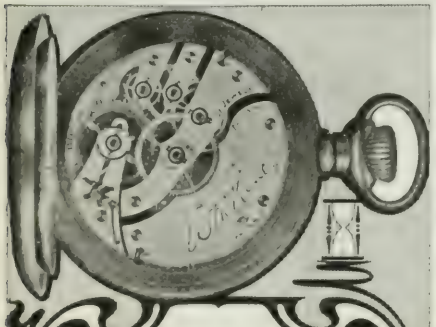

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No Exposed Winding Wheels. Sold in Cases only.

We make the cases and movements, and guarantee them both. Your dealer can supply you. Write us for "Guide to Watch Buyers." *Free.*

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PERFECT Permanent Binder for Magazines and Books. Lasts a lifetime. Simple magazine to be sent prepaid for examination. MAGILLIAN ART PRINTING COMPANY, Magillian Bldg., Cohoes.

Of Eden's rose, through gates of life and death,
Blooms in thy song; to make thy fragile mood
The loves of gods were slain and mortals died;
A thousand dawns are thrilling in thy blood,
A thousand darks are blackly multiplied
In thy despair; a thousand souls shed tears,
Their passions pour through time to thine;
Thy heart is heritage of all the years
That fed upon Elysian oil and wine—
Then with no lesser fare of love keep tryst,
Lest the lips starve where gods have warmly kist.

BIRD SONG.

I'm a merry vagabond, I'm a reckless rover!
Give me but a hedgerow, give me but a tree,
Mine is the shy grass, mine the lissome clover,
Mine the blue, untraveled far, the hilltop dim and free.

Every one his song has, mine is but of gladness;
Little wit or wisdom, mayhap, when all is told,
But if thine is weary, if it smack of sadness,
Take a note of mine along, 'twere worth its weight in gold.

All the world is orchestra to this reckless rover,
And half of all my having were wealth enough for me,—
Mine the stream's clear heart, where lonely pines brood over,
And mine the secret throbbing at the heart of every tree.

CHILDREN.

We are but children, with a work and playtime,
A little hour for laughter and for tears,
A little clinging to the waning daytime,
A little yielding unto futile fears.

We are but children, filling Time's great measure,
Breaking a toy to weep when it is done;
Forth from morn's meadows do we reap of pleasure
Little to bear hence at set of sun.

We are but children, weary with pursuing,
Building awhile beside the Bar of Pain;—
Lord, in Life's dusk, forget Thou all misdoing,
And gather us unto Thy heart again!

Forsworn.

By THEODORE ROBERTS.

The Sea, my mistress, called to me out of the night,
When the streets of the town were narrow, and the lips of the tide were white,
And the hearts of men were hostile, and dreams were as driven spray.
She called, and I went to her arms before the turning of day.

Many a secret she taught me, of headland, and mist, and star.
Joy I learned of the canvas, and joy of the dizzy spar.
And I swore, in the starlit watches, by the only God and the Sign,
That never did man love woman as I this mistress of mine.

I buried regret in the North (regret for my deeds amiss)
I forgot that the towns were cold. (Blood-warm is the Great Sea's kiss!)

To Savings Depositors Who Do Not Receive 5%

WE would like to show you how this Company has steadily grown stronger while its actively employed funds earn 5 per cent. for every depositor.

Write for the facts in detail.

5% per annum guaranteed, and paid quarterly by check. Withdrawals at pleasure without loss of interest. Under supervision of New York Banking Department.

Capital and Surplus - - - - - $1,100,000
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1139 Broadway, New York.

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(EXTRACTED FROM WHEAT)

The Greatest Food Cure for Weak Stomachs

But one grocer in each city is our agent. Write us for his name and for literature.

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Dept. G, 90 West Broadway, New York

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have not done so haphazard. They have investigated, calculated—and adopted. They have not only got beautiful coloring effects, with a depth and richness impossible in paint, but at half the cost—40 per cent cheaper than paint. Investigation cost them a postal card request, which brings samples of stained wood, circulars and litho-water color chart of combinations.

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"This for That" Trade anything you have for anything you want, and over 2 million people read the little paper that prints their trades. Exchange ads. free. Latest issue 10 cents. "THIS FOR THAT," Star Building, Chicago

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 827 Pittsfield, Mass.

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4. Two Lincoln anecdotes.
5. Description of scene of his nomination in 1860.
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All of the above material is taken from the new

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By IDA M. TARBELL

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This offer is not made to agents or for agents, but to responsible history and book-lovers only.

Send name, address and six cents in stamps to pay postage expense, to

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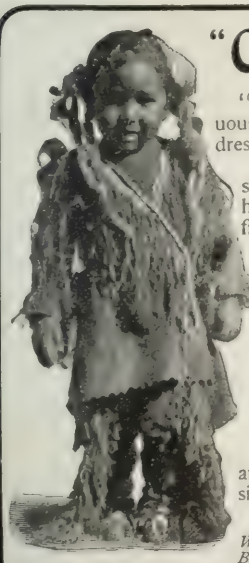
LITERARY DIGEST



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He knows what shapes he likes, and he wants the best fitting Collar in that shape.

That is the

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The new shapes are made in small sizes for ladies' wear

We will send our Style Book free, or will send Style Book and Picture of the No 6 "Little Indian" mounted on mat, 9½x11, ready for framing, without advertising, for four cts. in stamps, or we will send Style Book and the six Pictures for 20 cents in stamps.

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Write for our book, Systematic Accounting, which explains and illustrates the system. **H. G. Razall Mfg. Co., 413-415 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

And I took the gulls to witness, and the birds of the farther flight,
That never the breast of a woman was white as her breast is white.

. . . . . .

Queen Sea, you have had *such* lovers—Cook, and Nelson, and Drake—
Heed not the words I pray, heed not the songs I make.
Queen Sea, I swear by the trade-winds, the tides, and the flush of morn,
That a sweeter love has found me!—and I laugh, who am all forsworn.

—In the *Canadian Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

A Great Japanese Reformer.—"Rarely in any age or nation has it been given to one man so to change the mental outlook of his country as did Fukuzawa that of Japan (1834-1901)." Such is the opening sentence in a review, in *The Nation* (January 22), of a little book of less than 200 pages, entitled "A Life of Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa," by A. Miyamori (Z. P. Maruya & Co., Tokyo). Continuing, the reviewer condenses the story of the book as follows:

"As teacher, editor, author, he became the intellectual father of half the thinking men of Japan in this generation. The copies of his printed books ran into the millions. Refusing the sword or office, titles or decorations, absolutely honest and fearless, he toiled as the soldier of culture and righteousness to transform a nation. Stepping down out of the ranks of the gentry, his life was spent in lifting up the masses. He was the liberator of his people from Confucianism and other Chinese cramping notions, and from insular narrowness and bigotry. He led the Japanese into the intellectual freedom of the West. He was the exalter of woman. He cared little or nothing for dogma: his one idea was to know truth according to reason. His ethics were summed up in 'independence and self-respect.' For forty years the 'Great Commoner' wrought in the same field with Okubo, Saigo, Ito, and Shibusawa, as well as with Hepburn, Brown, Verbeck, and Greene, to make and keep Japan one of the nations in the van of progress. . . .

"When Yokohama was opened, he found that, with all his Dutch, he could not read the signs or labels, for they were in English. Happily, he was able to take a voyage to America in the first Japanese steamer which the once hermits navigated across the Pacific within seven years after they had first seen coal-smoke from a ship's funnel. Afterward he visited Europe, and again the United States. His book on 'Western Countries,' read by all classes, was like the building of a great window in the dead wall of the national intellect. Yet for years Fukuzawa had to live amid assassins who hated 'evil opinions.' Often he was in the very jaws of death. Seeing how eagerly the soldier and the office-seeker sought to ply their trades—in each case with blunting of the moral sense—he resolved to avoid both battle and boodle. He consecrated himself to the idea that 'the independence of a nation consists in the independent spirit of the individuals composing it.' In a word, he struck at the core of the Confucian social system. On the day of the great battle at Uyeno, in Tokyo, within sound of the cannon, he began the teaching of Wayland's 'Moral Science'—the books having arrived that day. He foretold the rush for office, by

Edwin Markham and Florence M. Kingsley two well-known Authors

Edwin Markham says, "I live in Westerleigh, . . . the most charming suburb of New York City." Florence M. Kingsley says, "The longer we live in Westerleigh the better we like it."

An exceptional offer for 55 lots in Westerleigh. See Washington's Birthday Offer, page facing reading in front.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability to represent us. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York.

BULLARD STEEL LAUNCHES,

ROW AND PLEASURE BOATS,

ARE EVERLASTING!

Safer than wood; have greater carrying capacity; always dry; no bolts or nails to rust.

Boat Liveries equipped with the Bullard Steel Boats. Always have dry boats, that last a lifetime.

STEEL BOATS CHEAPER THAN WOOD.

THE OSGOOD FOLDING CANVAS BOATS

Original Canvas Boat; made for 30 years. Sold all over the world; used by U. S. Government; best Fishing and Hunting is where there are no boats, take one with you in trunk or bag. Non-puncturable. Folded or extended in one minute.

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MICHIGAN CONSOLIDATED BOAT CO., LTD.

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The SUN TYPEWRITER No. 2

Type-Bar Machine

Visible Writing

Highest Speed

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Most Perfect Work of All

The Only High Grade Writing Machine Sold at a Reasonable Price

A Revelation

Price only $40.00 to introduce it

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Sun Typewriter Co.

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ENTERTAIN YOURSELF!

The Home Entertainment Society

will furnish you with a **TALKING MACHINE FREE,** Send three dollars for six fifty cent records. Your own choice from stock of over 50,000. Without any further cost we will send the six records, also

A $10 GRAPHOPHONE FREE.

The use of the machine **COSTS YOU NOTHING.** You are required to buy from us only two new records a week. Nothing more.

Get a friend to join our society, we will **PAY YOU!**

A. H. Mason, Mgr., 237 Broadway, N. Y.

Whitman Saddles

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur." *Catalogue free.*

The Mehlbach Saddle Co.,

(Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

104 Chambers Street, New York City.

hot a fighting parties, as soon as war was over. The Kano College which he founded (named after the chronological period, 1893–1903, etc.) a formidable and inspiring rival of the Imperial University, has now over 1,500 students. The *Jiji Shimpo*, which he began and for years edited, is, among its contemporaries, what the two or three greatest journals are in the English-speaking world. . . . His last work was an utterly destructive analysis of the Confucian principles underlying Kaibara's 'Great Learning for Women'—the standard in old Japan for the training or, rather, the subjection of women. It was written after ten years of constructive teaching in journal, book, and lecture, in which he assaulted sensualism and polygamy, and pleaded for the education and uplift of woman as man's companion. His death was mourned by all, from Emperor to laborer, and ten thousand people walked behind his bier."

The Taming of a Russian Bear.—Maxim Gorky has made his peace with the public of Moscow, where his play, "The Night Shelter," was recently performed with immense success. Two years ago, says the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, he had made an unpleasant and remarkable scene in the lobby of the same theater, where his workingman's blouse, collarless shirt, and great boots caused him to be stared at. Turning upon the elegantly dressed loungers, he exclaimed:

"Why do you stare at me so? Do you take me for a prima donna, or a balloon, or a corpse?"

The people applauded this outburst, but he turned his back on them. The newspapers criticized his rudeness, and he replied with the savage satirical sketch entitled "The Too Aspiring Author."

Now, at the performance of his drama, this same Moscow theater public called him before the curtain a dozen times—and he came. As before, he appeared in blouse and top-boots, his usual costume, but this time he had nothing to say. He was pale with emotion and hopelessly embarrassed before this chance audience; he, the poet of poverty, who rules the thoughts of the Russian populace and whose name is celebrated through both hemispheres.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How She Kissed Depew.—To illustrate the ready wit of Senator Depew, Homer Fort tells, in *Leslie's Weekly*, of an incident which he witnessed while the Senator was president of the New York Central road. He says:

"I went to his office to interview him and was asked by his secretary, Captain Harry du Val, to go in and sit down a few minutes. I entered and sat down in a corner. Mr. Depew saw me, but a woman who had seen more than fifty summers sat facing him, not dreaming that a third person was in the office. She was talking animatedly, and her corkscrew curls, denoting spinsterhood, fairly shook underneath her hat. The Senator's clear-cut and often witty replies evidently delighted the woman. She rose facing him: 'And now, Mr. Depew, one more point: what would you advise me to do, invest in real estate?' He leaned back in his revolving-chair and replied: 'There are two

Health, Clear Skin and a Good Figure

I wish I could put sufficient emphasis into these words to induce every woman who sees this advertisement to at least write to me. I have spent 12 years in prescribing **reducing, developing** and **curative** exercises for women in person, and my marvelous success in my work and my desire to reach and help more women induced me to take up the course of physical culture by mail. I can take only a limited number of pupils because I give each one my personal attention, and no two lessons are exactly alike; each woman receives just the work adapted to her individual needs—no more. I know that I can give you Health, Strength and a Good Figure; relieve you from **Nervousness, Constipation, Headaches, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Obesity, Leanness,** and all so called chronic ailments, and build up women who are run down. I prefer to let my students speak for me and the following extracts are from letters from my pupils:

"I am not nearly **so nervous.** My chest expansion is four inches and the best of all I am gaining in weight."

"My **height is increased a good inch.** My hip measurement has **reduced** from 44 to 38 in."

"It seems wonderful that the exercises could have helped me so much in a short time—the exercises for the **eyes** are as good as any all your other exercises."

"My husband, who has been away for six weeks, was so surprised and delighted over my **reduction** and my **improved figure.**"

"**I never felt or looked as well as at the present time.** I have not had an attack of **indigestion** and but one **headache** in 5 weeks and compared with previous weeks it is a miracle."

"**My constipation is entirely relieved.** I only wish I had known of your physical culture 6 years ago. I should have been saved ten or twelve years of suffering. Your **breathing exercises** are helping me greatly."

"I feel better in every way. **Lighter, brighter** and a **desire to live. My nerves** are better and my general health improved. My **carriage** is very materially better."

"Since I began working with you I have **increased my chest expansion 8 inches,** my diaphragm expansion from 2 to 5 inches, my **bust measurement** from 32 to 36. I have lengthened my front waist line 3 inches."

"My **deep breathing** has given my **skin** a new **life** and **color.**"

"Never in my life have I been as well as I am now, and I am indeed grateful to you. My sister who had not seen me for 3 months was surprised at my changed appearance."

Hon. Wm. T. Harris, LL. D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, says: "It is the glory of the present revival of physical exercises that it is led by educated physicians. It is a new movement of the highest importance. It means the end of the era of quackery in hygiene."

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., LL. D., writes me: "Your thorough preparation for your work and your high aim must surely give you a worthy success."

My exercises cultivate the distinguished carriage and bearing which at once bespeak culture and refinement. Men cannot do this work for women. They do not understand our conditions nor limitations. Write to me. For 10 cents I will send you full information regarding my system, and testimonial letters from numbers of women who have worked with me; an instructive and interesting booklet, and a card for your dressing-table showing the correct lines of the woman's figure. Yours for a body expressing perfect health, perfect grace and perfect womanhood,

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 178 Washington Street CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTE: Miss Cocroft is President of the Physical Culture Extension work in America. She needs no further introduction to the Public.

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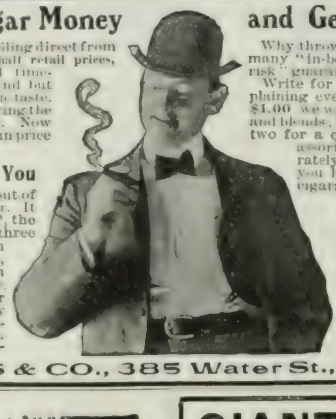

We are making a great success of selling direct from factory to smoker exclusively, at half retail prices, thoroughly satisfactory cigars—all time-tested, tried-out brands; not one brand but many, guaranteed to suit every possible taste. We made a reputation for quality during the years we manufactured for dealers. Now we're making a reputation for saving in price as well, selling.

Direct from our Factory to You

The saving in price does not come out of the cigars—they are as good as ever. It comes from saving you the jobbers', the salesmen's and the retailers' profits—three profits in your pocket. The saving in price is clear to all. You can prove, without risk, how we'll please you in quality and critically satisfy your taste, for if you don't get as good a cigar or a better one from us for less money than you pay now—if you are not altogether pleased, you get your money back.

Why throw away one half your cigar money on many "in-between men" in the face of a "no risk" guarantee like this?

Write for our booklet "Rolled Reveries," explaining everything, or to hasten matters—for $1.00 we will send a trial assortment of 25 sizes and blends, for 75 cents twelve regular 5 cent and two for a quarter cigars; for 50 cents twelve assorted fives and tens, each cigar separately wrapped and described and showing you how two for a quarter and 10 cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25, 50, or 100 for from 4 cents to 6 cents each, others from 2 cents to 3 cents each. All transportation charges prepaid.

Your own procrastination is all that prevents your becoming our steady customer and saving money.

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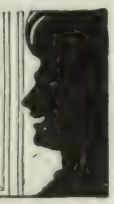

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Gives new life and vigor to every organ of the human body. Thousands of people are daily sufferers because they continue to clog the circulation with poison in place of eliminating the uric acid from the blood by Hot Air Baths. Every intelligent person ought to know by this time that heat is the only cure for disease.

Write for descriptive matter and special 1903 proposition. Excellent commission and salary offered to reliable men and women.

Factory prices made to one person in each town where we have no agent

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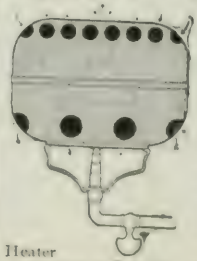
Saves Coal Bills



Heater attached to Gas Jet

Will heat a room 10x12 to 76 degrees in zero weather at almost NO COST

Just the thing for small bed-rooms, bath-rooms, etc. **Does not** obscure the light of your gas jet but rather improves it by acting as a reflector.

By a new principle of **Down Draught** the ordinary heat of a gas burner is increased **500 per cent.**

Can be used on either gas jet or round wick oil lamp

Is made of polished brass and is an ornament to any room

Unlike any other gas heater, it purifies the air. Your room will not feel close or stuffy.

Sent Complete, Carriage Prepaid, for

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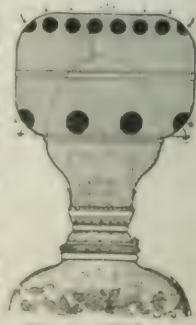
Send us $1.50 for the *Giant Heater*; use it 10 days. If you are not more than satisfied, return it and your money will be refunded. *Agents wanted.*



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64 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass.

Pears'

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort and cleanliness.

Pears' soap cleanliness—perfect cleanliness and comfort.

Sold all over the world.

things, madam, I know nothing about—real estate and women.' As quick as a flash she stooped and kissed him, said good by, and walked majestically out. He never flinched or seemed surprised, but as I advanced toward him he beamed as he said: 'Those are merely the perquisites of my office; no railroad president is exempt.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Poets at a House-Party. — [A modern mortal having inadvertently stumbled in upon a house party of poets given on Mount Olympus, being called upon to justify his presence there by writing a poem, offered a Limerick. Whereupon each poet scoffed, and the mortal, offended, challenged them to do better with the same theme.]

THE LIMERICK.

A scholarly person named Finck
Went mad in the effort to think
Which were graver misplaced,
To dip pen in his paste,
Or dip his paste-brush in the ink.

OMAR KHAYYÁM'S VERSION.

Stay, fellow traveler, let us stop and think,
Pause and reflect on the abysmal brink;
Say would you rather thrust your pen in paste,
Or dip your paste-brush carelessly in ink?

RUDYARD KIPLING'S VERSION.

Here is a theme that is worthy of our cognizance,
A theme of great importance and a question for your ken;
Would you rather—stop and think well—
Dip your paste-brush in your ink-well,
Or in your pesky pasting-pot immerse your inky pen?

WALT WHITMAN'S VERSION.

Hail, Camerados!
I salute you,
Also I salute the sewing-machine, and the flour-barrel, and the feather duster.
What is an aborigine, anyhow?
I see a paste-pot.
Ay, and a well of ink.
Well, well!
Which shall I do?
Ah, the immortal fog.
What am I myself?
But a meteor
In the fog?

CHAUCER'S VERSION.

A mayde ther ben, a wordy one and wyse,
Who wore a paire of gogles on her eyes.
O'er theemes of depest thogt her braine she werked,
Nor ever any knoty problemme sherked.
Yette when they askt her if she'd rather sinke
Her penne in payste, or eke her brushe in inke,
"Ah," quo' the canny mayde, "now wit ye wel,
I'm wyse enow to know—too wyse to tel."

HENRY JAMES'S VERSION.

She luminously wavered, and I tentatively inferred that she would soon perfectly reconsider her not altogether unobvious course. Furiously, tho with a tender, ebbing similitude, across her mental consciousness stole a reculmination of all the truths she had ever known concerning, or even remotely, relating to, the not easily fathomed qualities of paste and ink. So she stood, focused in an intensity of soul-quivers, and I, all unrelenting, waited, tho of a dim uncertainty whether, after all, it might not be only a dubitant problem.

SWINBURNE'S VERSION.

Shall I dip, shall I dip it, Dolores,
This luminous paste-brush of thine?
Shall I sully its white-breasted glories,
Its fair, foam-flecked figure divine?

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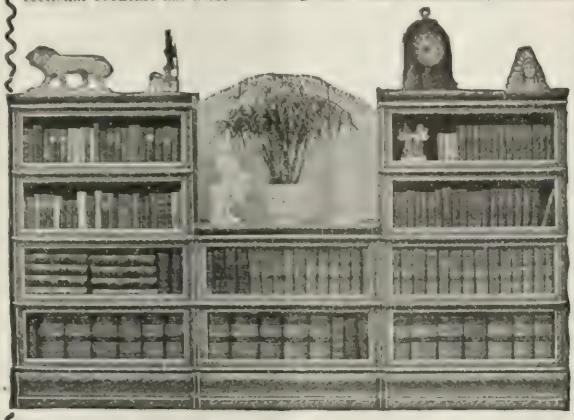

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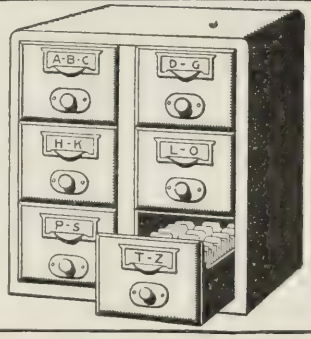

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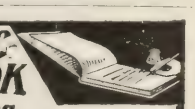

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O shall I—abstracted, unheeding
Swing swirling this pen in my haste,
And, deaf to thy pitiful pleading,
Just jab it in paste?

STEPHEN CRANE'S VERSION.

I stood upon a church spire,
A slender, pointed spire,
And I saw
Ranged in solemn row before me,
A paste-pot and an ink-pot.
I held in my either hand
A pen and a brush.
Ay, a pen and a brush.
Now this is the strange part;
I stood upon a church spire,
A slender, pointed spire,
Glad, exultant,
Because
The choice was mine!
Ay, mine!
As I stood upon a church spire,
A slender, pointed spire.

—CAROLYN WELLS in *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia).

The Make.—FIRST CHAUFFEUR: "Whose make is your machine?"

SECOND CHAUFFEUR: "Well, about one-third the manufacturer's and two-thirds the repairer's."—*Puck.*

When?—"Bobbie, did you know I was going to marry your sister?" "Oh, yes. When did *you* find it out?"—*Life.*

The Retort Courteous.—"Why are you in mourning?" "Oh, for my sins." "I didn't know that you had lost any."—*Life.*

Motto for Decoration of a Room Dedicated to the Prevailing Scourge.—"Honi soit qui mal y ping-pongse."—London *Punch.*

Instead of a Feather.—

Yankee Doodle came to town,
Feeling mighty frisky;
He stuck a duster on his head
And said 'twas Paderewski.

—ELIOT KAYS STONE in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Mass-Meeting in Microbehollow.—MR. CHAIRMAN: And now, gentlemen, I beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to our best friends, the promoter of the concentration camp (great cheers), and the landlord of the New York tenement (cheers), for the condition they keep these places in, which is so healthy for us. (Great cheering and vote unanimously and enthusiastically passed.)—*Life.*

Our Strange Language.—

When the English tongue we speak,
Why is "break" not rimed with "freak"?
Will you tell me why it's true
We say "sew" but likewise "few";
And the maker of a verse
Can not cap his "horse" with "worse"?
"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard";
"Cord" is different from "word";
"Cow" is cow, but "low" is low;
"Shoe" is never rimed with "foe";
Think of "hose" and "dose" and "lose";
And of "goose" and yet of "choose."
Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb";
"Doll" and "roll" and "home" and "some,"
And since "pay" is rimed with "say,"
Why not "paid" with "said" I pray?
We have "blood" and "food" and "good";
"Mould" is not pronounced like "could";
Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "lone"?
Is there any reason known?
And in short, it seems to me,
Sound and letters disagree.—London *Tit-Bits.*

Fabulous Fortunes

The Street and Elevated Railroads of New York City earned last year $[illegible], passengers [illegible] more than the year previous, more than half as many people as the entire population of the world. Fortunes [illegible] have been made in marvelously short periods of time in Real Estate Investments in New York City. See Washington's Birthday Offer, page facing reading in front

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Coming Events.

February 20.—Traveling Men's Club Convention, at Harrisburg, Pa.

February 20-22.—Interstate Y. M. C. A. Boys' Conference, at Worcester, Mass.

February 21-27.—Convention of the National Educational Association, Department of Superintendents, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

March 3-5.—American Cattle and Horse Growers' Convention at Denver, Colo.

March 4-5.—Convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, at Washington.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 3.—Venezuelan rebels are defeated in a fierce battle near Caracas.

Civil war breaks out in Honduras.

February 5.—The Government of Honduras blockades the island of Amapala, where Bonilla, who has declared himself President, is gathering his forces.

The Brazilian Government orders an army and naval force to Acre, the disputed territory claimed by Bolivia.

February 6.—War begins in Acre; the Brazilian forces capture Puerto Alonzo, taking 300 prisoners.

February 7.—Caracas citizens ask permission for the landing of coal, so that the city may not be left without gas.

February 8.—Bolivia agrees to the Brazilian occupation of Acre, pending a peaceful settlement.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 2.—The strike in Holland ends.

Details of the defeat of the Moroccan pretender are received: the Sultan's forces are still pursuing the rebels.

A sudden indisposition of King Edward causes anxiety in England.

Lord Milner is reported to have resigned his post in South Africa.

February 3.—William Redmond, M.P., who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, is released after serving half the term.

February 4.—The Berlin Foreign Office criticizes Minister Bowen.

Bread riots and strikes occur in several cities of Spain.

February 5.—That the Spanish Government had ordered the Cuban minister not to display the Cuban flag is denied at Madrid.

February 6.—M. Giron severs all relations with the former Crown Princess of Saxony.

Turkey is preparing for trouble in the disturbed regions of Macedonia.

February 7.—The Dominican Government still refuses to settle the Clyde Line claims.

The Saxon Council of Ministers refuses to al-

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how the former Crown Princess of Saxony to return to that country.

February 8.—It is reported that on January 13 one thousand lives were lost in a cyclone and tidal wave that swept the South Sea Islands.

Lord George Hamilton, in a public speech, declares that the first proposition for an Anglo-German alliance was made by Germany last September.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 2.—*Senate:* The Army Appropriation bill, the Statehood bill, and the killing of Father Augustin are discussed.

House: The bill authorizing the resumption of the sealing negotiations with Great Britain is passed.

February 3.—*Senate:* Senator Elkins's Anti-Trust bill and the Army Appropriation bill are passed. The Alaskan Boundary treaty is discussed.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 4.—*Senate:* The Army General Staff bill is amended and passed. The Statehood bill is discussed and the bill to expedite the hearing and decision of suits brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust law is passed. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, introduces a bill to pension ex-slaves.

House: Debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is continued.

February 5.—*Senate:* The discussion of the Statehood bill brings out the question of polygamy and the influence of the Mormon Church in politics.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill and the bill to expedite suits under the Sherman Anti-Trust law are passed.

February 6.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal Treaty and the Statehood bill are discussed.

House: The Littlefield Anti-Trust bill is considered.

February 7.—*Senate:* The debate on the Statehood bill is continued.

House: The Littlefield Anti-Trust bill is passed by a vote of 245 to 0.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 2.—Minister Bowen refuses a compromise proposition of the allies' representatives in Washington, and asks that the question of preferential rates be submitted to The Hague Tribunal.

February 3.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs reports on the Lessler bribery charges.

United States Minister to Colombia Hart resigns.

War-ships are ordered to Honduras to protect American interests.

February 5.—The allies' representatives are instructed by their respective Powers to appeal to President Roosevelt to decide the question of payments by Venezuela.

J. Edward Addicks withdraws from the senatorial contest in Delaware.

The last witness is heard by the Coal Strike Commission.

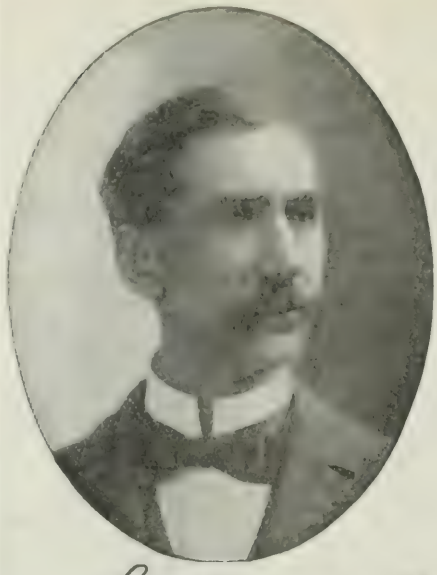
February 6.—The President refuses to act as arbitrator on the question of preferential rates.

Secretary Moody accepts Naval Constructor Hobson's resignation.

February 7.—The Venezuelan negotiators are working on the protocols providing for the reference of the preferential question to The Hague Tribunal.

M. Jusserand, the new French Ambassador, presents his credentials to the President.

The soft-coal miners accept the operators' offer of an average increase of 10½ per cent. in wages.



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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 809.

By M. FEIGL.

Black—Ten Pieces.

White—Eight Pieces.

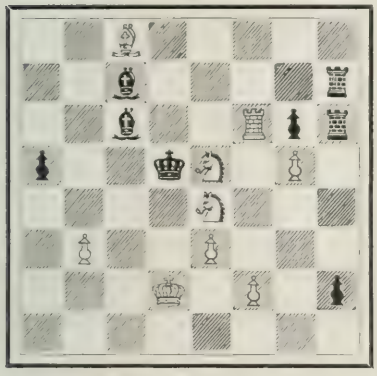
5 s 2 ; 1 K 3 S 2 ; 1 p 2 p b 2 ; 2 P 1 P r p S ; 3 p k 3 ; 5 p 2 ; Q 2 P 2 s 1 ; 5 B 2.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 810.

By H. NISLE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2 B 5 ; 2 b 4 r ; 2 b 2 R p r ; p 2 k S 1 P 1 ; 4 S 3 ; 1 P 2 P 3 ; 3 K 1 P 1 p ; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Lasker and Allies.

In the rooms of the Boston Athletic Association, on February 2, Dr. Lasker played an exhibition game against two of the club's strongest players, J. W. Hawes and E. L. Dresel, in consultation. The score:

Ruy Lopez.

HAWES AND DRESEL. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	HAWES AND DRESEL *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 Q x Q	K R x Q
2 K Kt–B 3	Q Kt—B 3	21 Kt—K 5	B—K sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3 (a)	22 P—K B 3	Kt x B (f)
4 Castles	Kt x P	23 P x Kt	P—B 5
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	24 P—B 3	Q R—Kt sq
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	25 R—B 2	P—B 4
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	26 R—Q sq	B—R 5
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2 (b)	27 Q R—Q 2	B—Kt 4
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	28 P—B 4	K—Kt 3
10 Kt—Q 4	B—B 4	29 K R—K 2	R—Q R 3
11 Q—Q 3	P—B 3 (c)	30 P—R 3	Q R—Q 3
12 B—B 4	P x P	31 Kt—B 3	B—Q 2
13 B x P	P—Q 3	32 Kt—K 5	B—K 3
14 B—Kt 3	B—Q 2	33 K—B 2	P—K R 4
15 Kt—K 4	P—Q 4	34 K—B sq	P—Q 5
16 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	35 K—K sq	K—R 2
17 Q—R 3	Kt—K 5	36 K—Q sq	R—Q Kt sq
18 Q—R 5	P—B 4 (d)	37 K—B sq	R(Q 3)—Kt 3
19 Kt-B 3(e)	P—B 3	Unfinished.	

Notes.

(a) Lasker believes that the Berlin Defense is better than P—Q R 3 because the latter weakens Black's Q-side Ps.

(b) This is the adopted attack and defense. In the great game between Pillsbury and Lasker,

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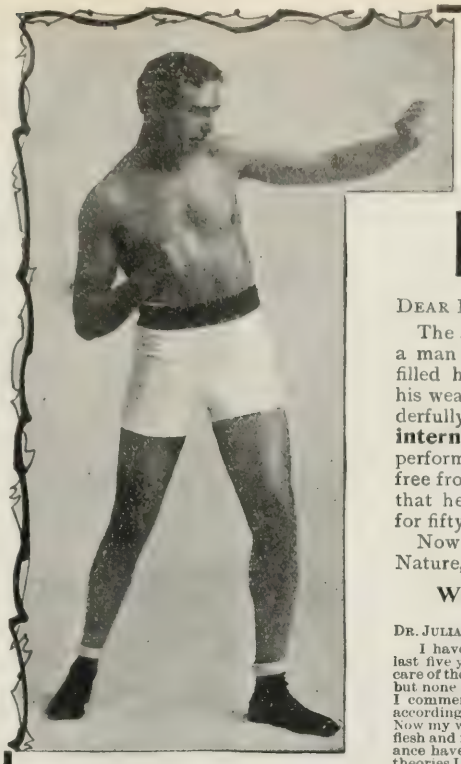

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Yours truly, A. PEARSON.

A. PEARSON

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who [illegible] the American won. Pillsbury awaited [illegible] P—Q Kt 3, and 2. B—Kt 2.

(c) Puts White on the defensive, as Black threatens to destroy White's center position. Very few amateurs would have made the K B P at this juncture. It looks risky; and it is if not followed by most accurate play.

(d) A critical position, which, we are informed, Lasker studied for thirty-five minutes. The threat of the loss of Q B P is not of so great importance as the play to compel Black to give his Kt for B. He avoided the exchange of his Kt for B, by a really master-stroke.

(e) White refuses to play B x P, probably fearing an onslaught on the Q's Pawns.

(f) Black sacrifices [illegible] gives White a weak P. Game adjourned at 11.15 P.M., with Black having a [illegible] advantage.

ON February 5, Dr. Lasker, in Boston, defeated Sussman, the New England Champion, and at night played twelve games simultaneously, winning [illegible] one draw and five mates.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 799. CXVII.: P—B 4.

No. 800. CXVIII.: B—Kt 4.

No. 801. CXIX.: P—Q 4.

No. 802. CXX.: Q—Kt 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.; M. Almy, Chicago; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

799: F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.

799, 800: The Hon. A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City.

799, 800, 801: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

800, 801, 802: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

801: F. Edwards, Sewickley, Pa.

Comments (799): "Very cute"—M.M.; "Key obvious; variations good"—G. D.; "Up to, if not above, the average"—F. S. F.; "As fine an example of four direct mates by a single Rook as can be found in all Problem-practise"—J. C. J. W.; "Delightful"—J. G. L.; "Novel and interesting"—S. M. M.

800: "A bright bit"—M. M.; "A subtle attack"—G. D.; "A fine 2-er, in which the four possible Pawn-moves are deployed in a totally new fashion"—J. C. J. W.; "Germanic"—J. G. L.; "Very pleasant"—C. N. F.; "One of the most perfect 2-ers I have ever seen"—W. R. C.; "Delicate, well balanced"—S. M. M.

801: "A neat novelty"—G. D.; "Of high order"—F. S. F.; "A symmetrical Pawn-minuet"—J. C. J. W.; "The acme of simplicity"—J. G. L.; "Novel"—C. N. F.

802: "Well made"—M. M.; "A pretty little trick"—G. D.; "A clear-cut, simple bit of pleasantry"—J. C. J. W.

B—Kt 6 will not solve 800, on account of 1. ..... K x Kt followed by 2. ..... K x R.

P—Q 3 for 801 is answered by P x Kt.

Q—B 5 sent by many as the key of 802 is stopped by B—Kt 2.

In addition to those reported. M. A., got 795, 796; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, 795, 796, 797; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md., 795, 796.

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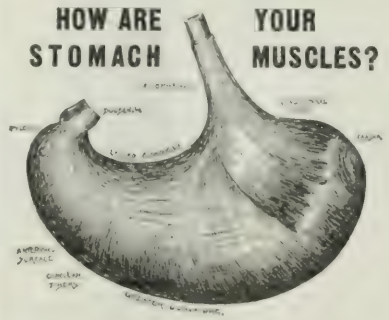

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which will contain during the coming year nearly **1,200 pages of reading matter** and about **1,000 illustrations**, is a thorough encyclopedia of true physical culture knowledge.

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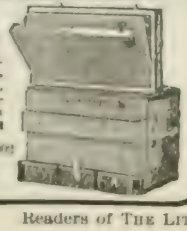

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 21, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 670

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW CONGRESS HAS TREATED THE TRUSTS.

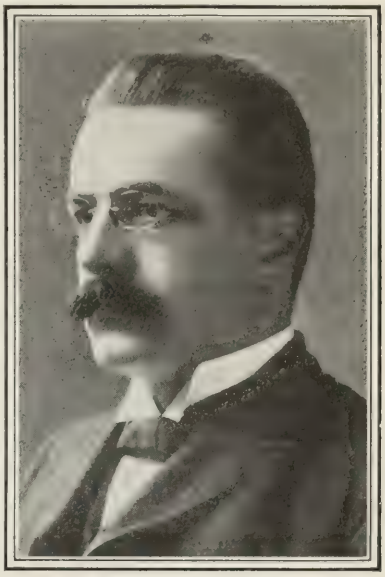
THE most varied comments mark the supposed completion of the trust program of the present session of Congress. "The Republican party has redeemed itself, the President is a winner, and the Democrats have lost their most effective war-cry; congratulations are due the Administration and Congress alike," exclaims the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.). On the other side we have such opinions as the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.): "In any direction that would lead to an immediate attack upon monopoly by removing the artificial support afforded by the tariff, Congress has declined to go. It is a lame and impotent conclusion to so much ferocious talk."

The three acts of Congress on the trust question are simple and clear. The first provides that suits brought under the Sherman anti-trust law shall have speedy trial before a full bench of circuit judges, and a direct appeal to the Supreme Court. The second (the Nelson amendment to the bill creating the Department of Commerce) provides for a commissioner of corporations in that department who

"shall have power and authority to make, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management of the business of any corporation, joint-stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers subject to 'an act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require; and the information so obtained, or as much thereof as the President may direct, shall be made public."

The third is the Elkins act, making it unlawful to offer, grant, give, solicit, or accept any rebate of transportation charges, and providing a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000 for each offense. The Littlefield bill, which was supposed to embody the Administration ideas on trust control, was considered unconstitutional by Attorney-General Knox, and after being passed by the House of Representatives by unanimous vote was abandoned.

A scandal of first-class proportions was threatened for a time by a report, said to have emanated from the White House, that John D. Rockefeller had sent telegrams to nine Senators urging them to kill the Nelson publicity amendment. The amendment was promptly passed, and the attempt of the Standard Oil Company to influence trust legislation, if there was such an attempt, came to nothing. Altho at first considered preposterous, it now seems to be pretty generally believed that some such telegrams were sent by somebody. Both the New York *American* and the Philadelphia *North American* print what purports to be a facsimile of a telegram received in Washington, sent to Senator Quay by John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard, attacking the Nelson amendment, and several Senators have virtually admitted receiving such messages. As they were without effect, however, the furore has subsided. A number of trust magnates visited Washington while the legislation was pending, but whether for the purpose of influencing Congress or seeing the city has not been made public.



GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU,
Who has been appointed Secretary of the new Department of Commerce, which will have charge of the publicity feature of trust regulation.

This alleged opposition by the Standard Oil Company is considered by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) the best proof that the trust legislation passed by Congress will be effective. It says:

"The shallow assertion made yesterday on the floor of the House that the anti-trust laws now passed by Congress are ineffective has a sufficient answer in the vigorous efforts of the Standard Oil and Sugar trusts to prevent their passage. If these laws accomplished nothing, why are Messrs. Rockefeller, Archbold, and Havemeyer so anxious to compass their defeat? If the public is buncoed, why are these men wasting their time, strength, and influence? . . . . .

"It is ineffectual cant to call legislation like this ineffective. No such revolution in the operations of trusts and railroads has been worked since the interstate commerce act was passed. Under it railroad favoritism to persons and corporations becomes hazardous as never before. All who use railroads are likely to discover that all privileges not paid for at tariff rates have become perilous.

"A reform like this may not suit demagogs. They desire to agitate and accomplish nothing. They are doubtless ready to deny that anything has been accomplished. Railroads and shippers, trusts and their managers know better. So will the people. As discussion continues and suits begin, it will be clear to all the world how long a step has been taken toward equality and justice in trade and the abolition of trust privileges by the anti-trust acts of 1903."

But there are other papers which take quite a different view. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which opposes the trusts, expects little result from all this legislation, and the New York *Press* (Rep.) finds its greatest encouragement in the thought

that this is merely a beginning. The New York *Sun*, which is regarded as the chief trust organ in the country, seems well satisfied with what Congress has done, and the opposition papers regard *The Sun's* approval as equivalent to the approving smile of the "octopus" himself. The Baltimore *Sun*, an anti-trust paper, says:

"The trusts may profess to be frightened at the provisions of one or more of the bills known as 'Administration measures,' but there is good reason for the belief that they will be well satisfied with the situation which will prevail after the proposed legislation goes into effect."

The new Department of Commerce is to be made up of various bureaus detached from other departments. It is understood that Mr. Cortelyou, now secretary to the President, will be placed at its head. It will include the following:

Bureau of statistics from the Treasury Department,
Bureau of statistics from the State Department,
Department of labor, unattached,
Light-house establishment, from the Treasury Department,
Steamboat inspection service, from the Treasury Department,
Bureau of standards, from the Treasury Department,
Coast and geodetic survey, from the Treasury Department,
Bureau of immigration, from the Treasury Department,
Bureau of navigation, from the Treasury Department,
Census office, from the Interior Department,
Fish commission, unattached,
Shipping commission, from the Treasury Department,
And the newly created bureau of corporations.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE STRIKE COMMISSION.

THE week of talk before the coal strike commission in Philadelphia consisted largely of a rethreshing of the old straw that had been gone over during the taking of testimony. The newspapers confine their comments, therefore, almost entirely to Mr. Baer's proposition, made on Wednesday, for an increase in the miners' wages. He said:

"Now, what is my proposition? That the rate of wages now paid shall be the minimum basis for the next three years;

"That from the 1st of November to the 1st of April, 1903, all employees, other than contract miners, shall be paid an additional 5 per cent.;

"That on and after April, 1903, for each 5 cents in excess of $1.50 per ton on the average price realized for white-ash coal in the harbor of New York, on all sizes above pea, wages shall be advanced 1 per cent.; the wages to rise or fall 1 per cent. for each 5 cents increase or decrease in prices; but they shall never fall during the next three years below the present basis."

PUZZLE PICTURE: WHO PAYS?
—*The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus

Mr. Darrow, counsel for the miners, objected, in his closing argument, to the 1 per cent. increase proposed, and argued at some length to show that it should be more; but, aside from that objection, he did not seem to oppose the plan. In a colloquy a day or two before, Mr. Darrow appeared to admit that there are too many miners in the anthracite field for the work there is to do, and remarked that "if there are too many men there, you can not ask the coal consumer to support the men." These seeming concessions by each side are thought to point the way to an amicable settlement. But nearly all the newspapers ask, with Mr. Darrow, "Why did not Mr. Baer go to John Mitchell nine months ago as he came to this commission to-day," and make the same offer and thus avert the strike? The Pittsburg *Dispatch* expresses a sentiment shared by many other papers when it says:

NOT LONG TO WAIT.
And a little child shall queer him.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

"It is absurd to suppose that the operators did not know as much about their ability to meet the demands of the men then as now. What did they hope to gain by forcing a suspension of work? What becomes of the lofty principles at stake which were said to have been the chief reason of the owners for refusing even to arbitrate with their employees? Are those principles no longer in danger, altho conditions are unchanged, or were they simply so much buncombe, used to deceive the public in the vain hope of defeating the miners, and abandoned when no longer found available?"

It was supposed, nine months ago, that the operators declined to make such an offer because they did not want to deal with the union. But the same difficulty faces them now. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says on this point:

"Suppose they all agree now to the plan proposed by Mr. Baer in the name of the Reading Company, which appears upon its face to be a fair one. According to their principle the party of the second part must be the men employed by the companies contracting in each case with their own employer. Another principle of the operators, and an altogether just one, is that union and non-union men shall be treated alike, and shall be protected in their equal rights. What chance is there that the employees of each company will enter into a separate contract? What means is there of securing joint contracts? What assurance is there that contracts would be observed? These ques-

tions merely suggest the difficulty of giving practical effect to Mr. Baer's proposal, while the men are organized or partly organized as they are, and affiliated with a combination which the operators have good reason for refusing to recognize. Can the commission find a way of applying the plan?"

Henry Demarest Lloyd, in his address before the commission, tried to show that the commission could bring no peace to the anthracite field that would be permanent, unless it provided for agreements with the union, and Mr. Darrow said in regard to recognition:

"You can do just as you please about recognizing the union. If you do not recognize it, it is because you are blind and you want to bump up against it some more; that is all. It is here. It is here to stay, and the burden is on you and not upon us. There is neither the power nor the disposition in this court, I take it, to destroy the union. It would not accomplish it if it could, and it certainly could not if it would. And if these wise business men, with the combined wisdom of business gentlemen and the agents of the Almighty, can not see the union, they had better blunder along still a few more years, and possibly after a while they will know it is here and recognize it themselves."

CHRISTIAN AND TURK IN THE BALKANS.

A QUARTER of the world where murder, brigandage, rapine, insurrection, and the burning and slaughter of entire villages are a part of the usual order (or disorder) of life, year in and year out, is brought once again to the attention of the American public by the cable despatches from Europe, which report that the usual situation has grown so much worse that it may result at any moment in open war. This unhealthful locality is Macedonia, in European Turkey, and the frequent fatalities are due to the unfriendly feeling between the Turkish officers and soldiery, who rule, and the Christian subjects. Here is a glimpse of life in Uskub, the chief town of the northern Macedonian province of Kossova, as given in *The Russian Messenger* and quoted in *The North American Review*:

"Murder is such a common occurrence in Uskub that people have agreed not to speak of it. The normal life of the city could not go on without it. The cynicism and license of the people have gone so far that they commit murder in sight of the consuls, or before their houses; and the consuls can only protest with horror. But under the present *régime*, these protests are rarely effective; for the most part, no attention is paid to them, and the consuls can only resign themselves, and accustom their nerves to these things, considering them as an unavoidable evil. In Uskub, no one talks about the daily murders. They are somewhat more interested in general cutting affrays and street battles, or in the open insurrections which are periodically renewed at intervals of less than a year."

The "open insurrections" are most active in the spring. Mr. Charles Johnston, who writes the *North American Review* article, says:

"With the disappearance of the snows there comes an opportunity to the Bulgarian mountaineers and peasants, who form the bulk of the population [of Macedonia], to take vengeance on their oppressors, the Turkish soldiery and police. Ambushes are set for the patrols, or for small bands of soldiers; men disappear among the caves and forests in the hills; villages are attacked and burned; murders are common everywhere throughout the three provinces. Then come the extreme heats of summer, when the contest slackens and dies away, to be revived in the coming spring. By that time, there are new outrages to avenge, new injustices and insults to be paid for; the insolence of office and the law's delays, bribery, corruption, violence, have opened new scores and added to old reckonings. Above all, and as the cause of all, stands the Turk's administrative impotence, the powerlessness of a dying race to conceive and carry out sound schemes of organization and order founded on large ideas and broad imaginative grasp; a lack of that collective insight and will which is the foundation-stone of settled government. With this power lacking, good or bad intentions, humane or savage impulses alike lead to anarchy; and throughout Macedonia anarchy has reigned for generations."

Such is the situation that "may lead to war." This possibility is due to the fact that the 4,000,000 people of Bulgaria sympathize earnestly with their Macedonian brethren, and would like to help them win their independence. Not feeling strong enough, however, to meet the Turk on the field of battle, the "Macedonian committees" of Bulgaria are sending out frantic appeals to the Powers to come over into Macedonia and help them. Russia, it is presumed, would be delighted to come and drive the Turk not only from Macedonia, but from Constantinople, and annex European Turkey to the Russian empire, but it is not believed that the other Powers would look on calmly at any such increase of Russian territory and power. What the attitude of the other Powers would be in the event of war is, in fact, the chief uncertainty of the entire problem. Many papers believe that the threatened war will not materialize. "Nothing

'POSSUM OR CHICKEN?
—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IS THE GAS OUT?
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

GREAT QUESTIONS IN CARTOON.

will come of the whole affair," thinks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which goes on to say:

"It is hardly conceivable that Russia at the present time would care to plunge into a conflict the issue of which would be very doubtful even tho Turkey stood alone. The war with Greece a few years ago revealed the fact that the Sultan has at his disposal a most admirable fighting force, splendidly equipped with the most modern weapons and drilled by German officers. Moreover, there is Japan in the Far East eager to take advantage of any embarrassment of Russia's. And, finally, there is the vista of endless complications which would be the inevitable outcome of a war with Turkey. The clashing aims of the Balkan States, the ambitions of Greece, and, finally, the public sentiment of England would all enter into the problem before the end was reached. For tho England would hardly go to war, her diplomacy would be exerted in a thousand subtle ways to hold in check those influences which might be detrimental to her commercial and colonial interests. We must therefore decline to credit the prophecy of an approaching clash, which seems to us, up to the present time, to be mainly an *affaire de presse*."

Such a conclusion, however, is to be compared with the practically unanimous opinion of the European correspondents of the American papers, who consider the possibility of a great war very real and threatening.

"THE FOOL-KILLER" AND THE TAX-PAYER.

BOLTON HALL, the single-tax apostle, has just given to the public, in a little book called "The Game of Life," a sheaf of fables that satirize modern customs and laws, and at the same time are intended to show how much better off we all would be under the reforms which Mr. Hall advocates. Among other things that rouse his indignation and irony is the spectacle of unemployed workingmen and idle land existing concurrently, with no effort by society to bring the two together. Mr. Hall satirizes this state of affairs thus:

"What's that?" asked the Fool-killer.

"That's an unemployed man in a vacant lot," said I.

"Why don't you have him work on the lot and produce something?" asked the Fool-killer.

"Because," I said, "we suffer from over-production already; and, besides, the owner of the lot won't let him work on it."

"I must get my club," said the Fool-killer.

"Hold on!" I said. "Pretty soon we will arrest the man, because he does not do anything; then the judge will fine him, because he has no money; and we will keep him idle in jail because he was idle out of jail; and the workers will tax themselves to pay for all that."

The Fool-killer gasped, "I must order a Gatling gun."

"Don't go off half-cocked," I said. "Those are our laws."

"Who made those fool laws?"

"Everybody, civilized men," said I.

"The men that pay the taxes?" asked the Fool-killer.

"Why, yes."

"I must swear in some deputies," said the Fool-killer.

"Stop," I said; "no one speaks like that about the laws; they are the accumulated wisdom of the ages, and must be treated with respect."

"Why don't some one tell the truth, and say the laws are stupid and wicked?" asked the Fool-killer.

"We kill such fools as speak the truth about such things," said I.

'Come," said the Fool-killer, "I will go and poison the water-supply."

On the way the Fool-killer asked again:

"What are those places?"

"That is a tobacconist's," I said, "and the other is a gin-mill. You see we poison our own drinking-supply—oh, the next is a drug-store, and beyond is a hospital——"

"I will go home," said the Fool-killer. "These fools are doing my work themselves."

LABORATORY FOR THE STUDY OF MAN.

A BILL has been introduced into Congress to provide for the establishment, in Washington, of a laboratory for the study of man. There are many men in Washington whom the newspaper editors would exult to see minutely studied and classified, and whose mental and ethical diagrams and formulæ they would be glad to inspect; but this laboratory is designed for the study of Man, not men, and, in the words of the bill, is intended for "the collection of sociological and pathological data, especially such as may be found in institutions for the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and generally in hospitals and schools." Mr. Arthur MacDonald, who is active in pushing this project, says in a pamphlet that he is sending around to the press:

"As in machinery we must first repair the little wheels out of gear, so in society we must first study the criminal, crank, insane, inebriate, or pauper who can seriously injure both individual and community. Thus a worthless crank, by killing a prominent citizen, can paralyze the community. The injury from such action is often beyond calculation. Our Government pays out millions to catch, try, and care for criminals, but gives very little to study the causes that lead to crime.

"The study of man, to be of most utility, must be directed first to the causes of crime, pauperism, alcoholism, and other forms of abnormality. To do this the individuals themselves must be studied. As the seeds of evil are usually sown in childhood and youth, it is here that all investigation should commence, for there is little hope of making the world better if we do not seek the causes of social evils at their beginnings.

"The most rigid and best method of study of both children and adults is that of the laboratory, with instruments of precision in connection with sociological data. Such inquiry consists in gathering sociological, pathological, and abnormal data as found in children, in criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and in hospitals. Such experiments or measurements should be made as are of interest not only to sociologists, psycho-physicists, and anthropologists, but also to physiologists and pathologists.

"It has been proposed to conduct such investigations under our Government by the establishment of a laboratory; for to gather a large number of such data concerning a large number of individuals, and to compute, tabulate, and publish the results, could not easily be undertaken by an individual or by a university because of the expense involved.

"Since the field is necessarily very large, the investigation should be in those parts of it which promise to be productive of most practical results in the way of amelioration or prevention of social evils."

The American Lawyer (New York) says of Mr. MacDonald's plan:

"The defect in our present criminal law is, as we have before remarked, that it regards the crime and not the criminal. It presupposes that all mankind possess an equal power of resistance to anti-social tendencies. It practically lays down as an axiom that the child born of criminal parents, brought up in an environment of crime, is, until he has actually come within the jurisdiction of a magistrate's court, as equally desirable a citizen to all intents and purposes as he who has been reared in the atmosphere of the law-abiding. Until an offense has been committed the law does not recognize the offender. For it the prospective criminal does not exist. Unfortunately, there are some beings who are moral imbeciles. To confine our efforts to punishing crime when committed, rather than to preventing its commission, is like the proverbial locking of barn after stealing of horse. Nothing has been done by Government as yet to treat the matter scientifically; and when it is considered that $600,000,000 is the annual tribute which statisticians assure us society pays to crime, and that the United States has the highest murder rate of any civilized country in the world, one is almost tempted to long for a return to the condition of things when 160 offenses were punishable by death, tho it be conceded that the death penalty is one of the slightest deterrents to crime. The promoters of the measure have our best wishes."

GERMAN-AMERICAN FEELING FOR GERMANY.

"WE do not want German-Americans or Irish-Americans who figure as such in our social and political life," declared Theodore Roosevelt once upon a time, and this utterance has been preserved for posterity in the collected editions of his works. British organs have been asserting of late that German statesmen (in Germany) are opposed to the spirit of this declaration so far as German-Americans are concerned. Ambassador von Holleben was accused by the London *Spectator* and the London *Times* of having tried to foment German-Americanism of the political type in this country. In this he is declared to have acted in accordance with instructions from a high source and to have made an instrument of the German-American press. The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* has been mentioned as a case in point, but it is not possible to quote any editorial utterance from that newspaper in support of the theory that it seeks to alienate German-Americans from their adopted land. It has, however, endeavored to promote friendliness of feeling between Germany and the United States in terms that have elicited criticism from the New York *Herald*. The attitude of the German-American daily is not, on the whole, quite friendly to the United States Government in the matter of Venezuela. It defends Germany at the expense of Great Britain. "In the beginning of this whole affair," it says, "we expressed the opinion that Germany made a great mistake in allying herself with England, and this view seems now to be confirmed." Secretary Hay is also attacked by this paper for his "ill-concealed hatred of Germany." His influence is said to have brought about a state of affairs prejudicial to Emperor William so far as American public opinion is concerned:

"We can not assert that without his [Secretary Hay's] intervention the matter would now be settled, but we do not doubt for a moment that his influence has been obstructive. The worst thing of all is that the interference of our Government in any form denotes a lack of loyalty that contrasts disagreeably with the openness of the Powers. We perpetually assert that we can not appear as protectors for the South and Central American states so long as territorial acquisition is not involved. We have repeatedly said as much in this affair. Yet the part of protector is now played behind the backs of the representatives of the Powers, and this, too, in a matter that involves no questions of principle now, but simply the method of defraying acknowledged obligations. That is a wholly false attitude and can not be defended at all. The Secretary of State should withhold his hand from the game even if he must thereby forego his longed-for opportunity of aiding his English friends."

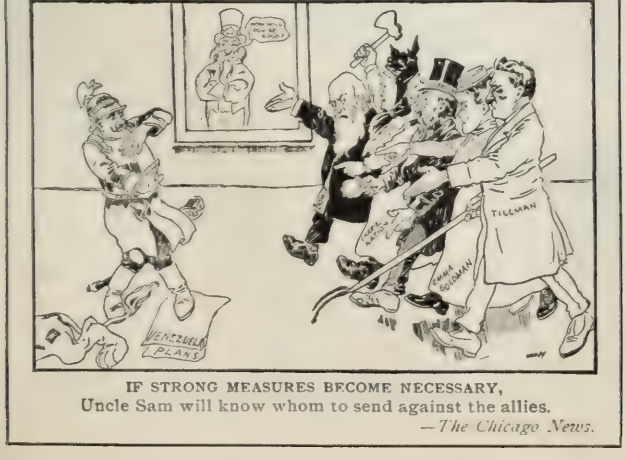
THE THREE MUSKETEERS ARE GENEROUS.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

OFF TO THE HAGUE.
—*The New York Herald.*

And a lot more in the same strain. Far more outspoken is the *Deutsche Correspondent* (Baltimore), which expresses indignation at the way Emperor William is "misrepresented":

"German-Americans know there is no need to hesitate or ponder over the Emperor's assurances. They know he has no intention of colonizing Venezuela. The Emperor understands German-Americans too well to utter the sentiment: 'Once German, always German!' as the New York *Herald* would have us believe he did. That newspaper assures its readers that the Bavarians, Saxons, and Wurtemburgers are no admirers of Prussian supremacy and Prussian methods as the Emperor seems to think. If, then, the Emperor has not all the Germans on his side, how can he expect support from German-Americans, who have tasted the sweets of freedom and have enjoyed the right of expressing their opinions on political subjects? In this tone is amplified the proposition that German-Americans are opposed to the Emperor."

Which is "stuff" in the opinion of the Baltimore paper. The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung* (Newark) is emphatic in a similar strain and lays stress upon the Emperor's friendliness to the United States during the war with Spain. The *Wächter und Anzeiger* (Cleveland) declares that the suspicion of Germany in the American mind is directly due to the jingoes, who wish to build up an imperial navy. The *Freie Presse* (Chicago) denounces "the slanders that the scandal press of the country aims at Germany," and it defends the general policy of the Emperor, even saying a good word for his treatment of the Poles. It refers to Minister Bowen as being "in the service of the robber chief Castro," and expresses great warmth of affection for Germany. "This wretch Castro," it says, "prates of morality and plays the part of defender of international rights against the allied Powers, and 'our' Bowen follows the example of his new boss!" The *Westliche Post* (St. Louis) dwells upon the German-American's love for his fatherland, and remarks that "the object Emperor William had in view when he made his gift of a statue of Frederick the Great was to strengthen the ancient traditional friendship between Germany and the United States." The *Germania* (Milwaukee) alludes to "the worthless articles by means of which the American jingo press daily seeks to



IF STRONG MEASURES BECOME NECESSARY,
Uncle Sam will know whom to send against the allies.
—*The Chicago News.*

arouse feeling against Germany." If "it comes to the worst," the fault will be with our Government for cooperating with the jingo press. The *Tägliches Cincinnatier Volksblatt* says:

"The Anglo-American press continues its attacks upon Germany on account of the Venezuelan affair. That these attacks are without any equitable basis needs no demonstration. Every communication from Berlin shows that the German Government is doing its utmost to maintain friendship with our country. . . . The Anglo-American press should explain what it means by its misrepresentations."

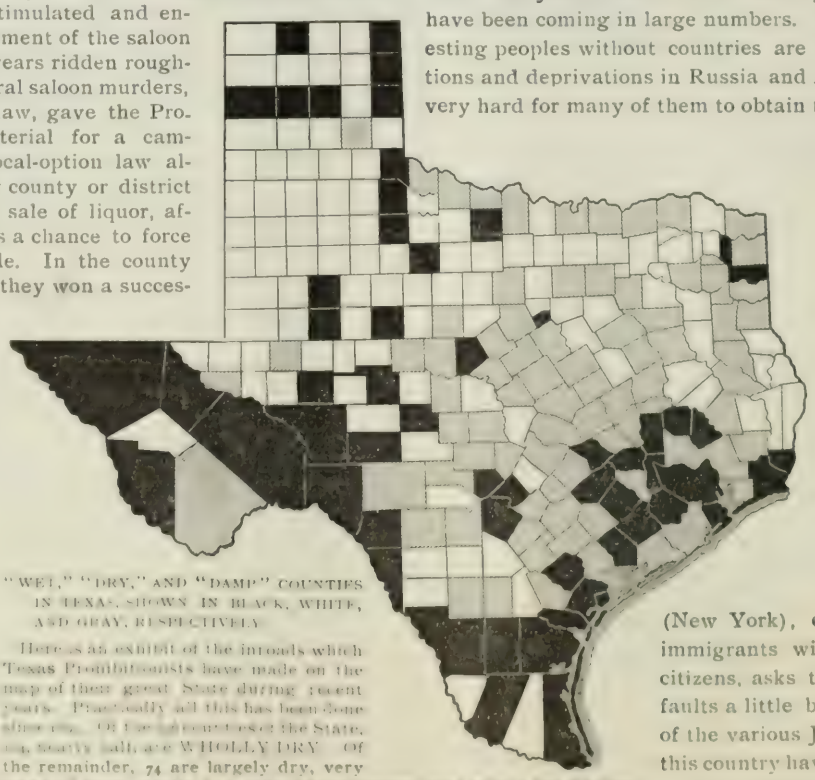
The unanimity of the German-American press in defense of Germany's policy in South America is very striking. The Socialist papers, like the *Volkszeitung* (New York), form an exception, and they denounce the Venezuelan episode as a plundering expedition of the Emperor's. The greater fraction of the German-American papers heap ridicule upon the idea that the United States could gain support from the Franco-Russian alliance against the combination formed by Great Britain and Germany.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.

THE newspaper paragraphers have long been in the habit of classing Texas with Kentucky as a State hopelessly addicted to the flowing bowl. A large part of Kentucky, however, is under local prohibitory law, and we are now informed by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* that Texas is actually on the verge of prohibition—so near to it, in fact, that the liquor dealers are asking the legislature for severe restrictive laws that will close the more disreputable saloons, which are thought to be bringing the trade into disfavor. "One of the most radical liquor laws of the Union," says this paper, has been introduced into the legislature, "prepared by the liquor dealers themselves," who "frankly confess that this restrictive measure will alone save them from retaliation." The same paper goes on to say:

"But little over a year ago a stalwart prohibition movement struck Texas. It was stimulated and encouraged by the worse element of the saloon men, who had for some years ridden roughshod over the laws. Several saloon murders, due to violations of the law, gave the Prohibitionists splendid material for a campaign; while the State local-option law allowing the people of any county or district to vote for or against the sale of liquor, afforded the Prohibitionists a chance to force the issue before the people. In the county elections which followed, they won a succession of victories, far exceeding their own expectations. Nine out of ten counties holding local-option elections voted against licensing the sale of liquor. The saloon people saw their territory growing steadily more circumscribed and the Prohibitionists rendered more aggressive by success. Finally, as in Mississippi and other States, the Prohibitionists, having carried a majority of the counties, decided upon appealing to the legislature for a State election which would pass on the liquor question for the entire State. A few years ago prohibition would have been voted down in Texas by an overwhelming majority, but the movement is so strong now that the saloon people believe it could carry the 'Lone Star State.' They are afraid of the election, and are working to avoid it. In order to do so they have offered the bill to which we refer. It is a recognition of the fact that the liquor interests have suffered in public estimation from violating the law, and that unless they obey it, unless they repudiate and get rid of the lawless element which has aroused public opposition and led to the success of the Prohibitionists, they will all suffer from it. They propose, therefore, to assist the authorities in suppressing and punishing the lawless saloons, and showing how these saloons can best be reached. Every saloon-keeper in renewing his license yearly must make oath that he has violated no statute; that he has allowed no minors or students to drink in his saloon; that no gambling is permitted there; that the saloon is not kept open after hours or on Sunday, and that he has not violated any of the laws. If he does not so swear, or if he is detected in violating any statute, his license will be taken away from him and he will be prohibited from operating a saloon for two years. If he swears falsely, he is in danger of a long term in the penitentiary for perjury.

"There is nothing surprising in the Texas liquor situation. It comes sooner or later in all States where the liquor dealers believe that they can violate the laws with impunity. When by this course they have built up a dangerous opposition—as they built it up from nothing in Texas—they awake to the fact that they have brought serious trouble on themselves and try to undo it. The Texas liquor dealers have found how much more difficult it is to set right the evil now than it would have been at the beginning. They express their contrition and their willingness to obey all the laws now, but it is by no means certain that even these concessions will save them from the fury of the Prohibitionists."



"WET," "DRY," AND "DAMP" COUNTIES IN TEXAS, SHOWN IN BLACK, WHITE, AND GRAY, RESPECTIVELY.

Here is an exhibit of the inroads which Texas Prohibitionists have made on the map of their great State during recent years. Practically all this has been done since 1887. Of the 244 counties in the State, 144, nearly half, are WHOLLY DRY. Of the remainder, 74 are largely dry, very many of them wholly dry, save the county seat, and only 28 are wholly wet. The wholly dry counties represent a population of 725,816; the partly dry or, more correctly, largely dry, represent a population of 1,492,729, while the wholly wet counties represent a population of only 794,816. It is therefore safe to say that three-fourths of Texas is now under Prohibition.—*The New Voice, Chicago.*

PLEAS FOR JEWISH AND POLISH IMMIGRANTS.

MORE than eleven per cent. of the total number of immigrants into the United States during the last four years have been Jews, most of them Polish Jews. And the Poles, too, have been coming in large numbers. These two intensely interesting peoples without countries are subjected to such persecutions and deprivations in Russia and Austria-Hungary that it is very hard for many of them to obtain the small amount of money and education required for admission to the United States. So they are barred out. Others, confused and frightened by the questionings of our immigration officers, are excluded unjustly, we are told. "The present rigor at Ellis Island is a sneer at the torch-bearing woman down the bay," says *The Jewish Daily News* (New York); and *The American Hebrew* (New York), confident that the Jewish immigrants will make good American citizens, asks the officers to "be to their faults a little blind." The grand masters of the various Jewish fraternal orders in this country have sent a petition to Washington asking for fairness and justice at Ellis Island. We quote from the petition the following single sentence:

"Instead of executing the laws accord-

ing to the intents and purposes, a policy of restricting the volume of immigration by deporting unprecedentedly large numbers of immigrants has been adopted, and every right and privilege that the immigrant has hitherto enjoyed under the same law that is now in force has been taken away from him, so that the immigrant is no longer permitted even to be represented by counsel at the hearing before the Board of Special Inquiry, thus depriving him of a right to which even the worst criminal is entitled; that by the unusual despatch with which immigrants are being removed from the station to the steamer, two or three days before the departure of the steamer, the immigrant is even deprived of the opportunity to appeal to the commissioner-general of immigration, and in fact in some cases the commissioner's assistant refused to accept notices of appeal, altho the immigrant had not as yet been removed from the station; and further, that the special inquiries are conducted like star-chamber proceedings, so that the unfortunate immigrant, knowing nothing of our laws or methods or of the scope of purpose of the inquiry, is bewildered and confused, and is unable to answer questions with any sort of correctness or intelligence; and by this unfair and unjust method deportations have been increased in the month of December to an extent entirely unprecedented in the history of the bureau; and in pursuance of said policy to restrict and reduce the volume of immigration the judicial powers vested in the immigration officials to determine, upon proper evidence, whether or not certain immigrants may be included in the class of immigrants prohibited by law from landing, has been interpreted by the department to be an absolute power to deny immigrants the right to land, by unfairly and without cause whatsoever including them in the class of immigrants 'likely to become public charges,' the department paying no attention to the number and financial standing of the friends or relatives of such immigrants or to their own power to support themselves, so that immigrants who have been sent for by relatives of sufficient pecuniary ability to take care of them and provide for their comfort have been unjustly deported."

The real reason why the illiterates are barred out, *Zgoda*, a Polish paper of Chicago, thinks it has discovered. The Anglo-Saxons, Irish, and Germans in the United States, we are told, are affected by a feeling of intolerance for all other nations, and want to keep the control of this country in their own hands. So their have raised the cry of illiteracy to exclude the "healthy and honest illiterates," the "unpolished human gems" from southern Europe. To quote:

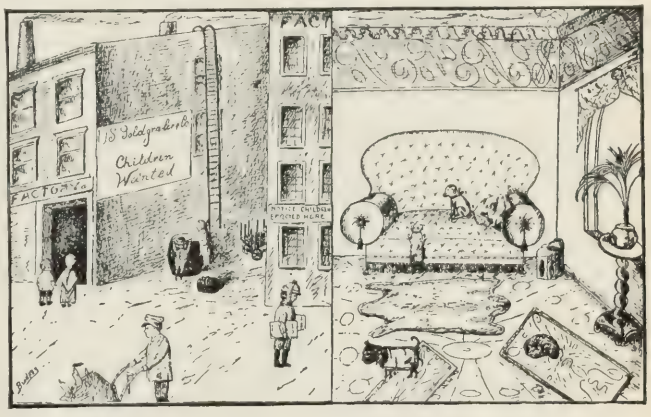
"Illiteracy rages, as we know, among the Slavonian and Latin peoples. The racial and religious peculiarities of these peoples do not suit the taste of the Anglo-Saxons, who are affected in America as well as in Europe with a disease peculiar to them, which is an intolerable vanity which blinds this otherwise intelligent, honest, and highly civilized race. All are acquainted with the vanity and conceit of the English, which bid the most stupid Englishman regard himself as infinitely superior to the most intelligent Frenchman or Pole. With this vanity is also affected the modern Yankee, who also refuses to regard people of other races as God's creatures. This abominable, pernicious vanity sprang up in the sixteenth century and the following two centuries, when the English nation indeed stood much higher in all respects than the other nations. The nineteenth century changed that position thoroughly, but it did not cure the English nation of its inveterate disease. This dislike to other nationalities is shared with the Yankee by the Irish. This is on its face a strange thing. A nation of the Celtic race, approaching in character more to the Slavonians and the Romance nations than to the Germans, continuously warring against the English, and standing at home by no means high as regards education, the Irish here in America swell like an empty windbag and strenuously proclaim themselves better than others. A third element in this country inimically disposed to the Slavonians and the Latin nations, is the German element. This numerous, intelligent, and wealthy element has been infected with the intolerance of its brothers in Europe and it applies that intolerance here on the common soil.

"Speaking in more general terms, it is verging in the United States to a dull conflict between the older Anglo-Irish-German element and the younger, but already very numerous, Slavono-Latin element. The former look with dislike and apprehension on the rapid growth of the latter, and they take advantage of their ascendency to retard, or wholly to restrain, the development, numerical, cultural, and consequently political also, of their opponents. Besides the racial question, there also enters here, in a certain degree, the religious question. The older element, mainly Protestant, does not willingly see the increase of the Catholic element."

Since it is not fit to speak too openly in Congress about such things, these reasons, which are, in the *Zgoda's* opinion, the true ones, are masked under solicitude for the good of the country. Hence a hunt is arranged for illiterates and other poor wretches of that kind, representing them as a dangerous and pernicious element.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDUCATION, CIVILIZATION, AND BABIES.

"RACE suicide, complete or partial," is the term applied by the President to the modern tendency, among the educated and well-to-do, toward small families. The President's words on this topic, quoted below, and a similar expression of sentiment by President Eliot of Harvard, have brought out some



TWO KINDS OF YOUNG ONES UNDER CAPITALISM.
—*The Seattle Socialist.*

interesting reflections in the press. President Eliot has found that 28 per cent. of the surviving members of the classes of '72 to '77 inclusive are unmarried, and that those who are married have, on an average, only two children living. As the number of children exactly equals the number of parents, the net result is a decrease of 28 per cent. President Eliot regards the length of the college course as one cause of this result, and advocates a shorter course. "Once let it become firmly fixed in the popular mind that college training leads to bachelorhood and its attendant evils," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and hard-headed, homespun fathers will keep their sons out of colleges. In a generation the colleges would be crying out, not for endowments, but for students."

But a number of newspapers are prompt to reassure President Eliot that the course at Harvard was probably not the prime cause of the state of affairs discovered in the classes of '72–'77. To quote the Philadelphia *Press*:

"What President Eliot attributes to college graduates is true of all the advantaged, educated classes, whether they go to college or not. The conspicuous, wealthy, able, or exceptional lines and families in all countries tend to disappear. Our Presidents leave no families, or small ones. Of the twenty-five men who have held this post in 114 years, ten have to-day no descendants, and of them all the Adams line is the only prolific one. The British peerage would die out but for constant creations. Men of genius have notoriously no descendants, or few.

"Even of countries as a whole it is true that the birth-rate falls with civilization. The American birth-rate has been decreasing for a century. If the decrease which has gone on for

the past thirty years continues, by 1950 or 1960 our population will be nearly as stationary as that of France."

The President's strong words on this topic appear in a letter to Mrs. John Van Vorst, which is used as a preface to "The Woman Who Toils," a new book written by Mrs. Van Vorst and Miss Marie Van Vorst. He says, in part:

"I do not know whether I most pity or most despise the foolish and selfish man or woman who does not understand that the only things really worth having in life are those the acquirement of which normally means cost and effort. If a man or woman, through no fault of his or hers, goes throughout life denied those highest of all joys which spring only from home life, from the having and bringing up of many healthy children, I feel for them deep and respectful sympathy—the sympathy one extends to the gallant fellow killed at the beginning of a campaign, or the man who toils hard and is brought to ruin by the fault of others. But the man or woman who deliberately avoids marriage, and has a heart so cold as to know no passion and a brain so shallow and selfish as to dislike having children, is in effect a criminal against the race and should be an object of contemptuous abhorrence by all healthy people.

"Of course, no one quality makes a good citizen, and no one quality will save a nation. But there are certain great qualities for the lack of which no amount of intellectual brilliancy or of material prosperity or of easiness of life can atone, and which show decadence and corruption in the nation just as much if they are produced by selfishness and coldness and ease-loving laziness among comparatively poor people as if they are produced by vicious or frivolous luxury in the rich. If the men of the nation are not anxious to work in many different ways, with all their might and strength, and ready and able to fight at need, and anxious to be fathers of families, and if the women do not recognize that the greatest thing for any woman is to be a good wife and mother—why, that nation has cause to be alarmed about its future."

The New York *American* comes to the defense of the bachelor by imputing to him a feeling of altruism and explaining that the young man of to-day is often kept from marriage by the fear that he can not provide adequately for his wife and children. The same paper shows its versatility and ingenuity by discovering a connection between small families and tariff reform. Here it is:

"The President's reading can not have left him ignorant of the fact that there is a direct relation between the cost of living and the number of marriages and births. Since the tariff raises enormously the cost of living, Mr. Roosevelt, if convinced that 'race suicide' is impending, can help to avert that catastrophe by coming out for tariff revision, in which policy he would have the cordial support of a large and growing section of his party."

NEXT INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WE learn from a new book by Edgar G. Bellairs, formerly chief Philippine correspondent of the Associated Press, that there is a general expectation among the Americans in the archipelago that the natives will rise some day in another insurrection. Because of his staff of local correspondents in various parts of the islands, Mr. Bellairs "was probably in a better position to get at the real facts as they existed in the provinces," he thinks, "than anybody else in the archipelago; better than the civil authorities, for they relied entirely upon the local governors; better than the military authorities, as their reports were entirely from army officers."

The time of trouble is coming, "in the opinion of nearly every army man who has lived in the provinces and has been behind the scenes," Mr. Bellairs warns us; and in view of the coming storm he questions the wisdom of our present policy of raising and arming a large force of natives, who may turn against us. He says:

"Will the scouts and constabulary be loyal, or will they not rather be an organized body ready to start the revolution for independence? Would they not rise and massacre every white officer, and with the organization take the leading cities in the provinces, and even Manila itself, before troops could be sent from the United States in sufficient numbers to retake the archipelago?

"Such a success on their part would bring to the front every man in the Philippines capable of bearing arms, for in four or five years they would no longer be a crowd of ignorant bolomen, but soldiers trained in the manual of arms. Before such an insurrection would be undertaken, an immense reserve supply of arms, sufficient to arm half a million, would be accumulated. Such a revolution would not be quelled as quickly as the last has been, but would cost an immense expenditure of blood and money, in addition to which there would be a massacre of whites throughout the archipelago, and there is little doubt that for a time, at all events, the Philippines would be in the hands of the Filipinos.

"This is no fancy sketch of a vague possibility, but is a grave possibility, in the opinion of several thousands of Americans who have been and are now in the Philippines. Time alone can prove whether it will come to pass or not. . . . . .

"In reading the story of the Indian mutiny, one is forced to the conclusion that the Hindus, like the Filipinos, are artists in dissimulation, for the very last people to believe that the rebellion was coming were those in the immediate command of the native troops. Colonels and officers who swore by their men, their loyalty, and their devotion were among the first to be massacred, and it is the same in the Philippines to-day. Members of the civil commission and the white governors of provinces are practically the only ones who do not see the distant storm signals,—not that in the opinion of the writer there will be another insurrection within the next five years, altho the average man in the Philippines puts it down at a much less time than that."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MANY a Markle makes a Mitchell.—*The Whim*, Newark, N. J.

THE pretender Bu Hamara has been bound in Morocco.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ADDICKS can now join with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the declaration that "money is not all."—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT takes a physician's certificate to get a ton of coal in Toledo these days Wouldn't that make you sick?—*The Butte Intermountain.*

THE Tennessee legislature has passed an anti-kissing bill, but amended so as to make it applicable only to the legislator who introduced it.

THE size of the average family in the United States is four persons and a small fraction of a person, the husband in many cases being the small fraction.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

ACCORDING to the adjutant-general, the United States has 10,853,396 men able to bear arms, which is one reason why most of them will never be called on to do so.—*The Chicago News.*

SAYS Brother Dickey: "De President can't stir up no race problem wid me. De only race problem what troubles me is—to keep two miles ahead er de bill-collectors."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE news of McLaurin's official passing from the Senate was received by his colleague, Senator Tillman, with noble fortitude, tho it would have been better for all concerned if he had received it with resignation.—*The Indianapolis News.*

"WHY will young men carry pistols and brass knucks to church with them?" asks the Chigger Ridge (Ga.) *Post.* The inquiry is timely. Every well-meaning Georgian ought to be content to leave brass knucks at home when he goes to church. A good six-shooter is sufficient.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Government of the United States comprises three departments, viz.: Wall Street, the W. C. T. U., and the Beet Sugar Industry. The Beet Sugar Interest fixes the tariff. The W. C. T. U. determines what pictures shall hang in the White House. Wall Street, with such clerical help as Congress may render, does the rest.—*Life.*

IT is reported from St. Paul that the Standard Oil trust, on losing a local suit for damages to the amount of $10,000 on account of injuries caused by gasoline, at once advanced the price, and in nine days collected from the local public enough extra to pay all the costs. Here we have publicity, but not necessarily the preventive.—*The Springfield Republican.*

THE Southern Democrats in Congress should call that Republican "bluff" about possessing ex-slaves. Go ahead and make 'em pass that bill, let them dump a hundred million dollars in the South just as soon as they please. It's the first opportunity the Southern white man has had to get his hands on any of the Government's money since the war.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"AT THE BOTTOM," GORKY'S NEW DRAMA.

HAVING succeeded with his first essay in dramatic art, Maxim Gorky has made another attempt to use the stage rather than the novel as his medium. In "Mestchanie," the first drama from his pen, he studied the life of the lower middle classes of Russia, venturing into a sphere cultivated by the great Ostrovsky. In his new play, entitled "Na Duie" (At the Bottom), he returns to the field in which he is an acknowledged master. This drama deals with familiar Gorky types—vagabonds, tramps, beggars, delinquents, outcasts, and chronic criminals.

It has been experimentally produced at Moscow, and the occasion was a triumph for the author-dramatist. The audience was moved and delighted, and the author, who was present, "received an ovation." The critics, however, are not a unit in appreciating the literary and technical and artistic qualities of the drama. All praise it, but not with equal warmth and enthusiasm.

The critic of the Moscow *Slovo* rhapsodically says of the play:

"This drama is a song; it is a hymn to humanity. It is awful and joyful. Seeing at the bottom decaying, abandoned people, you say to your conscience: 'They are already dead; they no longer feel.' And you are reconciled, at peace, whatever may happen to them.

"But suddenly you retreat in horror. They are still alive!

"A marvelous spectacle of indescribable beauty presents itself to our eyes. Beneath the mire, beneath filth, ugliness, vice, loathsomeness, horror, in a lodging-house, among the dregs—the human personality still lives!"

The argument of the play may be summarized as follows, tho some of the reviewers warn the reader against judging the interest of "Na Duie" by any skeleton of its plot:

In one of the cheapest and lowest lodging-houses there are found the very dregs of the submerged tenth of society. The keeper of the establishment, a woman of the vilest sort, has an illicit connection with one of the lodgers, Vaska Pepiel, a thief and the son of a thief. Vaska, however, is in love with the woman's sister, a young girl, of whom his mistress is jealous. The woman's husband is an old and miserly lessee of lodging-houses, and she urges her lover to "remove" him somehow. One day she overhears a mutual confession of love between Vaska and her sister, and in a fit of rage she empties over the young girl a kettle of boiling water. Vaska tries to kill the assailant, but somehow, in the confusion of the scene, manages to stab the old husband. He is promptly accused of deliberate murder by the jealous mistress whose love he had scorned.

These are among the characteristic scenes of the lodging-house. Quarrels, fights, brutalities are of daily occurrence. The lodgers drink, gamble, beg, steal; the hero of the place is the thief, for he gets money more easily than any one of the others.

Suddenly an old wanderer, an ex-Siberian convict named Louka, makes his appearance among these outcasts. This wanderer is a ray of light in the dark kingdom. Louka is not a propagandist or missionary, but a simple, guileless, kindly creature, who instinctively loves his fellows and possesses the faculty of bringing out the best, if dormant, qualities in them. He is natural and naïve, good-humored and shrewd, racy, witty in his own way, and irresistible.

He accomplishes wonders in this wretched abode of misery, vice, prostitution, and crime. He prevents a murder planned by Pepiel, and induces the latter to turn to a life of honest toil; he leads a confirmed drunkard to the path of temperance; he breathes a sense of human dignity into the most abandoned and shameless paupers; he reconciles a dying woman to her fate by reviving her hope in a better life beyond the grave; he elevates even a half-witted prostitute by expressing belief in her early purity and sincere affection.

How does he work his miracles? By soft answers, by gentle treatment and trust, by appealing to the soul of good in things evil. He never causes pain; he yields and returns kindness for abuse.

The writer in the Moscow *Slovo*, after this account of the play, adds: "Louka did not create human beings. They were there, but they were spiritually asleep. He awakens them." There is a spiritual resurrection.

A writer in the *Novoye Vremya*, while declaring his admiration for the truth and realism of the play, points out that it is essentially an imitation of Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness." He says:

"In point of fact the Louka of 'Na Duie' is the Akim of 'The Power of Darkness.' All his ideas are Tolstoyan, and Tolstoy's Akim is merely the personification of the gospel of charity, love, and human nobility. Tolstoy's idea has become the source of various streams and streamlets. Who has not resorted to this spring? Gorky, with talent, ability, and deep feeling, has written a play which touches and stirs us. But there is no revelation in his 'At the Bottom.' Much of its substance is familiar to us through other works, of greater artistic merit.

"Gorky knows perfectly the life of the lodging-houses he describes, and his portrayal is vivid, striking, fine. His language is strong and expressive, and his phrases are memorable. The characters are firmly drawn, and are real, individual. But is this new for Gorky? And have not other writers taken us into the same world at the bottom of the social fabric?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW GLIMPSES OF EMERSON.

THE approach of the hundredth anniversary of Emerson's birth (which took place on May 25, 1803), and the plans already made to worthily commemorate that event, lend special timeliness to a couple of articles in *The Booklovers' Magazine* (February). The first, entitled "Personal Glimpses of Emerson," is from the pen of Julian Hawthorne; the second, "The Tribute of a Son," is by Mr. Edward W. Emerson, of Concord, Mass.

Mr. Emerson declares that his father "wished no disciples," but sought only "to teach young people to trust implicitly the word of the Spirit in its special revelation to them when they had learned to rightly listen." He says further:

"Reformers of all sorts came to Concord, attracted by his hospitality to thought. He fed and protected and heard them, but resolutely held to his belief in his special work and that one must not mistake others' chivalries for one's own. But the chivalry of freedom was universal and commanding, and in the long struggle against slavery Emerson early showed his colors and came, as a free lance, to fight beside Garrison and Phillips when it was dangerous to do so.

"Emerson read widely, was less of a student than many believed, but had a sure instinct for what was for him in a book—the rest he let go. But he studied men with delight, the 'men who can do things' in fields where the scholar is often helpless. Especially he honored the farmer:

> And I, who cower mean and small
> In the frequent interval
> When wisdom not with me resides,
> Worship Toil's wisdom that abides.

But he was not false to his class. He said that 'the scholar has drawn the white lot in life.' But everywhere he taught that the scholar must be ready to stand for the truth which he on his lonely watch-tower has seen, against the mob, well-dressed or in rags; also, that the scholar must toil unweariedly in his own fields of thought. 'To live without duties is obscene.' He eagerly listened to the talk of the tavern, the bank, the club, the laboratory. 'These men don't know what to do with their facts,' he said, 'but I know,' recognizing that truth is one, and natural facts but the embodiment of spiritual laws. Hence he was increasingly attracted to verse as the proper vehicle for his delighted perceptions of beauty, of harmony, of unity:

> And through man and woman and sea and star
> Saw the dance of Nature forward and far;
> Through worlds and races and terms and times
> Saw musical order and pairing rimes.

"He early celebrated the beautiful laws of Compensation, and

welcomed the doctrine of Evolution, as would be saw, not blind destiny, but the triumph of effort and hope, a confirmation of 'good out of evil,' his sure belief.

"Emerson's prose and poetry annotate and explain each other and should be read together. It was as a poet that he would have wished to be remembered."

Julian Hawthorne, another son of a famous father, writes most interestingly of his contact with Emerson's personality. Speaking of his own boyhood days in Concord, Mr. Hawthorne says:

"Often, on my way to Sanborn's school and back, I would meet him, walking with his head bowed forward, but keeping a bright lookout ahead of him (unlike Channing, whose eyes ever sought the ground), and, as we drew near, the unique Emersonian smile would glimmer in his face. . . . . .

"At other times I would see him, transiently, in his study, where the walls were all made of books in sober bindings, and there was a table strewn with papers and writings; but here I never lingered long, but went forward through an alcove which led into the parlor and dining-room. These study-glimpses of Emerson showed him mild and absorbed, and always, in the midst of his absorption, with a lovely expression of kindly welcome. Once in a while, when, at his son's invitation, I came in to lunch, he would sit at the head of the table, but with a manner as if he were the least considerable person there; and he would address many questions to the visitor, and listen closely to his replies, as if he looked for some wisdom, or at least information, from the unripe boy. His bearing toward his wife and daughters was of the most loving courtesy, and withal of deference, as tho he would take his orders from them. Surely there was never greater personal humility than in this man, who was one of the proudest and boldest avouchers of the inalienable dignity of human nature that ever lived.

G. GEOFFROY. E. BOURGÉS. L. DESCAVES. L. HENNIQUE. L. DAUDET. J. ROSNY.
H. ROSNY. J. K. HUYSMANS.

MEMBERS OF THE GONCOURT ACADEMY.

"Again, I would see him at friends' houses, in conversation with other famous dignitaries of New England—Alcott, Wendell Phillips, Channing, Thoreau, Hoar, and many others. He was inevitably the center of the group, and when he spoke all listened, tho he never spoke to all, but addressed himself to some single interlocutor, and seemed to wish that words so unimportant as his should not be magnified. But his friends were a unit against this modesty; there were freshness, reason, and beauty in all he said. Society, in the high sense, was always created where he was, and took on a dignity and value that prophesied of a Golden Age."

Mr. Hawthorne gives us the following vivid description of Emerson as he appeared in the winter Lyceum courses in Concord:

"He was dressed, on these evenings, in black broadcloth; either a very ill-cut dress-coat, or a buttoned-up frock-coat almost as ill-fitting; with a high, uncomfortable stock and an upright collar. Emerson's figure was naturally awkward; he had narrow and sloping shoulders, large arms and hands and feet, and he had a habit of projecting forward his head precisely as an eagle on the perch does, and with the same piercing look from his eyes. As he stood before the audience, behind the desk, he let his hands hang folded before him, or used them to turn the leaves of his manuscript; his gestures were very few; the one most often used was a clenching of the right fist, the fingers upward, and bringing down the forearm with a motion of power till it was at right angles with the upper arm; in its mingling of reserve with force, a very characteristic movement. He could hardly be said to read his manuscript; he probably knew it by heart; he would merely keep in touch with it as he went along."

"On the day of Emerson's funeral," concludes Mr. Hawthorne, "I walked with the rest of Concord, and with many men of eminence from all parts of the country, to the grave in Sleepy Hollow. It seemed to me that all of the old Concord was left in that grave. The crowd returned to their homes; but these streets and houses were no longer Concord in the deeper sense. The last of the great magicians had departed, and taken with him the spirit that is the life."

THE GONCOURT ACADEMY.

SOME ten years ago, the brothers Goncourt, of Paris, conceived the idea of founding a literary society which should outshine the French Academy. The society was to consist of ten—instead of forty—"immortals," and eight of these, including Alphonse Daudet and Octave Mirbeau, were nominated by Edmond de Goncourt, who died in 1896, leaving a handsome bequest to the new Academy. His relatives contested the will, but after six years of litigation the courts have decided in favor of the Academy, which now becomes a legalized institution. Says the New York *Times Saturday Review*:

"This Goncourt Academy is prohibited from discussing grammatical questions, making dictionaries, or trying to reform the public taste. Its ten members are to include neither poets nor critics, for Edmund de Goncourt hated both; they are to meet at dinner monthly; each to be paid $1,250 a year, and they are to confer an annual prize of $1,000 on some work of real literary merit, judged by the Goncourt standard.

"The present members are J. K. Huysmans, president; Gustave Geoffroy, Léon Hennique, Paul Margueritte, Octave Mirbeau, the brothers Rosny, Elémir Bourgés, Lucien Descaves, and Léon Daudet. The foundations of the French Academy have not yet been perceptibly shaken."

Mr. Edmund Gosse writes as follows (in the London *Daily Chronicle*) concerning the members of the Goncourt Academy:

"With the exception of M. Léon Daudet, these gentlemen are not very young. Few of them, I think, will see fifty again, altho none have yet seen sixty. Without resembling one another closely in detail, they have a certain likeness in their common leaning to the fantastic side of realism, in their enthusiastic study of the art of writing, in their comparative indifference to the public."

He says further:

"The parallel between living English and French fiction is too uncertain to enable us to conceive an Académie Goncourt in this country. But one may entertain oneself by fancying what

would have happened if it had been instituted and endowed amongst us. Imagine the seven original academicians convoked in 1900. I see them in my mind's eye: Mr. Conrad, Mr. George Gissing, Mr. Robert Hichens, Mr. George Moore, 'Mark Rutherford,' Mr. Wells, and Mr. Zangwill. Mr. Wells is chosen president, and then they proceed to elect three more members to make their number complete. After a really delightful conference, and the emission of some amazing paradoxes, the scrutiny would be made, with, shall we say, this result: Mr. Bernard Capes, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. Benjamin Swift? Would that not be a very amusing little 'académie des talons-rouges Anglais'?"

RICHARD STRAUSS'S INFLUENCE UPON ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.

MR. HENRY T. FINCK, a recognized authority on musical matters, declared not long ago that the symphony, as a form of musical art, is "doomed to extinction," and he prophesied that it will be superseded by the "symphonic poems" of Liszt, Dvoräk, and Richard Strauss. This view is evidently shared by Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the New York *Sun*, who points out (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, January) that recent developments in the musical world are turning the technic of orchestral composition "topsy-turvy," and are making orchestras "sing new songs." Mr. Henderson is deeply impressed by the vogue of Richard Strauss and the growing influence of his revolutionary musical theories. "Strauss has in certain ways discredited Beethoven and the prophets," he observes, "and has shrunk the orchestral wonders of Berlioz and Wagner to the dimensions of a Sunday-afternoon band concert." Proceeding to a review of the older forms of orchestral music, he says:

"Beethoven, striving to make the symphony a vehicle for emotional expression, was compelled to busy himself with changes in the form, and he gave no special study to instrumental effects. He used such new ones as readily suggested themselves to him, but they were nothing more than elaborations of the old conventions. However, the seed sown by Beethoven speedily bloomed in the growth of the new romantic school. The principal tenet of this school was that music must express emotions, and that the form must develop entirely from the emotional purpose and plan of the work. Two distinguished explorers of this new style devoted their highest efforts to the production of orchestral composition.

"Liszt endeavored to tell stories in music by erasing the dividing-line between movements and writing his work all in one piece. He retained the two contrasting themes of the old symphonists, but he asked his hearers to affix a meaning to each of them. Then he proceeded to handle them in much the same way as the symphonists did, working them out and varying them with much skill, tho always with a view to suggesting the development of the incidents of his story. To such a purpose the resources of orchestral color lent mighty aid, and Liszt was not slow to perceive this. He began to draw away from the conventions of the symphonists, and to seek for new and striking instrumental combinations. Nevertheless, in his compositions for orchestra Liszt was the debtor of two men much more remarkable than himself, namely, Wagner and Berlioz. From the former he got the idea of the use of themes with definite meanings attached to them. From the latter he obtained the suggestion of the employment of the orchestra to tell stories and much information as to its technics. Berlioz, however, continued the use of separate movements, and his attempts to use definitely representative themes were few and uncertain. He preceded Wagner, nevertheless, in the revelation of the resources of the orchestra, and he antedated Liszt in the use of the orchestra for romantic composition.

"Later imitators of Berlioz and Liszt failed to perceive anything except the vast color schemes of their orchestration. Borrowing a few of the conventional figures of the older writers, such as Haydn's sea-waves and Beethoven's thunder-storms, they asked us to see things through a kaleidoscope of instrumental color. They forgot that we could not understand them when they made no logical appeal to our intelligence."

Richard Strauss, standing upon the vantage-ground made for him by Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner, has tried to combine all the best elements of their work. His "tone-poems"—"Don Juan," "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and "A Hero's Life"—seek to make the orchestra tell stories, but they do not ignore the fundamental principles of musical form which constituted the ground plan of the old symphony. Furthermore:

"Strauss has utilized themes with definite meanings attached to them, as Wagner did, without confining himself to two, as the older writers did, and as Liszt did in most of his works. He has returned in his later compositions to the fashion of clearly separated movements, while he has made them pass before the hearer without pauses between any two of them. He has developed his themes according to the principles laid down by the symphonic masters, and has striven to enforce their meaning with all the effects of orchestral color. And withal he has endeavored to compose only music with a purpose, never music for its own sake. In short, Strauss has shown that the principles of musical form which the earlier writers painfully evolved out of their attempts to produce nothing beyond musical beauty, not only can be, but must be, utilized by the composer who cares nothing whatever about musical beauty, and who aims only at making music a means of expression.

MR. W. J. HENDERSON,
Musical Critic of the New York *Sun*.

"This I believe to be Strauss's greatest and most significant achievement. It is the legacy which he will leave to his successors, and which will influence the progress of musical development."

STRENGTH AND LIMITATIONS OF JOHN RUSKIN.

RUSKIN has been the subject of so many articles, studies, and biographies that a new estimate of his life and work must, in order to justify itself, present a new point of view. This merit the London *Academy and Literature* concedes to Frederic Harrison's contribution to the "English Men of Letters" series, and it thinks that Mr. Harrison's conclusion that Ruskin was "a stimulus rather than an authority, an influence rather than a master," is one already sanctioned by time.

At the very outset Mr. Harrison defines his own position as being that of a sympathetic friend, and at the same time a critic, with a predisposition in favor of Auguste Comte, to whom Ruskin was hostile. "Tho an ardent admirer of the moral, social, and artistic ideals of John Ruskin myself," he says, "I am sworn in as a disciple of a very different school, and of a master whom he often denounced. As an humble lover of his magnificent power of language, I have studied it too closely not to feel all its vices, extravagances, and temptations. I am neither Socialist nor Plutonomist; and so I can feel deep sympathy for his onslaught on our modern life, whilst I am far from accepting his trenchant remedies." We quote further:

"Ruskin undertook to found a comprehensive scheme of the imaginative faculties on a creed which he had imbibed as a child and held with childlike fervor, without any solid study of its

philosophy, or its history, or its social fruits. When all this was forced on him by the prophetic homilies of Thomas Carlyle, and by the facts of society and art he witnessed in Catholic countries, and which he learned about Catholic ages, his rapid imagination and his sympathetic nature took fire and tore off, as did Sartor himself, 'the rags of Houndsditch,' as Carlyle called the Biblical orthodoxy of his youth. As in theology, so in history; as in art, so in economics, Ruskin was perpetually constructing *a priori* out of his own head new schemes and theories, without any serious or systematic knowledge of theology or history, or economics, or even art.

"But having said this, let me never forget that John Ruskin was a man of rare genius, of what one of his French admirers has called 'a palpitating imagination,' and withal he was a man of delicate moral sensitiveness, of acute human sympathy and vision.' He had some share of that Gift of the Ithuriel spear by which frauds are detected, which enabled men with such different spirits as Plato, St. John, and the Mystics, or Burke, or Shelley, to give us wondrous hints and guesses, beautiful consolations and hopes, even in their fancies, their paradoxes, and their illusions.

"All that genius and insight could do without systematic learning or patient reasoning, that John Ruskin did. From the point of view of a scientific historian, it would need long years, not a few crowded months, to master the history of Venice, much less that of Italy, for the whole Middle Ages. A serious archeologist would spend as many years as Ruskin could give of months to unearth all the seaweed-overladen and buried antiquities of St. Mark's, and the palaces of the Grand Canal. A man who knew little of theology except the Bible and the volumes of sermons that were admitted into a strict Calvinist household, was not equipped to lecture Auguste Comte, Mill, Buckle, and Herbert Spencer about the evolution of civilization or the history of religion. Nor was it quite decent to mock at the economists from Adam Smith to Henry Sidgwick with no more knowledge of their books than has any esthetic curate in deacon's orders. He never could be brought to understand this. His education in a kind of Puritan nursery, and the hard shell of egotism in which his whole early life was cribbed, made this impossible. And so John Ruskin went forth to take up his parable against them all—artists, critics, historians, philosophers, theologians, and economists, with all the fervor and devotion of an early Christian martyr in the Roman empire—and with the same result. He lived through a long life of contempt, and almost of persecution. But there was something in what he preached that has lived—which philosophers, theologians, and economists never could altogether supply."

The cause of Ruskin's vehement assertiveness, which Mr. Harrison explains was "a literary intoxication rather than a moral fault," is traced to circumstances of his early youth. The family practised "a sort of *égoisme à trois*," and Ruskin from infancy was "forced by parental affection and authority to regard his little self as a sublime genius destined to reform, inform, and direct the world." In pathetic contrast with this may be set a paragraph which reveals Ruskin's state of mind in 1869 when, dejected by "the public rejection of his social and economic teaching, the chorus of ridicule poured on him when he turned from esthetic criticism to life, society, and politics," he wrote, "Swift is very like me." Says Mr. Harrison:

"Words how full of pathos and truth. And that most strange bit of autobiography ('Sesame,' Preface, 21 par.) which ends, that 'in my enforced and accidental temper, and thoughts of things and of people,' he has sympathy with Dean Swift of all people. Strange parallel, singular coincidences! The most drab-colored with the most purple of all great masters of English; the most cynical with the most idealist maker of Utopias; the most foul with the most prudish of writers; the keenest politician with the most unpractical of dreamers; the bitterest hater with the most loving sentimentalist—and yet analogies in mind and in circumstance—they two so lonely in spirit, so like in their genius for sarcasm, so boiling with indignation for the people's wrong, so brave, so defiant, each gifted with such burning speech, both such Platonic lovers, yet so continually petted by good women, both once so much sought, often so hotly reviled, both ending in such a wreck, in something so like despair. John Ruskin, too, in his last years of decayed power, could have said, more reverently and less arrogantly, as he turned over the pages of his earlier books, 'My God! what a genius I had when I wrote that!' He too might have truly written as his own epitaph *sæva indignatio cor lacerabat*—yea, and could have added *et mentem conturbabat*."

A final paragraph may be given in which Mr. Harrison speaks of the period of the Oxford lectures as a time when Ruskin best exemplified his power to inspire:

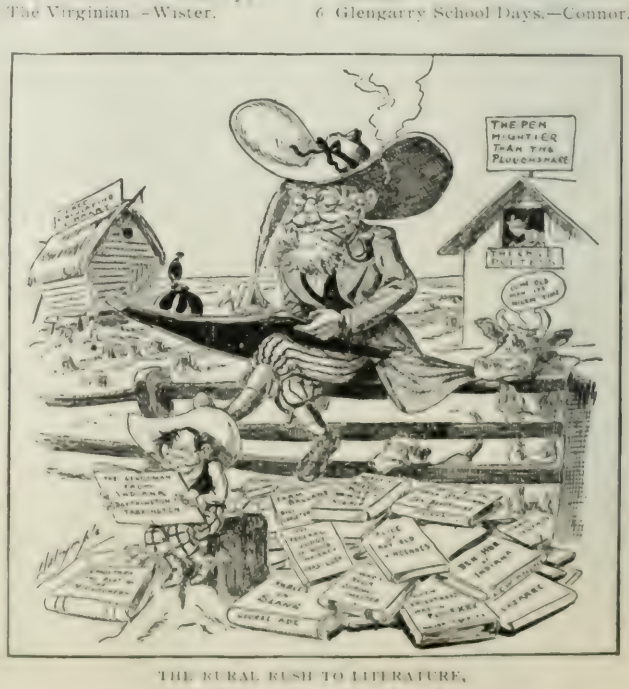
"Curiously scanty and desultory as his scholarship had been as a student, we are continually struck in the Oxford lectures with the range of reading, the subtle comments, and the force of sympathy with which he had reached the inmost soul of so many classical writers, both prose and verse, Roman as well as Greek. Nor has any professor of Greek, of poetry, or of philosophy, touched with a wand of such magic power so many inimitable passages of Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, Pindar, Aristophanes, Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon, Lucian; or again of Vergil, Horace, and Catullus. The Slade professor may have taught the students little enough of fine arts by his oral lectures; but he gave even the dullest and most unimaginative of his hearers new ideas of the place of art in life, higher ideals of both art and life, and an awakened interest in all that art might come to mean, if it were lifted out of the meanness and trading spirit in which it is too often sunk. Here and there when he does touch on art, there are some judgments on paintings and painters of wonderful acuteness for all that they look so paradoxical, as when he insists that Turner belonged to the Greek school. And when he is not thinking of art at all, there are passages of strange pathos and exquisite beauty. The startling paradoxes, falling in such inexplicable inconsequence, at least roused the mind of his hearers, and taught them things in ways impossible to the conventionally obvious. And the Slade professor, if he taught art only by stray crumbs that fell from the banquet of passionate satire on which his mind fed, at least planted deep in the hearts and brains of a few chosen men ardent ideals of a better world, and the yearning desire to strive toward its attainment."

NOTES.

A DRAMATIZATION of Rudyard Kipling's novel, "The Light that Failed," has been made by Miss Constance Fletcher ("George Fleming"). The play is being successfully presented in London by Mr. Forbes-Robertson.

The Bookman's February list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
2. The Blue Flower.—Van Dyke.
3. The Virginian.—Wister.
4. Wanted: A Chaperon.—Ford.
5. An Old Sweetheart of Mine.—Riley.
6. Glengarry School Days.—Connor.



THE RURAL RUSH TO LITERATURE,
Or, Who will work the farm?
The Chicago Tribune.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEBULAR MYSTERY.

THE astronomer is ever ready to bewilder the popular imagination by astounding calculations regarding the age, distance, and speed of the heavenly bodies, but it now seems that we are called upon to conceive of something more marvelous yet —a form of energy which travels many times faster than light, tho the velocity of 186,000 miles per second, which is assigned to light, is inconceivable enough to most minds. Prof. Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer, has been led to infer the existence of some such new form of energy by the facts which have been gathered in regard to the star Nova Persei, about which we have already published considerable matter in this department. It will be remembered that about a year ago this new star blazed forth with extreme suddenness. From the time it was first visible it increased in two or three days to a star of the first magnitude, but not long afterward it faded away as rapidly, losing half its brightness in a very few days. It was commonly supposed that some tremendous explosive conflagration had taken place, yet few people realized the significance of the suddenness and intensity of the illumination when the enormous distance of the star was taken into account.

In the course of an address before the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America on December 29, 1902, as reported in *Science* (January 23), Professor Newcomb said:

"In his study of what is going on among the stars, even the astronomer may for a time fail to grasp the true significance of what he sees, through leaving out of account the vastness of the field which he is surveying. A remarkable case of this is seen in the case of the new stars which have been known to burst forth from time to time. In at least two notable cases of this kind within the past ten years such stars have been found, within a few months after their outburst, to be changed into or surrounded by a nebula. Nothing could, at first sight, seem more natural or easily explained than this occurrence. To whatever cause we may attribute such a catastrophe as the sudden multiplication, within the period of two or three days, of the light of a sun by thousands of times, the cataclysm must result in throwing out a mass of incandescent vapor, rising with great speed. This vapor, expanding on all sides, will appear to us as a nebula surrounding the star and continually enlarging. That any difficulty can stand in the way of this view will first appear when we make an estimate of the probable extent of such a nebula. To do this requires that we know something of the distance of the star."

Professor Newcomb shows several reasons for assuming that Nova Persei belongs in the Milky Way, and that if this be admitted a conservative estimate of its distance from the earth would be 3,400 light-years—*i.e.*, a distance such that a ray of light, traveling at the speed of 186,000 miles per second, would reach the earth in 3,400 years. He goes on to say:

"Assuming, then, that the distance is of this order of magnitude, let us ask at what speed a nebula must rise in order that it may expand as rapidly as observation seems to show the matter around Nova Persei to have flown outward. Calculations would show this speed to beggar all our conceptions. The highest speed which matter has been known to reach is that attained by the eruption of hydrogen and other gases from the sun, which sometimes amounts to several hundred miles a second. But matter moving only with such a speed as this would require centuries [instead of a few days] to form a nebula of appreciable size at the distance we have assigned to the new stars.

"The application of this principle to the case of Nova Persei led to an ingenious suggestion by Kapteyn that the seemingly slow expansion of the nebula which surrounds Nova Persei was not a motion of matter at all, but only an illumination of nebulous matter already existing by the wave of light thrown out from the exploded star. At first sight the reply to this suggestion might be that the observed expansion can not come up to the light in speed. . . . But when we put the matter into cold figures, we find that the great difficulty in the way of accepting Kapteyn's explanation is the opposite of this. What we have to deal with is not the apparent slowness of the motion, but the inadequacy of the speed of light to explain the phenomenon. If the distance of this star is only 400 times that of Alpha Centauri [the nearest fixed star], the speed of the apparent expansion must have been ten times that of light.

"Of all agencies known to be propagated through space in time, light is the swiftest in its motion. We may, therefore, say that no known cause coming into action in February, 1901, could, within the twenty-two months which have since elapsed, have emanated from the star so as to make itself felt outside of a sphere which, at the distance in question, would subtend to our eyes an angle of more than four minutes in diameter. We seem, therefore, forced to the conclusion that either the illumination or nebulosity surrounding Nova Persei during the summer of 1901 existed independently of the outburst of the star, or there exists in the universe a cause susceptible of transmission with a speed several times that of light."

Since Kapteyn's hypothesis is still further negatived by other considerations—especially by photographs taken at the Lick Observatory which show that "the emanation did not go out in straight lines with uniform velocity, but branched off here and there, sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another, with varying speed"—we might naturally have recourse to corpuscular radiation (Roentgen rays, Becquerel rays, etc.). But here, if we accept the theoretical result of Prof. J. J. Thomson (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 17), says Professor Newcomb, we meet with the difficulty that these entities can not travel with a greater speed than light. Under these circumstances nothing seems left to us in the present state of our knowledge but to turn over to our successors the problem of explaining the phenomena.

TO PREVENT TELESCOPING IN RAILROAD WRECKS.

A DEVICE invented by a Chicago railroad man, George E. Dickson, with the object of preventing the "telescoping" of cars in railway collisions is described in the papers of that city, from which *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* abstracts the following. The idea, we are told, is to build passenger-cars with angular or curved ends, so that when the cars are on a straight track the ends will not be at right angles to the rails as they are now, but will stand at some angle, and these beveled car-ends will act as deflectors in case of collision. Says the writer:

"It is expected that cars so made will, under the stress of a heavy collision, have each its front end thrown to one side and its rear to the other. Instead, therefore, of the telescoping action, it is intended that the cars will really lie together *en echelon*, if we may borrow a military expression. To put it another way, if the cars were represented by a line of men in Indian file, all facing north before the accident, the position assumed after collision would be approximately represented by the line of men standing each three-quarters of a turn to the right. Details of the scheme provide for the protection of the sides of the cars from being crushed in, and also means to prevent the cars jumping upon one another."

Of this plan the paper just named proceeds to make the following criticism, suggesting that the remedy may be worse than the disease. It says:

"We have no desire to disparage earnest effort to make railway travel more safe than it is now; the road in that direction is wide; but it is quite possible, in avoiding the danger of direct telescoping by this form of construction, to court disaster in another form. The elimination of the car platform and the introduction of solid-end cars and continuous vestibules, with strong under-framing to cars, are apparently the safe lines along which the evolution of car design by expert car-builders on our leading roads is moving. Mr. Dickson's plan means the dislocation of one or more 'joints' of the train, and the possibility of

passing cars sideways down a steep embankment, or over a bridge, or against the jagged sides of a tunnel or rock cut, may be as serious a menace to safe railway operation as is the danger which he seeks to avoid.

"The worst accidents in which telescoping has been the predominantly unfortunate feature are frequently those in which old-style cars were concerned—cars with platforms carried on timbers bolted to, and projecting from, the car-sills. In some cases there is reason to believe that the presence of the high-speed brake on the ill-fated train would have averted dire disaster, or at least softened it into mere mishap.

"The enormous amount of stored-up energy which must be dissipated before a moving train can be brought to rest was recently discussed at a meeting of the New England Railroad Club, in a paper read by Mr. Desoe. As an example he showed that a train weighing 1,500 tons, moving at the rate of 25 miles an hour would have 62,688,000 foot-pounds, or 31,344 foot-tons, of energy to be destroyed, as far as the train is concerned, before it could be stopped. This amount of stored-up energy, if suitably applied, would be capable of lifting the entire train more than 20 feet up in the air. Higher speeds with less weights may give practically the same results. These figures show the enormous forces which must be dealt with in solving the problem which Mr. Dickson has essayed. The deflecting method, in which the cars will not only be derailed, but probably shoved off their trucks, and bunched together, demands very cautious and conservative consideration from those best able to judge."

THE HOOKWORM OR "LAZINESS" DISEASE.

THE assertion made by Dr. Stiles, zoologist of the United States Marine Hospital Service, that the degraded condition of the so-called "poor whites" of the South is largely due to a parasitic disease, has been already noted in these columns. The description of Dr. Stiles's investigation as the discovery of "the germ of laziness" has put the whole matter in a somewhat ridiculous aspect in the eyes of most casual readers of the daily press. An editorial writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (February) tells us that Dr. Stiles's discovery is really a most important one. His contention that the parasitic disease in question, varieties of which have existed in warm countries for centuries, must also be prevalent in parts of the United States, was first made eight years ago, but was not regarded favorably by his brother practitioners till he thoroughly proved his point last year. Says the magazine referred to above:

"The extreme and in some cases nonsensical statements made by the daily press have been startling, but not more so than the more serious and conservative statements Dr. Stiles made before the medical society to which he presented his results. The press has, however, misquoted his statements in more than one particular. His results briefly stated are these:

"If we go south from Virginia to the Gulf we meet two totally different kinds of anemia, which can be distinguished by the soils on which they occur, the parasites which cause them, the symptoms which result, and the treatment which is necessary. One of these anemias follows the more impervious soils such as clay, and is due to malaria, which, as is well known, is caused by a minute parasite which lives in the blood and which may be cured by a proper use of quinin. The other anemia, preeminently a disease of the sandy regions, is caused by a parasitic 'hookworm' (*Uncinaria Americana*), which lives in the intestine, and which is not affected by quinin, but can be killed by the use of thymol. These two anemias have heretofore been confused by most physicians, hence this new discovery clears up a matter of great importance from the standpoint of the practising physician, and it is not an exaggeration to state that it means a revolution in the treatment of fully half of the sick people found in the Southern sand areas.

"One of the most important symptoms of 'hookworm' disease is an extreme lassitude, both mental and physical; this condition is due to the emaciation and to the thin watery character of the blood, which does not properly nourish either the brain or the muscles. Now, curiously enough, it is especially in the sand areas of the South that the poorer whites, known as the 'poor white trash,' are found, and Dr. Stiles, who has been living among these people for a number of weeks, positively states that it is among these people that hookworm disease is especially common and especially severe. He found entire families and entire neighborhoods affected, and, owing to the symptoms which the disease causes, he asserts that this malady is very largely responsible for the present condition of these people. He states, in fact, that if we were to place the strongest class of men and women in the country in the conditions of infection under which these poorer whites are living, they would within a generation or two deteriorate to the same poverty of mind, body, and worldly goods which is proverbial for the 'poor white trash.'

"It is true that the poorer whites are found on clay soils as well as on sand; but Dr. Stiles maintains that on clay soil these people are healthier, stronger, and more intelligent, hence that they are better fitted for the competition in life, from which the hookworm disease practically excludes the poorer whites of the sand-farms. He has further traced families from sand to clay or to the cities, and proved their improvement under the new conditions; and conversely he has traced families from clay to sand, and proved their deterioration.

"An important point claimed in these investigations is that hookworm disease is especially prevalent among children, and that it not only interferes with their school attendance, but that children who are afflicted with the malady, and who have gone from sandy districts to a city, have the reputation among their teachers of being more or less backward and even stupid in their studies. All this agrees with well-established symptoms of the disease, for it is thoroughly established, not only by Dr. Stiles's investigations, but by observations in Europe and Africa, that hookworm diseases stunts both the physical and mental development. Dr. Stiles states in fact that he has found patients of twenty to twenty-three years of age who both mentally and physically were not developed beyond the average boy or girl of eleven to sixteen years old.

"There are other points in connection with this work, such as the perverted habit of dirt-eating, the presence of the disease among factory hands who formerly lived in the country, the financial loss involved, etc., into which we can not enter here at present. The happiest part of the entire work is that the disease can be easily prevented and that it can be cured. Under these circumstances, we may look for decided improvement among the poorer whites in the sand districts of the South, altho this remark is not to be interpreted as meaning that we consider that 'hookworm disease' gives us a complete explanation of all ills in the Southern States."

Visual Powers of Savages.—A series of observations on the visual powers of uncivilized people has lately been published by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers. The greater part of his work was done in Murray Island, where the people had remained undisturbed in their primitive condition until within the last thirty years, and have subsequently been rendered by the influence of missionaries sufficiently tractable to understand the instructions given them for the performance of the requisite tests. Says *The British Medical Journal* in a note on the subject:

"Upon the question of physiological acuity of vision as distinguished from acquired powers of observation Dr. Rivers's researches tend to show that tho the typical savage may be superior to the normal European, his superiority is only slight. He quotes many instances which suggest that it is long-continued practise in closely attending to the minute details of extremely familiar surroundings, rather than natural physiological superiority, which enables the savage to surpass the ordinary European so marvelously in the recognition of distant objects. The most acute-sighted savage would in the unfamiliar surroundings of a Highland moor be a very poor match for the native gillie; and Dr. Rivers considers that we have no right to assume that the average European who has received the necessary special training could not develop an acuteness of vision equal to that of less civilized races. These remarks suggest an important application in the training of scouts for military purposes. If any slight superiority in the visual apparatus of the savage does exist, it has been suggested that it may be partly accounted

for by a more delicate power of accommodation for long distances. The frequency in savage races of hypermetropia, where the mechanism of accommodation is always more or less in action, affords some corroboration of this view. Dr. Rivers has also found some evidence that irradiation is less marked in primitive races, and points out that this fact if fully established would also help to explain any superiority of visual acuity which might be present."

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF MARCONI.

THE cordial treatment with which Marconi and his work have been received in this country are favorably contrasted by *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 31) with the more "offish" attitude of the transatlantic public and press. It says:

"This latest work of Mr. Marconi is indeed something for universal congratulation, and we can only hope that it will stir up American inventors to see if they can not beat him at his own game. It is pleasant meantime to note his courteous recognition of the cordial attitude toward him and his work of the American

From copyrighted stereoscopic photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

WILLIAM MARCONI.

press and people. There is, indeed, a curious contrast between that attitude and the position of Mr. Marconi's own half-fatherland, Great Britain. The surly, glum demeanor of the technical press there is not without counterpart in the position of some leaders in electrical science. For example, in his really superb and suggestive address before the English Institution of Electrical Engineers, President Swinburne says: 'We can get but few telegraph papers now. This is not because telegraphy is dead; it is because most of its problems are solved, so there is little to discuss.' We rub our eyes; or, at least, we beg Mr. Swinburne to wake up and rub his. Surely this utterance is not worthy of so keen and alert an intellect, when the great aerial spaces of the world are being spanned by streams of wireless telegraph messages, that must in short order affect profoundly the whole telegraphic industry! The probability is, not that the English mind is hampered and prejudiced by its cable investments, but that it believes Germany is entitled to the credit of it all, as a practical new art, instead of the plucky, steadfast, keen-witted Anglo-Italian, who now receives thanks for his work from the Congress of the United States.

"The greater lies before. Mr. Marconi has done much, but even as we write he is discussing the conquest of wider spans of ocean, and training the ether to quiver to a longer thrill from his 'thunder-stations.' A year ago it was St. John to Polcarn, and now it is Cape Breton and Cape Cod, the stride increasing hundreds of miles at a time; and yet only four kilowatts are needed for the jump, which we fancy compares very well with the efficiency of land telegraph and telephone lines as power transmission circuits. Just where all this is going to end we don't know. Tesla said ten years ago that power in big blocks could be loaded onto the ether for safe delivery elsewhere in express packages; and as we watch the work of Marconi, Pupin, and Hewitt, the far-thoughted prophecy comes once more to mind. In the mean time, projects are afoot for wireless routes between England and her southward dependencies and colonies; between Italy and the Argentine republic; and we expect to see them plotted out in the ether like steamship lanes in the great seas. But first of all, getting down to business, we are yearning to use the Anglo-American aerial line at ten cents a word; and Mr. Marconi can not hurry up too much to please the whole impatient Yankee public in providing it. When all is said and done, we might as well rest right now on Hertz's fundamental work, philosophically considered, unless commercial service can be established. But, unless all indications are wrong, we shall soon have it."

OPPOSITION TO THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE proposed adoption by the general Government of the metric system is being vehemently opposed, as we have already noted in these columns, by a number of the more conservative engineers. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at a recent meeting, even passed condemnatory resolutions, altho much more severe ones were tabled. This action of the society brings it under the ban of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which pours out upon it the vials of editorial wrath, asserting that it has made itself "an object of international merriment" to the "pained astonishment of the scientific public." This paper further says:

"Father Time and the fool-killer will rescue it [the society] at no distant date, and the intemperate vituperation indulged in by the old fogies serves in part as its own corrective. . . . There may be, and are, reasonable differences of opinion as to the wisdom of an immediate and violent change in our system of weights and measures, which, by the way, nobody has seriously proposed; but we certainly did not suppose that five engineers could be found who would go upon record in such extraordinary language and as believing that the so-called English system would ever be universally adopted.

"English system indeed! There is no such thing nor has there been within the memory of man. It would take more space than we have in our editorial columns to catalog and describe the weird and irreconcilable systems which have been in use in English shops. We very much doubt whether any member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers could ever name them offhand, much less explain their relations. It seems as if half the prosperous manufacturers in England had devised independent systems of gages, admirably supplemented by popular units handed down from medieval times. Of these the barleycorn is about the only one which has not been retained in use to our knowledge, tho we should not be in the least surprised to find that it still survives in some form or other. The chief argument advanced by the seventeenth-century section of the A. S. M. E. seems to have been the occasional survival of similar curios among nations using the metric system for the purposes of everyday life. Now unquestionably there are some such anachronisms like the Paris line and the German zoll (Heaven knows which one), but they have no more significance than the use of the double negative among English illiterates. As well abolish the metric system for one as English grammar for the other. Particular trades preserve their metrological jargon as particular communities adhere to their dialects; but neither fact has the slightest general significance save to attest the persistence of bad habits. So far from any form of English measures making headway in the world's work, every succeeding year finds the metric system making steady progress in commerce and industry. Continental manufacturers sometimes build to English measures for the export trade, just as they make beads of particu-

for sizes and colors for barter in Central Africa, merely as a concession to the idiosyncrasies of savages.

"This whole rumpus proves the wilful and deplorable ignorance of the rule-of-thumb contingent as to the real provisions of the metric bill now before Congress. It is tacitly assumed that its effect will be to change violently by legal enactment all the measuring equipment of the shops of the country; and on this assumption the aforesaid back numbers found a mighty grievance. Now it is undoubtedly the purpose of the bill to encourage the introduction of a simple international system of weights and measures, but its actual direct effect will be merely to set a good example by the use of the metric system in the transactions of the Government. Any superannuated fanatic who so desires is at perfect liberty to continue his antiquated methods just as long as he wishes. Nobody cares how his shop rules are graduated. He can have them divided to thirteenths of an inch or seventy-ninths of a foot if he likes, with no one to hinder. But if he deals with Uncle Sam, he will be expected to conform to civilized units so far as the results are concerned. This, however, is not, perhaps, the place where the shoe pinches. It takes very little forethought to see that a system used for all official business, and conforming to common international practise, will very rapdily work its way into general use, and when that time comes the gentleman who deals in barleycorns will be, with respect to domestic trade, just where he is now with respect to a large class of foreign trade, seriously at a disadvantage with his more progressive competitors. If he really believed that the metric system would not come into wellnigh universal employment, a law such as is proposed would give him no pangs but the gentleman who deals in barleycorns sees the beginning of the end, and squirms. We believe that the best interests of science, the mechanical arts and commerce will be served by the immediate passage of the proposed measure, that it will be passed in spite of the frenzied ravings of the small group of hidebound fanatics who oppose it, and that the result will be the success of the similar movement in England and her colonies, and the reduction of the so-called 'English' system to a position of merely archeological importance. Let the yard, foot, and pound be stored with the cubit and span in a Pantheon of departed units, and then be forgotten, except as relics."

The Self-Drugging Habit.—Perhaps the greatest foe to the health of the present generation is the pernicious habit of self-drugging, so we are warned by Dr. T. L. Stedman in *Everybody's Magazine*. Of the nerve tonics, blood-purifiers, sleep-producers, and laxatives that are consumed by the gallon and hundredweight, he speaks in terms of distinct condemnation. Says Dr. Stedman:

"The primary effect of any of these poisonous mixtures is seemingly good; the nervous fidgets, the 'tired feeling,' the insomnia, or the constipation is promptly relieved by the first few doses. Naturally, when the symptoms return, as they are bound to do, the sufferer turns again to the bottle or the pill-box. Again he gets relief, and again he is driven back to his drug, taking larger and larger doses as the habit is forming, until at last the fetters are forged and a new 'drug fiend' is created. It is cheaper than calling in a doctor, and is less trouble than systematic exercise; but how many could be saved from this bondage, and how many slaves could be freed by rational physical culture, only the physician who knows the prevalence of this evil can guess. The nervous, the sleepless, and the neurasthenic are of all persons the last who should seek relief from drugs or from alcohol. Their very disease predisposes them to drug addiction, and once having experienced the lethe which drugs may bring, only the most heroic exhibition of will power—which, alas! they have not—can save them from thraldom. And yet these shattered nerves are calling only for rich red blood, for pure air, good food, and the healthful stimulus, without reaction, of the bath. The rest-cure for some, active exercise for others will bring the reality of health which drugging can only for a brief moment simulate.

"Dyspepsia and constipation, when due to lack of muscular tone in the walls of the stomach and intestines or to deficient secretion of the digestive juices or to a sluggish liver, are often miraculously relieved by properly directed physical exercises. The overfat also are good subjects for 'reduction cures' by dieting and exercise, and so are the gouty and those suffering in other ways from what is called rightly or wrongly the 'uric-acid diathesis.'"

The Hygiene of Shaving-Soap.—That the lather with which the shaver covers his face is valuable as an antiseptic, apart from its other uses, is asserted by a writer in *The Lancet*, who says:

"The use of soap lather prior to shaving the beard is regarded merely as a means of facilitating the troublesome operation. Soap is said to extract the oily matters from the hair and thus to render it brittle, so that the blade of the razor saws through it easily, for after all shaving is a delicate sawing process. With sensitive skins of course a soap of good quality and preferably free from alkaline excess is desirable. On the other hand, it might be thought that an excess of alkali would prepare the beard more readily than a pure soap or superfatted soap. The corrosive effect of alkali, however, leaves no doubt as to which description of soap should be used. Soap probably plays a more important rôle than that of a saponifier of the natural oil of the hair. In spite of the fact that those who use the razor frequently cut themselves, yet it is rarely that anything more serious than a cut follows, the slight wound generally healing quickly, and the risk of septicemia arising in this way would seem to be almost *nil*. In the majority of cases, therefore, it is clear that the razor blade must be bacteriologically clean—*i.e.*, free from septic matter—which may be attributed to the fact that probably it is dipped into hot or sterilized water before use, or else that the soap lather is antiseptic. The latter explanation seems the more probable of the two. The amount of soap rubbed on the skin is considerable if the shaving is to be in any degree comfortable, and soap has considerable antiseptic power, a six-per-cent. solution being sufficient to destroy the typhoid bacillus."

Magnetic Storms and Solar Spots.—Sun-spots have often been held responsible for disturbances of the earth's magnetism, and it has been considered by some investigators that the relation between them is one of cause and effect. According to the latest writer on the subject, Mr. Cortie, in *The Astrophysical Journal*, it is rather the relation between two effects of the same cause. Instead of tabulating values for extended periods, this writer has compared statistics for only three years (1899–1901); but their comparison has led him to the conclusion above stated. Says a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (January 24):

"For example, the author thus analyzes the facts that appeared during the first six months of the past year. The sole spot of any size that crossed the solar disk during this period was observed between March 5 and March 13; it was not accompanied by any notable magnetic perturbation. From the 13th till the 19th, the visible disk was completely free from spots, and the faculæ observed were of slight importance and feeble intensity, altho a comparatively large magnetic disturbance took place on April 10. Mr. Cortie concludes that possibly solar spots are one of the instrumental causes of magnetic storms, but they are not the only one; and it is much more probable that the two phenomena are in correlation as two effects—often independent—of one common cause."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ONE of the most interesting things which has appeared of late in the domain of electrochemistry," says *The Engineering Magazine*, "is the fact that it has been found advisable to form a commercial organization for the express purpose of conducting a continuous campaign of scientific research. Thus there has been organized at Niagara Falls a company whose object is not to manufacture anything in particular, but to conduct experimental researches upon a large scale with a view of developing methods and processes in electrochemistry for disposal to operating companies or other purchasers. Already the work of members of the company has developed such results as the method of producing artificial corundum by the fusion of bauxite, and also the process of fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and the production of nitric acid and artifical nitrates, both of which processes are in commercial operation by undertakers, to whom they have been disposed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "HISTORIC CHRIST."

THE person and history of Christ have in modern theological thought assumed a new importance. Since modern Biblical critics have striven to put a new face upon the Scriptures, the old Protestant principle that the Bible is the last court of appeal in all matters of faith and life, which was the famous "Formal Principle of the Reformation," has been discarded by them. The "juridic" authority of the Scriptures, which means that their *ipse dixit* is absolutely and finally decisive, is no longer recognized in "advanced" theology; but the "Historic Christ," which means the Christ of three synoptic gospels as reconstructed according to the canons of modern criticism, is made the basis of Christian faith. In the words of a prominent representative of this school: "We proceed from this standpoint, that our evangelical faith has its last foundations in the historic Jesus Christ."

This fact explains the vast literature which the life of Christ has called forth in recent years, all of it devoted to the one object of determining exactly what the historic Christ is. In the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, Nos. 49 and 50) is found an instructive review of the recent works of this subject, notably those of Weiss, Holtzmann, Wendt, Schweitzer, Schmiedel, Otto, and others; and the writer, who himself is a friend of this school of thought, chiefly on the basis of Holtzmann, furnishes this summary of the inner development of the historic Christ:

Jesus is aroused from an every-day existence by John the Baptist. In being baptized in the Jordan, he experiences a new creative act of God which arouses in him a new and elevated self-consciousness; the temptation which was involved in this new consciousness he escapes by remaining completely silent in reference to his Messiah-consciousness. Even his miracles are not wrought in the interests of his Messianic mission, but they are merely acts of mercy. In this way he aims to work his way into the hearts of the people; and, in order to enlarge his activity, he sends out his disciples with their message. The great prayer of thanksgiving which he speaks when at the height of his activity furnishes evidence of the fact that he was then tempted to put forth his claims. Life did not offer to him what he expected. But over against this an inner greatness makes itself felt; he experiences in reality the will of God, in reference to which he is now to reach a clear understanding. In the possession of a blessed and already present certainty and in confidence that his life was being led by God, his actions and words breathe childlike courage and quiet firmness. He flees, but not without a new mission; he takes a small congregation with him, whom he purposes to initiate more deeply into the mysteries of the Gospel. As soon as he feels that this education has been completed, he again appears on Jewish soil, in order to try again and again to win the hearts of his people. Each and every time he finds himself disappointed. In view of this fact, there was danger that he himself might lose his confidence in himself as the Messiah and reach the conclusion that it was self-deception. He tries to find in the faith of his disciples a strengthening of his own faith, as is evidenced by the scene and confession of Peter in Cæsarea Philippi. Really strengthened by this trial, he thereupon undertakes his last work, namely, his journeying to Jerusalem, in order to die there, for a death in Galilee would be fatal to his mission. To the last he is filled with the desire to accomplish a great purpose. In his last days, he experiences as never before the importance of his own person. With a clear eye he enters upon death; he has concentrated his thoughts more and more upon his death, and accordingly has assigned a deeper and deeper significance to this death. In his last struggle he with joy and strength submits to the will of God.

In this way there is found in the historic Christ a man with a superhuman consciousness, who nevertheless retains a wonderful simplicity and clearness of judgment. He was a man who went an altogether different way from that which he had originally purposed, and a man who in implicit confidence in God goes his way quietly and fulfils his mission in the way that he had been directed. He is a man who had before him the most blessed and glorious eternity, and who nevertheless finds his peace and joy in the present possession of his God.

There is a substantial agreement among the recent German writers on the life of Christ in this portrait, tho in details there is a difference of opinions. Thus Schmiedel is of the conviction that Jesus did not enter upon his work with a consciousness and a conviction that he was the Messiah, but that he went to Galilee merely to continue the work of John the Baptist there. But later, when he saw the phenomenal success of his work, and especially when he saw how God performed miracles through him, did he gradually reach the conclusion that he was the Messiah of the Lord. Later on, two new thoughts were born in the mind of Jesus, namely, that the Gospel was intended for the heathen also, and, secondly, that the way to glory for him lay through his death. In this way his death became an integral part of his mission.

According to Schweitzer, Jesus with his inner life is confined entirely to this earth, where the kingdom of God is to be established. His preaching circles around the ideas of the kingdom, of repentance, and of the judgment.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE long-expected papal bull on the Philippines was made public several weeks ago, but it seems to have attracted very little attention outside of the Roman Catholic press. This fact is doubtless due to what Mr. W. J. D. Croke, the Rome correspondent of the Milwaukee *Catholic Citizen*, terms "the vagueness of its dispositions." It arrives at no definite conclusions regarding the vexed question of the friars, beyond recommending that the existing priests remain in charge of their parishes until their places can be filled by native priests. The Pope urges the native clergy to take no part in politics or secular affairs, and enjoins loyalty to the American Government in the islands. His attitude, indeed, toward the new *régime* is one of actual cordiality, if we may judge from this passage:

"The fortune of war which changed the civil government of the country has involved changes in the spiritual government also. For with the cessation of Spanish rule the right of patronage of the Spanish kings has also ceased, and the church has come into greater liberty, with the just partition of its rights from those of the civil government."

In Roman Catholic circles persistent efforts are still being made to vindicate the character of the Philippine friars. Archbishop Chapelle, the predecessor of Mgr. Guidi as apostolic delegate to the Philippines, recently declared in an interview in Rome: "I for my part can state from a full knowledge that during the three years and a half in which the friars have been so assailed no one of them has ever been taken in any act of opposition to the Government or in any act opposed to public order in general, yet they have lived all this time in the fiercest light of scrutiny; while on the other hand not by any means a few of those who are praised to their disparagement have been found wanting." And the "Philippine Catholic Center," which is said to be the strongest and most representative body of Roman Catholic laymen in the islands, has issued a letter whose temper may be judged from the following extract:

"The Spanish religious, who have been the object of so much persecution, evangelized our country, taught us the arts of agriculture, industry, and commerce; they inspired in us the love of the liberal arts; they gave us an exquisite social and moral education, and sent us forward in the path of true progress and civilization in a quiet, gentle manner. The whole world is witness to the fact that in three centuries we have passed from a

state of savagery to one of civilization, which is the cause of envy in the breasts of our Malay neighbors."

A most interesting glimpse of the religious situation in the Philippines as it appears through Protestant eyes is afforded by the first report sent home by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Brent, the missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He writes (in the New York *Churchman*):

"My brief experience here has already confirmed anew my belief in the Incarnation as the sole means of understanding, serving, and unifying human life and interests. In Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female, white nor black; all are one, or may be made one, in him. The little brown brother is *man*, and consequently can be ultimately understood as really, tho not as rapidly, as those whose faces are of a different color, and whose history has more brilliantly illumined pages than his. The common instincts, the common hopes, the common manhood, find their interpretation in the Man Christ Jesus.

"In the past, stress has been laid too exclusively on the differences between Western and Oriental character until men have become unnatural and artificial in their regard and treatment of one another. The American people in their simple, commonsense methods of government and education in the Philippine islands have done this at least—they have not exaggerated secondary and unimportant differences, but have laid hold of that which is common in the East and West alike—the primary instincts of manhood which cry aloud for knowledge and freedom. We who represent the high calling of Christian missionary endeavor have as a solid rock beneath our feet the likenesses between man and man, whatever his creed and race; these likenesses exceed in number and excel in degree the unlikenesses which obtain. It is with profound conviction, which each new day in the Orient makes more profound, that our little band of missionaries sets its hand to its task with hopeful eye and unanxious countenance. We are bound to win, and it is impossible for threatening forces to turn the river of progress in its course. One day the East will be welded to the West in that divine unity which scorns the pallid, nerveless beauty of uniformity; and all who try to interpret life in and through the Man Christ Jesus will hasten that happy day."

Proceeding to a consideration of the new church schism in the Philippines, which has already been noticed in our pages, Bishop Brent says:

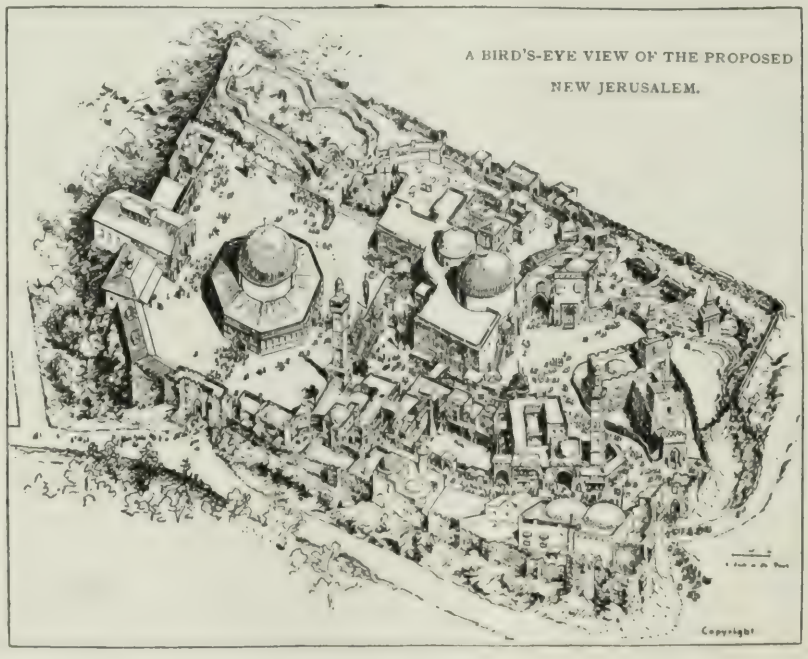
"Numbers of Filipinos in Manila and elsewhere appear to be religiously restless: just what the cause is I do not know. Aglipay, an ex-insurrecto priest, has reared the banner of an independent Filipino church and attracted a large following. He repudiates the term Protestant as not applying to him, altho he has adopted a course that can be described by no other name. He told me that his protest was not against Catholicity, but against the tyranny of the Spanish friar. But his claims have grown with the days, and now he is challenging Guidi and the papacy. . . . . .

"History reminds us that in past ages religious restlessness usually found its earlier expression under the shelter of, or in close connection with, political agitation. It may be that history is but repeating itself, and that tho the present fermentation may, and probably will, assume no permanent form, it will become the starting-point of a demand for a religious freedom that will not blanch before papal anathemas or be deterred by threats of ecclesiastical discipline. Uniformity in religion among the Filipinos is a thing of yesterday. Had the Vatican used its opportunity spiritually instead of politically, and handled with greater boldness the friar problem, these things would not have been, for the pretext, if not the grounds, for a protest would in large measure have been removed. 'If thou hadst known, even thou, the things that belong unto thy peace: but now are they hid from thine eyes.'"

Bishop Brent declares that the different Protestant churches in Manila are doing much earnest work in cooperation. "Our relations with them," he says, "are cordial and brotherly, even tho no formal unity binds us together. . . . It is my purpose to lock arms with their interests, and to share with them my own with as broad a Catholicity as I can command."

THE CITY OF JERUSALEM AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

A REPRODUCTION of the city of Jerusalem promises to be one of the most striking features of the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904. The reproduced ctiy, which will stand upon a tract of ten acres located in the heart of the Fair, is being planned by Mr. Alexander Konta, a Hungarian gentleman well acquainted with Oriental life. Associated with him is a board of directors, composed of men prominently connected with St. Louis commercial enterprises, and an advisory board which includes seventy of the leading clergymen of St. Louis. The details of this ambitious plan are given as follows in a statement published by the "Jerusalem Exhibit Company":



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED NEW JERUSALEM.

The reproduced Holy City will stand upon an eminence overlooking the entire World's Fair. It will be enclosed by a wall, which will be a facsimile of that which encloses the sacred city to-day, and whose gates will be reproduced in exact form and size. Within these walls will be reproduced all the sacred places and buildings, including the Mosque of Omar, which stands upon the site of the ancient Temple; the Viâ Dolorosa, along which Christ walked on his way to Calvary; the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which stands upon the reputed spot where the body of Christ was buried; the Wailing Place of the Jews, the only remnant of the wall of the ancient Temple; the Ecce Homo Arch, where it is said Pilate stood when he said "Behold the Man"; the Tower of David, the Pool of Hezekiah, and other places of sacred interest. Outside the wall eastward, there will be the Valley of Kedron, Garden of Gethsemane, and the Mount of Olives. All in all, it will form a picture unparalleled in the history of expositions.

But in addition to the reproduction of buildings and places, there will be the reproduction of all the most interesting features of present-day life of Jerusalem without its objectionable features. About 500 natives of the present-day city, carefully selected from its cosmopolitan population, representing all its different ranks and nationalities, will be imported for the peo-

pling of the World's Fair city. Then, too, there will be the installation of all the industrial features of Jerusalem as they exist to-day. There will be the shops and bazars, the gold smith and the silversmith, the weaver and embroiderer of silk, and the workers on olive wood and mother-of-pearl. In addition, the entire festival life of the Holy City will be reproduced, and each day will witness some new procession enacted by those who figure in these same processions in that city to-day. Thus the World's Fair new Jerusalem life will be as real as that of the ancient city itself.

The "presiding genius" in the reproduction of the Holy City will be, we are told, Madame Mamreof von Finkelstein Mountford, a Jewish lady well known for her lectures on Oriental life, who will give daily dramatic representations of Bible scenes during the time of the Fair. The chief architect enlisted is Mr. Paul Palmer, of Leipsic, who has been in Jerusalem for several months past securing necessary data.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) is an enthusiastic backer of the plans outlined for a "new Jerusalem." "This great and most valuable educational feature of our World's Fair," it says, "will intensely interest not only Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans, but every educated person from all the pagan and heathen lands."

THEOLOGY AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

ONE of the "advanced" thinkers in theology and Christian sociology who has been forging steadily to the front in recent years is Prof. Henry Churchill King, who was elected last year to the presidency of Oberlin College, made vacant by the death of Dr. John H. Barrows. Dr. King attracted the attention, and to some extent the criticism, of the theological world, by the publication of his "Reconstruction in Theology," which appeared about two years ago. More recently he has cast into book form and given to the public a somewhat notable work on "Theology and the Social Consciousness," in which he seems to have made a distinctly original contribution to theological literature. The matter of the book excited comment when delivered in lecture form before the Harvard Summer School of Theology for 1901. As the title indicates, the book is a study of the relations that may be discerned between theology and the "social consciousness." The rationale and validity of the treatment rest upon the author's exposition of this seemingly indefinite thing, the "social consciousness." His general definition is as follows:

"The simplest and probably the most accurate single expression we can give to the social consciousness is to say that it is a growing sense of the real brotherhood of man. But fine elements seem plainly involved in this, and may be profitably separated in our thought, if that is to be clear and definite: a deepening sense (1) of the likeness or like-mindedness of men, (2) of their mutual influence, (3) of the value and sacredness of the person, (4) of mutual obligation, and (5) of love."

Dr. King refuses to ground the social consciousness in the mere physical fact of race connection, and holds that "theology has no occasion to continue its earlier excessive and quite fundamental emphasis upon this physical unity." Whether there was one pair of ancestors or were ten thousand, the present like-mindedness of men is not affected by any given view of human origins. It is pointed out that the facts of heredity do not account for our social similarity. The ultimate explanation of the social consciousness Dr. King affirms to be a distinctly theological one. The like-mindedness of men is only a fundamental common likeness to their Creator. All sociology, to be rational, must ground in the Christian doctrine that all men in the most fundamental sense are children of God.

There is no attempt to disguise the fact that the prevalence of this conception of the social consciousness would make havoc with the old doctrine of election. On this point Dr. King says:

"This conviction of the like-mindedness of men means that there can be no prime favorites with God. It can hardly help affecting the thought of election. . . . The divine method of election must be in harmony with Christ's fundamental principle of his kingdom, and with the developing social consciousness: 'Whosoever shall be first among you shall be servant of all.'"

It would not be surprising if Dr. King's eschatology should be criticized as a form of Universalism. He carries the idea of the sacredness of personality to its last logical extreme, not denying that a free personality may have the abstract power forever to resist God; but he leaves wide open the door of hope to men who in the old orthodoxy are irretrievably lost by saying: "So neither can the possibility—perhaps one might even say the practical probability—be denied, that God in His infinite love and patience and wisdom may finally win them all out of their resistance. And the eternal hope is at least open."

This rather provocative book naturally interests the thinkers of the Congregational denomination to which Dr. King belongs. It is not so very long since the death of Dr. H. M. Dexter, who for years maintained the strict orthodoxy of *The Congregationalist* (Boston). That paper, however, gives to this rather radical book the following praise:

HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D.
President of Oberlin College.

"The strength of Professor King's eminently sane and helpful book is not in brilliant and suggestive sentences, but in its clear unfolding of an elemental truth, and the fearless and vigorous application of that truth to religious thinking. One can not read it carefully without realizing that his thinking has been cleared of much mistiness, and that he has a deepened conception of a truth of superlative importance to which he has but to be steadily loyal to find a rational interpretation of his spiritual experience, and a safe guide amid the mazes of theological speculation."

The Chicago *Advance* (Congregational) calls in question Dr. King's accordance with the Congregational symbols of faith, and styles some portions of his treatment "vague and uncertain." *The Advance* says:

"In specific doctrines this book is in harmony with the former one on 'The Reconstruction of Theology.' For example, the subjective view of the atonement is presented and defended, which can hardly be made to harmonize with the language of the creed of 1883 where it says, 'whose sacrifice of Himself for the sins of the world declares the righteousness of God, and is the sole and sufficient ground of forgiveness and reconciliation with Him.' Is this a specimen of the 'old language about the atonement' which Professor King finds 'as offensive to his moral sense as any man well can?'"

Unity (Chicago) comments as follows on the book:

"Like all followers of Ritschl, Professor King shows his distaste for metaphysical speculation. He compounds with the miraculous by supposing that it may be an expression of the personal will of God. But he sees clearly that any Trinity made up of three 'persons' is a tritheism. At times he seems to base religion in the universal consciousness of man. But again he

finds its ultimate expression only in the mind of Jesus Christ. The weakest point in the book as an expression of the effect upon theology of the social consciousness is in its making Jesus transcendent and unique. Our impression is that the author writes more from the force of inherited feeling than from a critical apprehension of Jesus as he was. He leaves out of the account as well manifestations of religion and of the social consciousness that are hardly less significant than those which he includes. But since this partial blindness, more than anything else, is what constitutes modern orthodoxy, it is perhaps ungracious to complain.

"The spirit of the book is wholly admirable. Since it is written chiefly to help men and churches that the author knows and loves to put a larger meaning into their theology, its aim will be better achieved than if the old idols were taken down more abruptly. Moreover, the book is a valid and true setting forth of the essential social and ethical character of Christianity, as against the metaphysical and falsely mystical interpretations of it that have so long prevailed."

DEFEAT OF LEGISLATION AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A BILL was recently introduced in the New Hampshire legislature for the purpose of prohibiting the healing of physical ailments by Christian Scientists. The measure provided that "it shall be unlawful in New Hampshire to practise Christian Science, faith-cure, mind-healing, or other like agencies in curing disease": and it imposed a penalty of $50 for the first offense, $100 for the second. If any one still further persevered in violating the law, he was to be sent to jail. In case of death due to or hastened by failure to call a regular physician, the healer should be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

This drastic measure was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 70 to 194, and the general verdict seems to be that it deserved this fate. The Concord *Daily Patriot* declares:

"The founder of Christian Science, Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, makes her home in Concord; she has done and is doing much for Concord, in everything looking to the upbuilding of the city and its interests: she has been willing to contribute in every way that good citizenship can demand or expect.

"The people of Concord who believe with her are not proselytizing; they are not urging others to accept the things that they believe and practise; their mission clearly is to do what good they can for their fellow men; they are all good citizens, peace-loving and law-abiding.

"If there is a healer among them, he is not advertising nor proclaiming his powers of combating sickness; he is not urging others to accept him as their physician; he goes when he is called, and only when he is called, and surely American men and American women are endowed with sufficient appreciation and intelligence to be permitted to select such physical healers as their judgment or desires may advise or suggest. . . . . .

"This paper is not advocating the cause nor proclaiming the virtues of Christian Science, any more than of any other religion. It bespeaks for all, at the hands of our lawmakers, liberal and just treatment; the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of every State of the Union, recognizes the right of the individual to worship God after the dictates of his heart and conscience, and any effort on the part of religious bigots to interfere with this clearly defined right is palpably wrong; wrong in theory, wrong in law, and wrong in fact.

"If the believers in the Roman Catholic Church were being discriminated against, or a proposition looking to discrimination were proposed in the legislature, we would say 'Don't do it.' If such a bill were directed against Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Adventists, Wesleyans, or Episcopalians we would say, 'Don't do it,' and when the members of the legislature should refuse to recognize such arbitrary measures, we with thousands would say, as we now say, 'Thank you.'"

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) comments:

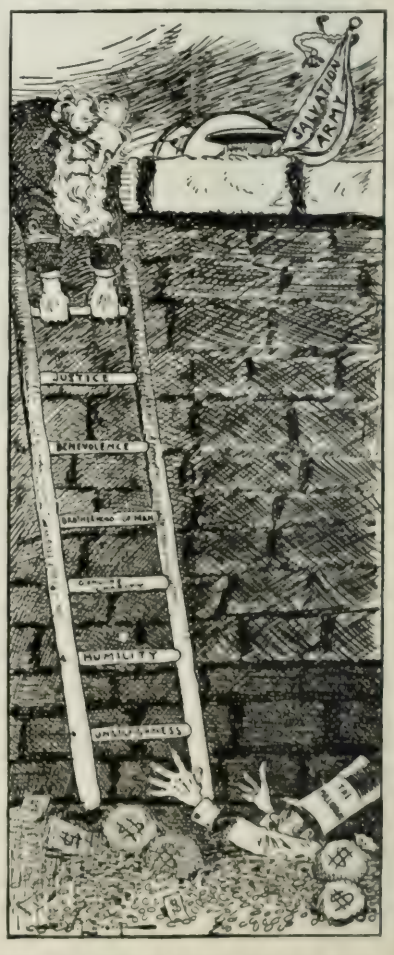
"One more attempt to protect human life from fanaticism has failed. Legislatures and courts are so apprehensive—and properly so, we think—lest they should interfere with questions of personal religious belief or personal liberty that it will be difficult to control these healing cults by law. We are not prepared to say just how a statute could be framed that would guard religious freedom and avoid creating a monopoly for the regular medical profession to an extent which the present state of medical science hardly warrants. Even the Supreme Court of the United States has recently reversed a lower court on a question similar to this. The Post-Office Department excluded from the mails the advertising matter of a Missouri concern which dealt in 'absent treatment' of a 'magnetic' character, on the ground that the business was evidently fraudulent. The Supreme Court held that opinions might differ as to the value of such alleged remedies for disease, and that upon the question of fact the Post-Master-General was not competent to pass. The general purport of this decision, however, bears not so much on the question of healing concerns as on the recent policy of the Post-Office Department in making arbitrary rulings as to the classification and the exclusion of mail matter beyond the discretion which appears to be contemplated by the law. The courts and public opinion are converging upon the necessity of a revision of the postal regulations in the interests of consistency as well as of economy."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A "Hugh Price Hughes" Memorial Church is being erected at Godalming, near London, in permanent commemoration of Mr. Hughes's life-long service of Methodism.

EARL CROMER, the British agent in Egypt, has paid a striking tribute to American missionary work in the Sudan. During the course of a speech at Khartoum a few days ago, he said: "Let me testify to the special pleasure afforded me by a visit to the admirably conducted establishment of the American missionaries on the Sobat River, and to that of the Austrian missionaries on the White Nile. One is a Catholic institution and the other Protestant, but I know no distinction between such efforts among the pagans, and they shall receive encouragement and assistance."

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, the founder and Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, was signally honored during his stay in Washington last week. The veteran General and his party were the guests of Senator Hanna, who arranged a dinner at the Arlington Hotel attended by members of the Cabinet and of both houses of Congress. On Thursday, General Booth was entertained at a luncheon given by the President in the White House. On Friday, he was invited to deliver the invocation at the opening of the day's session of the Senate. In a newspaper interview Senator Hanna expressed himself in regard to the work of the Salvation Army as follows: "I have been in touch with the movement of which General Booth is the head for many years, and I am in full sympathy with it. I have observed the good results in my own city, where I have been in close contact with the efforts and consequent results, and I have also noted the outcome of the work of the Salvation Army throughout the country. It is a noble work, being conducted conscientiously and faithfully by a devoted band. I am glad to cooperate with them in every way, and I am glad to pay the tribute of my esteem and consideration to the man who is at the head of the movement."



GENERAL BOOTH HAS DECLARED HIS INTENTION OF "GOING AFTER THE MILLIONAIRES."
— *The Cleveland Leader.*

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLISH DISTRUST OF EDWARD VII.

WHEN a little over two years ago Edward VII. succeeded his illustrious mother on the throne of England, he proclaimed his intention of being "a constitutional monarch in every sense of the word." But an uneasy suspicion, vague at first but ever growing more precise, has seized the British mind that the King is not keeping within the limits prescribed for him by the unwritten constitution of his country. He is accused of usurping or of attempting to usurp functions which rightly pertain only to the responsible ministers of the crown. The tone of British comment upon this suspected development of the King's character indicates that the blood of the race which dealt with Charles I. still flows in the veins of the average Englishman. In other words, it is being intimated in the London press that if Edward VII. has really undertaken to interfere with the ministry and to decide the policy of Great Britain after the fashion of the German Emperor, there will ensue consequences of a serious kind. *The Spectator* (London), it is true, scouts the idea that the King has done or wants to do anything of the kind. However, *The Daily News* (London) insists that Edward VII. forced the German alliance—so far as Venezuela is concerned—upon a reluctant ministry, and it points out that this proceeding of His Majesty's was a most serious step to take. *The Outlook* (London) solemnly warns the King against his course, which is pronounced revolutionary and dangerous. This paper attributes the King's usurpation of ministerial functions—if there was any such usurpation, and it says there was—to the weakness of Premier Balfour. To quote the exact words of our contemporary:

"Our Prime Minister is Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Balfour is young to the office. And we can imagine that if some kingly desire had to be declared impolitic and impossible, more experience and austerity than Mr. Balfour possesses as yet would be necessary to utter the requisite interdict. As things have gone, a most glaring divergence of sentiment between the British Government and the British people has been revealed to the world. However little such a contradiction may matter as between the German Government and the German people, in this country it must, if persisted in, make the Government impossible. The British people rule in Britain. The German people do not rule in Germany."

The explanation of Edward VII.'s sudden taste for absolutism, proceeds this London paper, is to be found in the fact that the German Emperor is his nephew. The uncle is dazzled, and he has been misled into cajoling the ministry, which in its turn has betrayed the people:

"What answer would the ordinary Englishman give if asked why his Government so misrepresented him? Not to employ any phrases about the matter, he would and does say, plump and plain, that the reason is to be found in the relationship of King and Kaiser; that also is the answer of members of Parliament and those whose business it is to seek an explanation of so strange a ministerial procedure. A Government containing Mr. Chamberlain, the Mr. Chamberlain who replied to Count von Bülow with brusque and unaccommodating brevity, could not want for a convinced interpreter of the plain sentiment of the British people, a sentiment of self-reliant national dignity needing no help from Germany in the work we have to do in the world. But Mr. Chamberlain is not Prime Minister."

The situation is certainly unusual, for it is generations since a British ruler has been accused of attempting what George III. failed so signally in achieving. The Paris *Temps* says it is "interesting and novel" to find English criticism directed against the throne. "For the first time in long years the throne is publicly accused, censured, impugned":

"Sagacious observers have remarked that Edward VII. feels disposed to govern. His friendly relations with William II. are understood, as well as the disagreeable comparison the British monarch must have made between what is permitted him by the constitution of his country and what is permitted his young nephew, the German Emperor, in world-politics. . . . The least that can be said at present is that the personal policy of the King of England coincides with the policy of his ministry, and both coincide with the policy of Germany, while the British nation is inclined to a policy quite the reverse."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OUTLOOK IN MEXICO.

WHOEVER says Diaz nowadays says Mexico; but the name of Señor Limantour is gradually becoming equally identified with the stability of the land once ruled by Montezuma. Señor Limantour is minister of finance in the Diaz cabinet, and so well has he wrought during his long career in the public service that he is regarded as a pillar of the republic. Public opinion seems to have picked him out as the inevitable successor of President Diaz when that illustrious constructive statesman leaves the stage of which he has so successfully held the center. This being the situation, there was a decided sensation in political circles when the *Protesta* (Mexico) began a series of violent attacks upon Señor Limantour. His policy and aims were presented in a sensational, not to say defamatory, light. What added to the sensation that ensued was a vague intimation that General Reyes, minister of war, had something to do, more or less indirectly, with the articles in the *Protesta*. General Reyes is said to aspire to the Presidency in succession to Diaz, the army supporting this candidacy. The commercial interests are on the side of Señor Limantour. Rumors of disagreements between the two cabinet ministers have agitated the Mexican capital lately, and matters have come to a head through the resignation of General Reyes. This resignation was accepted by President Diaz. The episode is considered the best possible evidence of the strength of Señor Limantour's position, according to the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), which follows Mexican affairs with discriminating interest:

"Had harmonious relations continued to subsist between these two individuals [Limantour and Reyes], the election of Señor Limantour to the Presidency would nave been certain, while General Reyes would himself have succeeded Señor Limantour. But the complications that have thus recently arisen between them completely change the political situation in the country. Formidable groups are preparing to contest the next presidential election."

Mexican newspapers generally refrain from comment on the affair, altho they give space to documents in the controversy. Well-informed opinion outside of Mexico relies upon the statesmanship of President Diaz to tide this crisis over in spite of his advanced years. *The South American Journal* (London), the British investors' organ, considers Mexican affairs in this optimistic strain:

"President Diaz is now very generally recognized in England and in other European countries as, in point of fact, one of the greatest of living statesmen, who has the invaluable faculty of bringing to his counsels, to cooperate with him in his noble work of national restoration and aggrandizement, men of exceptional administrative ability, elevated conceptions of public duty, high personal character, and remarkable devotion to the service of their country. Speaking of President Diaz, his policy throughout his career has been justly described as 'one of enlightened liberalism.' He has fostered the introduction of foreign capital, and done everything in his power to make it productive and secure; and, above all, his proceedings have invariably been marked for their transparent honor and good faith. As a result Mexico is to-day a prosperous and progressive republic, enjoying the confidence of Europe and America, with a great future before it."

Aged as is President Diaz, neither General Reyes nor Señor

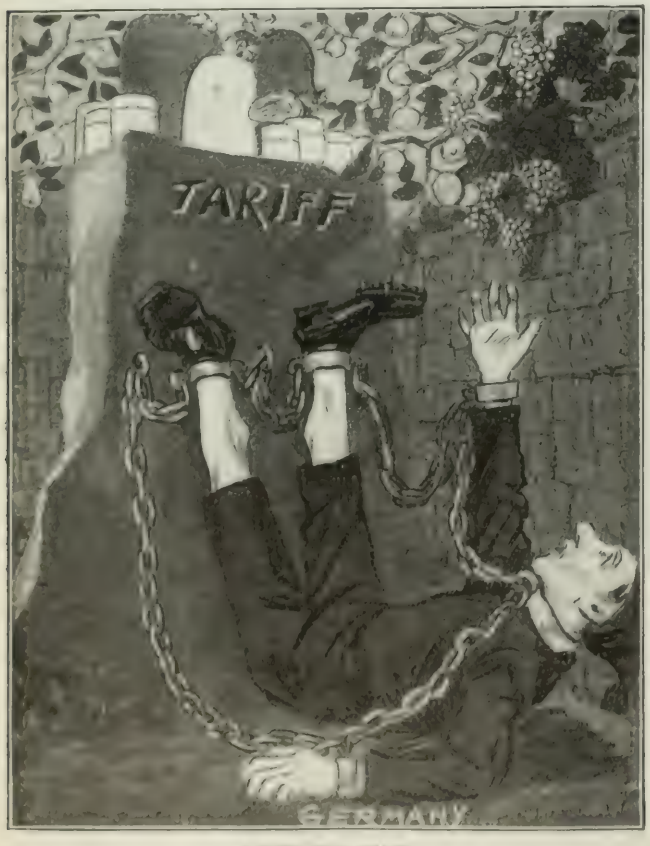
Limantour will find waiting for dead men's shoes an exciting pastime, if we may depend upon this observation from the London *Times*:

"General Diaz is now seventy-three years of age, but he is hale and hearty and vigorous in mind and body. There is no reason to think that the ambitious politicians who look for peace and power on the demise of the present chief magistrate are likely to have their desires gratified at any very early date. For his lifetime Porfirio Diaz in all human probability will continue to be dictator of Mexico. That his administration has been preeminently beneficial for the republic is clearly demonstrated by a comparison with the general conditions now and twenty-five years ago."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRENGTH OF POLITICAL CLERICALISM IN GERMANY.

AT the last general election in Germany, the Center or Roman Catholic party polled 1,455,100 votes, and it is represented in the Reichstag by 102 members. Thus it is stronger in the Reichstag than the Social-Democratic party, but it is much weaker at the polls. Under-representation of the town population places the Socialists at a great disadvantage in comparison with the Roman Catholic Center. "Ultramontanism lifts its head more proudly than ever in Germany, and in truth it has excellent reason to do so," declares the democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which warns the nation against Clerical purposes in these words:

"Reactionary Clericalism actually rules throughout Germany to a serious extent. It is the solemn duty of every free and up-



A GIFT OF A CHAIN.

Germany got a chain too—not a Hohenzollern, but a hohenzoll [high tariff] one. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

right mind to oppose Clericalism in public life in the most energetic fashion, unless Germany is to sink into the condition of a medieval state at the dictation of a bigoted hierarchy."

The prospect is a gloomy one, however, in the opinion of the German daily. "Ecclesiastically and politically Ultramontanism has gone from one success to another in Germany. Favoring circumstances promise it still richer harvests if the great peril to our intellectual and political development which this involves be not perceived in its full significance, and if it fail to

CLERICAL SUCCESS IN GERMANY.

ROMAN JESUIT COMMANDER (to subordinate): "Strassburg is ours: we rule the German Reichstag, we are bringing the Inquisitions to bear against German scholars—why, I feel younger, five hundred years younger." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

lead to a combination of all those elements, without distinction of party, that are unwilling to have our people lose such measure of freedom of opinion and conscience as they now enjoy.

"We are free to confess that not one of our political parties seems to us so dangerous as the representatives of political Catholicism, the Center party. During the past few years it has been made clearer than ever that the ecclesiastical power, with its far-reaching authority, goes hand-in-hand with this political group in the development of its policy. Consequently the struggle against this reactionary influence is a duty imposed upon every progressive statesman. In the discharge of this duty he is not to be swerved aside by any consideration of a non-political nature unless he be content to act contrary to honor and conscience. We are satisfied to allow the church whatever belongs to the church. Should it, however, advance pretensions beyond the purely churchly limit of religious liberty it thrusts itself into the political domain and must take the consequences. It is an admitted delusion of the Roman Catholic element in our population to regard as the sign of a new 'Kulturkampf' any opposition to the ecclesiastico-political demands of the Center party. Justice must and ever will be done to the Roman Catholic Church, but the non-Catholic portion of our population has the same right too."

The "Center is trumps," observes the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) in a review of the political situation, "and is destined to remain so." There is now a thorough understanding between the German Government and the Center, and this understanding seems to be growing more cordial. The organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), observes that anti-Clericalism is growing aggressive. "Whenever Mephistopheles is afraid that Faust may escape, him he grows agitated and furious and makes the earth tremble on its pivot. But Faust, fortified by divine promises, does not engage Mephistopheles in battle. Instead, he offers a passive resistance and dies serenely." The Vatican organ declares, too, that "we have reached a stage where the world seems divided into two groups, the Clericals in one and the anti-Clericals in another. . . . Anti-Clericalism is the principle of evil that puts itself in opposition to the principle of good.

It is inspired, guided, maintained by the hatred that hell cherishes for heaven." Another statement of the opposition between Clericalism and anti-Clericalism, embodying a quite different point of view, is made by the French senator Georges Clemenceau in an article in *The National Review* (London). This writer says:

"On the one side you have a Theocracy; on the other an independent civil authority. These are the opposing powers in the long secular struggle. . . . It will not be seriously disputed that the Roman Catholic Church claims the right like every Theocracy to provide mankind both with the laws of heaven and with the laws of earth, the heavenly and the earthly code being united by the iron bands of an irresistible logic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARISTOCRACY IN AUSTRALIA.

A LOUD cry has made itself heard at the antipodes to the effect that Australia is in danger of becoming aristocratic. The point is made that the new federal Government is developing a class of officials who thiuk they are "above the people." Labor papers give animated expression to this dread. So, too, altho in a less drastic fashion, do radical sheets like the Sydney *Bulletin*. If "advanced" Australian opinion is well informed, a sort of tacit conspiracy exists to make the Commonwealth Government an aristocracy. This notion is based upon utterances in papers like *The Argus* (Melbourne), an alleged "organ of privilege." This great daily recently observed in connection with the still unchosen Commonwealth capital:

"For the next few years there must be doubt about the governor-generalship. We may take it as certain that the position of the governor-general of the Commonwealth will be inferior to that of the governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, inasmuch as the decision seems to be final that we are to pay less in salary and allowances combined in Australia than in Canada, and expenses are fifty per cent. higher in this than in the other country. But, apart from the salary, the great factor in the sum is likely to be the federal apital. If we are to have a bush capital, and the governor-general is to be immured in some run-up lodge in some mosquito-haunted solitude, he and his family shut out from all social pleasures and advantages, the attractions of the post to an ordinary English household will certainly be reduced to a minimum. With properly maintained residences at Melbourne and Sydney the case would be different."

This sort of thing impresses the labor leaders as downright Byzantine lick-spittling. But the Australian daily goes even further and urges that the governor-general be something more than a figurehead. Otherwise the demagogs may have things all their own way:

"The governor of a great autonomous dependency may at any moment be called upon to display courage, knowledge, and ability. He is the reserve force of the constitution. Apart altogether from routine matters and from important decisions as to dissolutions, it is his mission to keep ministers within legal bounds. With the whole power of the executive in their possession, ministers could easily play the part of despots—especially in the absence of Parliament—and the provision against this peril is that their acts are those of the 'governor in council.' The signature of the governor has to be obtained—and, if there is impropriety, it can be refused. When ministers are described as advisers of the crown, that is a courtesy; when the governor is spoken of as a check on ministers, to keep them within the law, that is a fact. The reserve power may never be publicly exercised, but it may be exercised for all that; and in any case the constitution would be in constant danger from angry or reckless politicians intent upon turning office to party or personal account if it were not there. An efficient officer of state who will make the phrase 'governor in council' a reality is a necessity with us. And the early permanent settlement of all the troubles connected with the position of the governor-general of Australia will be for the benefit of all concerned."

INFLUENCE OF MACHIAVELLI OVER WILLIAM II.

ANY one who would thoroughly understand the policy of William II. as a statesman has but to read the writings of Machiavelli, the past-master of craft, who has been made so unenviably famous by the glowing periods of Macaulay. Such is the conclusion of more than one journalistic authority abroad, and journalistic authorities abroad have been studying William II. attentively of late. He was reared in the Machiavellian school, we are told again and again, and when it is remembered that the average work of reference gives Machiavelli a dubious reputation, notwithstanding Mr. John Morley's recent efforts to put in a good word for the subtle Florentine, the gravity of the accusation becomes apparent. Here, for instance, is what the London *Spectator* thinks about it:

"When the Kaiser was young and most impressionable he came under the influence of the new state Machiavellism of

A SOVEREIGN WITH CONFIDENCE.
He puts Leo XIII. and Martin Luther in the same boat.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Prince Bismarck. While he learned that it was his prime duty to serve his country, he unfortunately learned also that in serving one's country the ordinary rules of conduct did not apply, and that great statesmen must in great affairs practise the statecraft which the subtle Italian laid down some four hundred years ago. The Emperor may have taken his love of Germany from his father, the Emperor Frederick, but he learned his principles of state policy in the dangerous school of Bismarck. And he learned his lesson in that school with a thoroughness and tenacity not otherwise discernible in his character. Hence we find in the German Emperor a most curious and unique combination. The quick, versatile, somewhat irresponsible character wanting in depth and judgment is in him shot through with Bismarckian statecraft—a quality which should go by right with a type of mind very different from that which we should naturally associate with the Emperor. The policy and cunning of the Bismarckian school are incongruously engrafted on the eager, mercurial qualities which are in essentials their opposites. The result can not but be perplexing and anomalous. And yet from the point of view of other nations the mixture is a very dangerous one."

It requires a strong type of intellect to adhere with success to the precepts of Machiavelli, whose teachings are above the capacity of average mortals. Hence it becomes important to arrive at correct conclusions regarding the capacities of William II. The conclusions of *The Spectator* are these:

"The Kaiser, we take it, is not a man of any exceptional in-

tellectual gifts. He is, of course, by no means devoid of brain power; but the type to which he belongs is rather that of the versatile and quick-witted than that of the clear and profound intelligences. He is a clever man, no doubt, and possesses immense mental energy; but his mind is apt to move along the surface of things and to find pleasure in detail rather than in essentials. His is not the mind which takes a firm grasp of one or two great principles and follows them to the end. His mind is packed with samples of almost everything that is to be known, but his store is soon exhausted. In fact, the Emperor is intellectually rather like a successful newspaper. He can always surprise the world by being able to produce a fairly sensible opinion upon almost any conceivable subject, and, what is more, can always show a considerable amount of expert knowledge thereon. Again, like the ideal journalist, he is without prejudices. New things and new ideas do not frighten him, or annoy him, or even perplex him, but attract him. His mind is adaptable to the last degree, and there is nothing approaching that petrification of the spirit which too often clings to the men of the older civilizations. But tho this versatile, eager, active, stimulating spirit has many good sides, it is often joined with a want of judgment both as regards men and things. The slow men do not always judge rightly, or the quick men always wrongly; but with exceptional quickness and versatility too often goes a want of appreciation of the essential conditions of a problem. The mind is too full of ideas or too easily moved by the rapidly shifting pageant of events, is too much in a ferment of eager interest, to receive those deeper impressions on which the mind acts or by which it is restrained instinctively. This seems to be exactly the case with the German Emperor. He is one of the quick men who have but little real strength of judgment."

"We should not like to think that there was anything Machiavellian behind the bombardment which has all but produced an explosion too powerful to be resisted by a government resting on popular opinion," comments the London *News* upon a recent incident in South American waters. But newspapers of a democratic tendency in Germany are handling the topic in a way which the press laws render delicate. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* alludes to the "latent peril" in foreign affairs of "a more or less personal rule and an impulsive temperament" when they happen to unite in the same Emperor. The whole article is, in short, an attack upon the diplomacy of William II., who is told that he inspires distrust:

"It was not a lucky hand that ruled our Boer policy. And how stands it with the United States? We see here how little princely visits amount to nowadays. Prince Henry was cheered, but now the cannonade at Maracaibo, which remains unexplained, suffices to arouse an explosive aversion for Germany in America. We take trouble to make friends everywhere. We want too many friends. . . . So nobody is our real friend and we inspire mistrust everywhere. We are looked upon, thirty years after Sedan, as interlopers still, with all the characteristics of intruders. Wherever in the world anything is going on, there we want to be."

The editorial "we" in this instance is pronounced the most palpable of euphemisms for William II. himself, and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) chimes in with the statement that the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States was "a blunder." The French papers are pretty generally agreed that William II. is actuated just now by "an ulterior motive" in his foreign policy. The *Gaulois* (Paris) points out that his imperial Majesty is well aware of the distrust inspired by his recent diplomacy, but he makes allowance for it in the interest of his hidden purpose.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

GERMAN PRESS LAW. An article attacking the Polish policy of the Berlin Government recently appeared in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin). The editor, Professor Delbrück, the distinguished scholar, was in consequence fined and he paid the penalty to escape going to prison.

CRETE AND GREECE. If credence may be given a statement "from a well-informed diplomatic source," vouched for by the *Allgemeine Correspondenz* (Vienna), the Cretan problem will be solved this spring by the annexation of the island to Greece. "It is Russia who proposes and supports the idea."

THE YOUNG CZECHS.—Importance is attached to the attack upon the policy of the young Czech party that lately appeared in the *Narodny Listy* (Prague). That paper was not strictly a young Czech organ, altho it had lent a certain support to the party. It objects to the notion of abandoning obstructive tactics in the Austrian Reichsrath and opposes all conciliation with the Germans on the Bohemian language question.

THE WILD CAT.
Germany, England and Venezuela.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.
WILLIAM (to John Bull): "We'll get nothing out of this fellow. Shall we attack the chap yonder?"
JOHN BULL: "Yes—if there is a chance of doing any better."
De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.

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"The Social Revolution." Karl Kautsky. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, $0 50.)

"The Lamb of God." Rev. G. T. Cooperrider, 1036 East Main Street, Columbus, O., $0 50.

"The Humpback, the Cripple and the One-Eyed Man."—Lionel Josaphare. (A. M. Roberton, San Francisco, $0.25.)

"The Circle."—Katherine C. Thurston. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Journal of Arthur Stirling."—(D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Footstones of a Nation."—George E. Bertrand, 2006 Queen Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn.

"The Heart of John Wesley's Journal."—Edited by Percy L Parker. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Life of Joseph Parker."—William Adamson. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.75 net.)

"Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity." Robert S. Barrett. (Modern Mexico, 116 Nassau Street, New York, $0 50.)

"A Virginia Girl in the Civil War."—Myrta Lockett Avary. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Things that Abide."—Orrin Leslie Elliott. (The Murdock Press, San Francisco.)

"What Manner of Man."—Edna Kenton. (Bowen-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The Great Boer War."—A. Conan Doyle. Revised and Enlarged Edition. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $2 50 net.)

"The What, Where, When and How of a Man's Cravat."—(James R. Keiser, 124 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

"The Fiery Sword."—Elizabeth Whitaker Rennie. (The Abbey Press, $1.50.)

"A Whaleman's Wife."—F. T. Bullen. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck." Sidney Whitman. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.60 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Till We Meet Again.

By CAROLINE DUER.

Altho my feet may never walk your ways,
No other eyes will follow you so far;
No voice rise readier to ring your praise,
Till the swift coming of those future days
When the world knows you for the man you are.

You must go on and I must stay behind.
We may not fare together, you and I.
But, tho the path to Fame be steep and blind,

It is worth your while to see that
Cabot's Shingle Stains
are specified for your shingles, and that no substitute is used. No other stains are as good, as analysis shows. Ours are Creosote and the standard shingle stains, made of the best pigments, the best linseed oil, and Creosote, "the best wood preserver the market." (Trade mark.)
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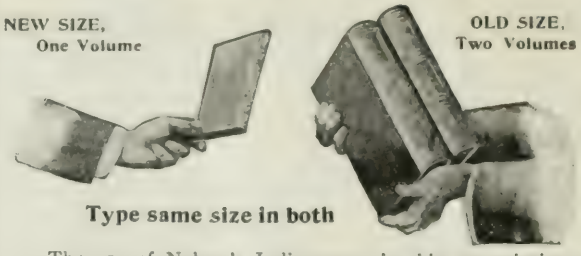

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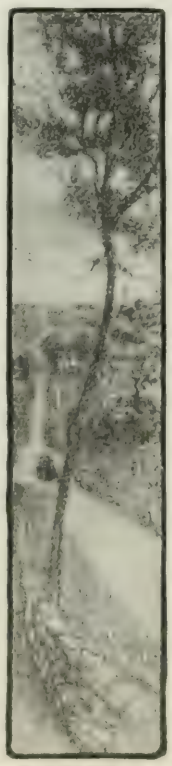

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If you must fall, fall not in sobleness.
God knows all other failure I could bless
That sent you back to find your welcome here.

In February *Scribner's Magazine*

Poems.

By MASON CARNES.

[From "The Argonauts of Immortality," by Mason Carnes (Brentano's) the following poems are selected :]

PROGRESS.

The sea rolls forward on the beach and then
Rolls back, rolls on, rolls back, again, again,
In multitudinous movement, ceaseless roar.

So endlessly we billow toward our shore
And cover up the future with the past,
Dashing against the infinite no more.
And then receding, hissing and aghast.

FRIENDSHIP.

At times the soul is caged, however strong,
And racks itself with pride or sense of wrong.
Straight from another's heart a gentle word
Loosens the soul, which like a morning bird
Upsoars and pours its gratitude in song.

ETERNITY.

With dim and misty sight we grope and cling,
While myriad suns beat on our blindfold eyes,
We totter through illusion and surprise.
Through joy and sorrow to the eternal thing.

When we have suffered death and known its sting,
How shall we love the life that never dies?
In moveless measure, void of human sighs,
The soundless song of praise how shall we sing?

In lands that know not fighting, scheming, roaming,
Nor idleness nor work, how shall we rest?
How shall we quiver when our eyes can see,
We who are used to beauty in the gloaming?
How shall we pity where all men are blest?
How shall we love where all that is must be?

LA BELLE DAME SANS MERCI.

The thought that burns a sculptor to the bone
In perfect marble finds eternal peace.
Oh, would my love could mold your heart of stone,
Could sink in calm serenity unknown,
And live there beautiful till all things cease.

The Cost.

By CHARLOTTE BECKER.

To-day is only won from yesterday;
The flower must lose its sweet to dower the bee;
The breeze is gathered in the great wind's way;
The river bears its largess to the sea.

And we must pay for laughter with our tears;
Mint coin of sorrow for each cherished breath
Of happiness; buy knowledge with the years;
And give our lives to know the peace of death!

—In February *Harper's Magazine.*

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Income	69,007,012.25
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Surplus	75,127,496.77
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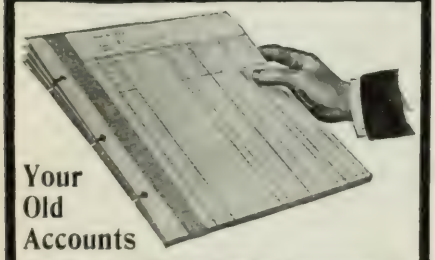

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PERSONALS.

De Wet and Sargent.—When the English publisher of General De Wet's book, "Three Years' War," was planning its various features, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he hit upon the idea of a portrait by John S. Sargent.

Obviously it is not an easy matter to secure the services of a man so sought after as Mr. Sargent, but after more or less diplomacy the matter was arranged. Mr. Sargent presumably receives from $10,000 upward for his regular portraits, and the publisher felt that he had embarked upon a large enterprise. The unconquered De Wet was informed of the arrangement. He failed to be impressed, but at the appointed time accompanied the publisher to the renowned painter's studio. Everything was in readiness. De Wet was asked to pose, but he showed a reluctance which was finally explained when he blurted out, "What am I to be paid for this?" The publisher's horror may be imagined. That any one should ask to be paid for having his portrait painted by Sargent was an impossible idea. Nevertheless, the sturdy warrior took the matter seriously, and it is hinted that he won in this skirmish, as he usually did in the field, but affidavits are lacking.

Divine Right.—The New York *Times* tells this story of George F. Baer:

One evening during the strike the president of the Reading Railroad was homeward bound in a street-car, when a fellow passenger who had a little clearing and a lot of woodland up on the mountain began to expound his theory that as coal was one of nature's gifts, the public had a right to help itself to anthracite.

Mr. Baer listened patiently to the harangue, and said quietly:

"That's a good idea, Mr. ——. I am short of wood, and I'll just send a man up to your place to cut a few cords for me. Trees are nature's gifts, you know."

The Peculiarities of Russian.—A. H. Savage Landor, in his latest book of travel, "Across Coveted Lands," relates an amusing rail-way incident that occurred in Russia, while he was *en route* to Persia:

Unable to get at my towels packed in my registered baggage, and ignorant of the Russian language, I inquired of a polyglot fellow passenger what was the Russian word for towel, so that I could ask the guard for one. "*Palatiensi*," said he, and I repeated, "Palatiensi, palatiensi, palatiensi," so as to impress the word well upon my memory. Having enjoyed a good wash and a shampoo, and dripping all over with water, I rang for the guard, and sure enough, when the man came, I could not recollect the word. At last it dawned upon me that it was "*Palatinski*," and "*Palatinski*" I asked of the guard. To my surprise the guard smiled graciously, and putting on a modest air, replied: "*Palatinski niet, paruski* (I do not speak Latin, I speak only Russian)," and the more I repeated "palatinski," putting the inflection now on one syllable, then on the other, to make him understand, the more flattered the man seemed to be, and modestly gave the same answer. This was incomprehensible to me, until my polyglot fellow passenger came to my assistance. "Do you know what you are asking the guard?" he said, in convulsions of laughter. "Yes, I am asking for a *palatinski*—a towel." "No, you are

The Equitable Life.

The most important item in the statement of any financial institution is its surplus. The Forty-third Statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society which appears to-day, gives a prominent place to the item, marking its preeminence among kindred institutions, which causes it to be known as "The Strongest in the World." The surplus $25,127,496.77 is held in excess of liabilities. The accumulations of assets are now $450,305,587.72.

The new assurance issued was $281,249,944 and the total amount outstanding is now $1,292,446,595. The premium income amounted to $53,932,423.44, and the total income received was $69,007,012.25.

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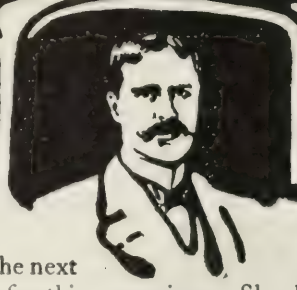

SKOOKUM SMITH AND FRISCO BALDY is the title of the next story in the series that Mr. Wister is now writing for this magazine. Skookum and Frisco are friends of The Virginian, and are the heroes of some surprising adventures.

By WILL PAYNE

TALES OF BLUE RIDGE: Six independent stories, which follow the rising fortunes of a printer's devil, and show how success and fame were won in the early days of the West.

By GEORGE ADE

TALES OF A COUNTRY TOWN: Only a humorist like George Ade could find a village boasting six characters with histories as plausible, and yet as absurdly funny, as those told in this series.

By EMERSON HOUGH

THE LAW AT HEART'S DESIRE: Tells how Justice first got a foothold in a little mining town and how her champion, Dan Anderson, secured the acquittal of his friend Curly, at whose door was laid the sudden death of a pig.

By F. Hopkinson Smith

Another popular contributor to the magazine is Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith. His next tale, entitled A POINT OF HONOR, is a clever, humorous story, which centres around a French duel over an absurd misunderstanding.

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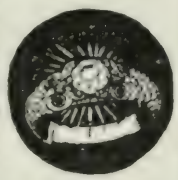

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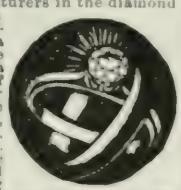

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not I," and he positively went into hysterics. "*Palliatus!*" means 'Do you speak Latin?' How can you expect a Russian railway guard to speak Latin? Look how incensed the poor man is at being mistaken for a Latin scholar! Ask him for a *parapluie*, and he will run for a towel." The man did run on the magic word being pronounced, and duly returned with a nice, clean *palliasse*, which, however, was little use to me, for I had by this time got dry by the natural processes of dripping evaporation.

Mr. Hewitt's Wit.—The late Abram S. Hewitt was once a guest of the late Recorder Smyth and Senator Evarts, both of New York. The Recorder was poking fun at the Senator, says the New York *Times*, and, "adjusting his glasses, read from a newspaper clipping what purported to be a sentence from a recent speech made by the Senator, which was reality wholly fictitious—as the Recorder knew quite well." A long and hearty laugh followed its conclusion:

As soon as the laughter had subsided, Mr. Hewitt suddenly leaned across the table, and looking rather sternly into the smiling face of the Recorder, said, in a well-assumed tone of reproach:

"That certainly is a remarkable sentence, your honor, but criticism of it does not come well from you if to-day's newspapers are to be believed, for they contain a sentence of much greater length which is attributed to you."

"Why—why—how is it that, Mr. Hewitt?" inquired the Recorder with considerable confusion.

"Because," said Mr. Hewitt, with the utmost gravity, and that grim smile which always accompanied his best sayings, "you are there quoted as uttering a sentence that was to last through the whole life of the prisoner."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Answer.—POETICAL AND PEDANTIC YOUNG LADY (walking in the wood with elderly and learned professor): "Oh, Mr. Bookworn, look at that magnificent oak! Let us stop one minute. I must tell him how the sight of such beautiful trees raises keen emotions in my soul; because, you know, I'm sure they can hear us and enjoy a compliment as well as you do. You superb oak, what would you say if you could talk?"

"I believe I can be his interpreter, dear Miss Hopkins. He would most likely say, 'Beg your pardon, miss, I'm a beech.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

At Wellesley.—"Up at Wellesley you can't call on a girl after nine-thirty."

"Gee! They must be a lot of curfew belles."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

His Provision.—"Oh, doctor! I'm so glad you've come. My little girl has such a——"

"Now don't tell me what she has, Nellie, 'cos I'm the Doctor, an' I've got to try an' guess."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Good Reason.—JONES: "Why do they call that Pullman porter Doctor?"

SMITH: "Why, because he has attended so many berths."—*Cornell Widow.*

How They Spend Their Time.—SHE: "How's the motor-car getting on, Sir Charles?"

HE: "Well, fact is, I've seen very little of it. You see, I've only had it three months, and when it isn't in hospital, I am!"—*London Punch.*

Accounted For.—MOTHER: "Johnny, how is

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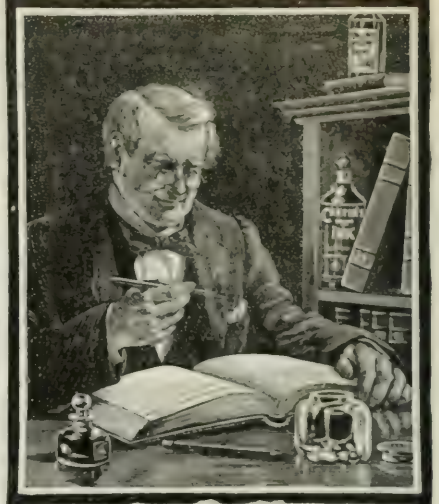

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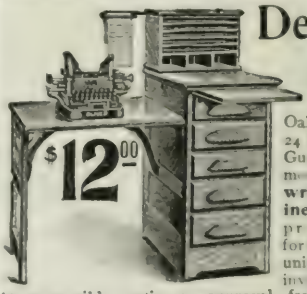

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it you stand so much lower in your studies in January than you did in December?"

SON: "Oh, everything is marked down after the holidays, you know, mother."—*Life.*

All Things Considered.—CURATE: "And how did you like my harvest sermon, Mr. Wurzel?"

MR. W.: "Not bad, sir!—not bad at all, considerin' yer total hignorance of the subject."—*Exchange.*

Chem. Laboratory Experience.—41144. *Purification by Explosion, or How to Become an Angel.* Immerse iodin in aqua ammonia. Filter. Dry the precipitate. Then grind the precipitate in mortar with pestle. Write up your notes in the next world.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

In the "Smart Set."—FIRST DIVINITY STUDENT: "What is the subject for discussion at the Debating Society to-night?"

SECOND DITTO: "The Influence of Creased Trousers on the Decadence of Prayer."

A CLERGYMAN told from his text
How Samson was barbered and vexed;
And told it so true
That a man in a pew
Got rattled, and shouted out, "Next!"

His Idea of It.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Reginald, can you repeat the shortest commandment? It has but four words."

REGINALD: "Keep off the grass!"

A Trifle Confused.—THE LAWYER: "And what fault have you to find with the agent you are now employing?"

THE CLIENT: "I can't make out whether he is managing *my* property for *him* or *his* property for *me*."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Why Rome Was Burned.—Nero had ordered the burning of Rome.

"It was my only hope," he apologized to those around him; "my wife was going to clean house."

In the joy of his heart he played his violin, thus turning against him many who would otherwise have forgiven him.—*New York Tribune.*

Something that Might Have Been Expressed Differently.—MRS BROWN (being helped out of a brook by the gallant Captain, who has also succeeded in catching her horse): "Oh, Captain Robinson, thank you so much!"

GALLANT BUT SOMEWHAT FLURRIED CAPTAIN: "Not at all—don't mention it." (Wishing to add something excessively polite and appropriate.) "Only hope I may soon have another opportunity of doing the same again for you."—*London Punch.*

Nuggets From Georgia.—De rainy day is a time fer a man ter stay home en thank God de bill collector can't git out.

Folks what all time callin' fer fire in dis worl' will be de very ones what'll do de loudes' hollerin' fer ice hereafter.

W'en de cow kicks de milk over, stidder beatin' de cow, de wise man turns her out ter graze, en

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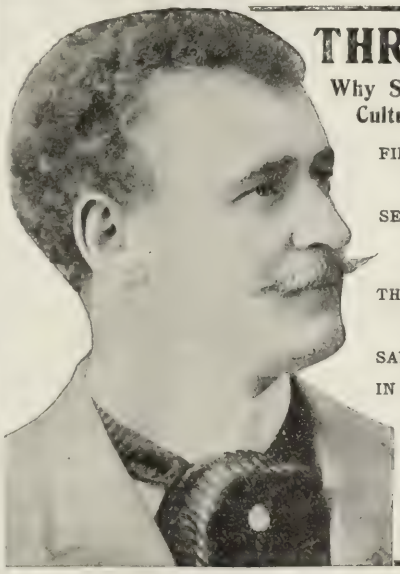

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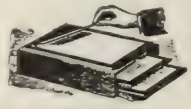

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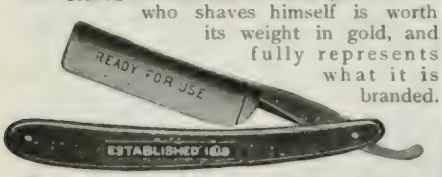

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Titular Chronology of a Great Man.—

Infancy.....Baby
Childhood.....Willy
At school.....Jonesy
In the office.....Bill
At the bar.....William Wirt Jones, Esq
During the war.....Corporal Jones
After the war.....General William W. Jones
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In Congress.....Representative William W. Jones
After the landslide.....Ex-Congressman Jones
"Taken care of".....U. S. Consul W. W. Jones
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Pensioned.....No. 1,935,610
Superannuated.....Old Bill Jones
In the obituary column...."A once-famous soldier and politician."

Coming Events.

March 3.—Convention of the Order of the Iroquois Supreme Lodge, at Buffalo.

March 3–5.—Stock Growers' Fat Stock Show, at Denver, Col.

March 10.—Convention of the National Railroad Live Stock Agents' Association, at El Paso, Texas.

March 10–12.—Convention of the National Coopers' Association, at St. Louis.

March 17–18.—Convention of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, at Chicago.

March 17–19.—Convention of the National Retail Hardware Dealers' Association, at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 13.—Bolivia accepts, unconditionally, but under protest, all of the Brazilian demands regarding the territory of Acre.

February 14.—President Castro sends his thanks to Minister Bowen, on receiving the news of the signing of the protocols.

February 15.—The blockade of the Venezuelan coast is officially raised.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 9.—Italy threatens Turkey with a naval demonstration if any indemnity is not forthcoming for ill-treatment of a subject.

Bulgaria asks the Powers to put a stop to Turkey's military preparations.

February 10.—Rubino, who attempted to kill King Leopold, is convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

February 11.—Bulgaria contemplates the mobilization of two army devisions in response to Turkey's warlike preparations.

The Humberts are placed on trial in Paris.

The Crown Princess of Saxony is granted a divorce.

February 12.—Civil war continues in Honduras.

Salvador proposes a triple alliance with Honduras and Costa Rica against Guatemala.

Turkey orders fourteen battalions of militia to Salonica.

Rt. Rev. Thomas Davidson is installed as Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England.

February 13.—Premier Balfour announces the practical settlement of the Venezuelan trouble.

A Nationalist Deputy creates a scene in the French Chamber by attacking the Governement in connection with the Humbert case.

February 14.—Albanians are reported to have captured the Turkish town of Ipek.

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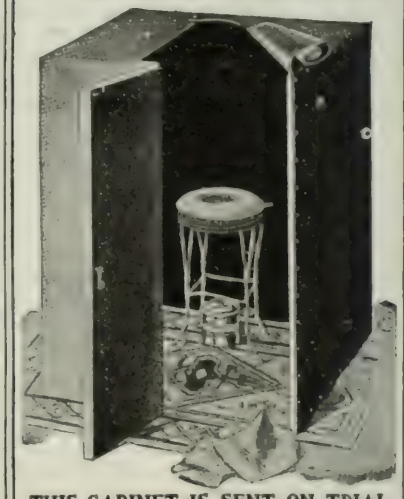

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February 15.—Services in commemoration of the destruction of the *Maine* are held at the wreck of the battle-ship in Havana Harbor.

Turkey completes the massing of an army of 100,000 men on the Bulgarian frontier.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 9.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack, of Tennessee attacks the Administration for alleged cruelties in the Philippines. The debate on the Statehood bill continues.

House: District of Columbia Appropriation bill is considered.

February 10.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks in favor of the Statehood bill. Conference report on the Army General Staff bill is adopted.

House: Conference report on the Department of Commerce bill is adopted. Debate on the bill to pension ex-slaves is opened and the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is begun.

February 11.—*Senate:* The Alaskan Boundary treaty is ratified. The conference report on the Department of Commerce bill is adopted and the debate on the Statehood bill is continued.

House: Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is continued.

February 12.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is considered; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against its ratification.

House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is discussed and the conference report on the General Staff bill is adopted.

February 13.—*Senate:* Debate on the Statehood bill is continued and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The Elkins Anti-Trust bill is passed by a vote of 241 to 6. Debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is ended.

February 14.—*Senate:* The Indian Appropriation bill is considered and the Elkins Anti-Rebate bill is passed. Senator Quay offers a resolution providing for taking a vote on the Statehood bill.

House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and 325 private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 9.—The arguments are begun before the Coal Strike Commission in Philadelphia.

February 10.—Minister Bowen accepts the British protocol in the Venezuelan case, but continues to resist the demands of Germany and Italy.

Secretary Root denies that he intends to resign from the Cabinet immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

February 11.—Governor Odell, of New York, visits the President.

February 12.—In making the closing argument for the operators before the Coal Strike Commission, President Baer proposes a sliding scale for the miners' wages.

The Assay Commission finishes its annual test of coins at the United States Mint.

President Roosevelt announces that William Loeb will succeed Mr. Cortelyou as his secretary when the latter enters the Cabinet as head of the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

Lincoln's birthday is generally observed in several States.

February 13.—The British, German, and Italian protocols providing for settlement of the Venezuelan controversy are signed at Washington.

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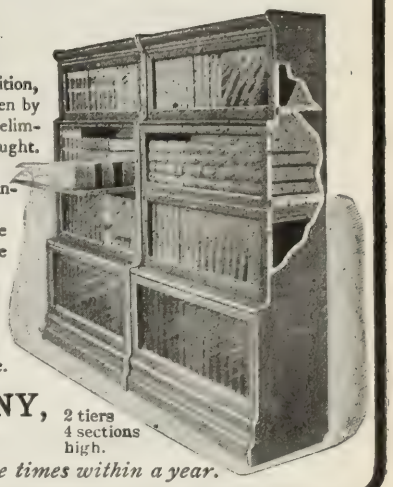

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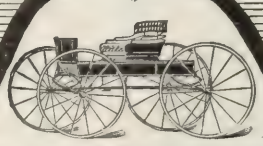

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Counsel Darrow closes the arguments before the Coal Strike Commission.

February 14.—The President signs the Department of Commerce and Labor bill.

Minister Bowen announces that Andrew Carnegie offered to advance $360,000 to Venezuela to pay the German claims.

February 15.—Lieutenant-General Miles arrives in New York after a five months' trip around the world.

CHESS.

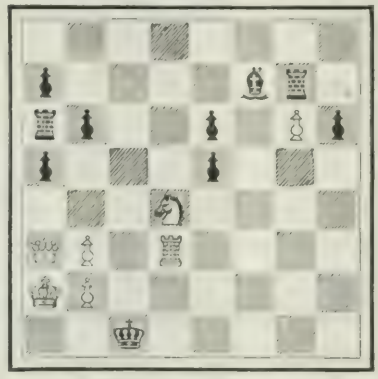
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 811.

By M. FEIGL.

Second Prize, *Leisure Hour* Problem Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; p 4 b r 1; r p 2 p 1 P p; p 3 p 3; 3 S 4; Q P 1 R 4; K P 6; 2 k 5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 812.

By R. WEINHEIMER.

Black—Six Pieces.

White—Eight Pieces.

2 B 5; 6 b 8; 8; 8; 3 k 3; 3 R S 3; 1 p 6; 1 B S 1 b P P 1; 4 K 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 803. CXXI.: R—K B 3.

No. 804. CXXII.: Kt—Q 5.

No. 806. CXIII.: Author's Key: B—B 7.
Second Key: B—R 5.

No. 807. CXXIV.: B—K 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentmo, Newark, N. J.; I. C. J., Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Pat-

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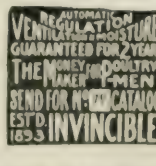

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terson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kindernook, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; M. Almy, Chicago.

803, 804: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

803, 804, 806: W. R. Coombe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

804: E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.

Comments (803): "Quite pleasing; some good 'tries'" M. M.; "Much above the average"—G. D.; "Key hard to find"—F. S. F.; "No greater originality"—H. W. B.; "Nothing striking in idea, but neat in construction"—J. C. J. W.; "Takes the field"—J. G. L.; "Subtlety of key main merit"—W. R. C.; "Fine key and splendid after-play"—E. B. K.

804: "Good"—M. M.; "Excellent"—G. D.; "The key-move is the feature"—H. W. B.; "A good little composition for every-day consumption; somewhat outclassed in this Tourney"—J. C. J. W.; "Intricate, and not easy key"—W. R. C.

806: "Good key"—M. M.; "A good example of the 'perfect waiter'"—G. D.; "A beautiful ending of the Tourney"—F. S. F.; "A pretty 'waiting' poise"—H. W. B.; "An excellent key to an ideal 'waiting' position, a worthy tail-ender to a rich and fruitful Tournament"—J. C. J. W.; "Last, but not least"—J. G. L.

Several solvers have claimed to "cook" 803 by Q–B 7 ch. This is stopped by

1. ..... K—B 3 2. Q—K 8 ch, R x Q!!

In addition to those reported, E. N. K., got 799, 802; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, 799–802; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, New Market, Md., 799; J. L. Bailey, Jr., La Jolla, Cal., 795; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, 799, 800, 801.

The Tourney is finished and we have published the solution of all the problems. Solvers who got a clean score are requested to indicate their preference for first and second prize 3-ers, and first and second prize 2-ers. Your names will not be published. We would like to get the vote as soon as possible.

President Chilton Beats Voigt.

In a simultaneous exhibition of nineteen boards, Hermann Voigt, the Philadelphia expert, won 14, drew 3, and lost only two games, to H. J. Chilton, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library Chess-club, and Prof. George N. Stout. The game with President Chilton is worth keeping:

	VOIGT. *White.*	CHILTON. *Black.*		VOIGT. *White.*	CHILTON. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20	Kt—B 2	Kt—Q 4
2	P–K 3	P—Q R 3 (a)	21	B—Q 3	Kt—B 6
3	B—Q 3	P—K 3	22	Q—K 5 ch	K—Q sq
4	K Kt—B 3	P—K B 4 (b)	23	Kt—R 3	K—B 2
5	Castles	Q Kt—B 3	24	Kt—B 4	B—K 2
6	P—Q B 4	P x P	25	B x P (d)	P x B
7	B x B P	P—Q Kt 4	26	P—K 6	P—Kt 3 (e)
8	B—Kt 3	Kt—R 4	27	K Kt x P	P x Kt
9	B—B 2	B—Kt 2	28	Q x R	R x Q
10	Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2	29	P x Q	K x P
11	P—K 4	P—B 3	30	Kt x P	R—K Kt sq
12	B—K 3	Kt—B 5	31	Kt x B	K x Kt
13	K Kt—R 4 (c)	Kt x P	32	R x P	P—B 4
14	Q—Kt 4	Q—Q 2	33	P—Kt 3	P x P
15	P—K 5	P—K B 4	34	P x P	Kt—K 7 ch
16	Q—K 2	Kt—B 5	35	K—B sq	Kt x Q P
17	P—R 4	Kt x B	36	R x P (f)	R—B sq ch
18	P x Kt	P—Kt 5	37	K—Kt sq (g)	Kt mates
19	Kt—Q sq	P—Q R 4			

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) A departure from the books. Mr. Chilton always likes to play his own game.

(b) Also on the lines of originality. Its immediate purpose is to prevent Kt—K 5.

(c) White calculates that the position gained is worth the sacrifice.

(d) With a Pawn to the bad, Mr. Voigt realizes that his first investment will go to pot unless supplemented by further efforts. The present sacrifice is a very ingenious chapter in this game.

(e) He might have played Q—K sq and given up the Bishop's Pawn, but the situation would have been critical. The move in the text is Chilton's smart way of getting out of the trouble by sacrificing Rook for Knight!

(f) Not good. R—B 2 is best.

(g) Better K—K sq and lose the Rook.

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Tschigorin Catches Pillsbury.

The [illegible] game was played recently in St. Petersburg.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 Q—R 4	Kt—B 3
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	20 Q—R 6	B—Q 2
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	21 R—Kt 3	Q E—Kt sq
4 B—K 2 ch	P—B 3	22 Kt—R 5	Kt x Kt
5 P x P	P x P	23 B x Kt	K R—Q B sq
6 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	24 P—Kt 3	R—Kt 5
7 P—Q 4	B—Q 3	25 B—K 2	P—Q K 4
8 Kt—K 2	Q Kt—Q 2	26 B—Q 2	P—R 5
9 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	27 K—Kt 2	K R—Q Kt sq
10 B—K 2	Q Kt—Q 4	28 K R—Kt sq	K R—Kt 3
11 Castles	Q—B 2	29 K—Kt 2	R x R
12 Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt	30 K x R	Q—Kt sq
13 P x Kt	Castles	31 B—B 3	K—Kt sq
14 P—B 4	P—B 4	32 B—K R 5	K—B sq
15 P—Q 5	K R—K sq	33 B x Kt Pch	K—K 2
16 B—K 3	K—R sq	34 Q—B 5	K—Q sq
17 Q R—Kt sq	Kt—Kt sq	35 Q—R 5	Resigns.
18 Q—K sq	P—B 4		

Evidently, Pillsbury was satisfied with his game until the Russian made his 33d move. If Black plays 33... K x B, then 34 Q—Q B 5 ch followed by Q—B 6, and wins.

Napier, in Pittsburg *Dispatch*, has this note:

"The Muscovite has always been one of Pillsbury's most difficult adversaries, and if he has a hoodoo, I should say Tschigorin is the man. It will be remembered how, at Monte Carlo last year, the games between these opponents counted so fatally against Pillsbury's chances.

"The termination is right handsome and the whole game indicates the trend of opinion regarding this debut, viz., that on better acquaintance it will sink into disfavor."

A Pillsbury Win.

We give a game played between the Russian and American in 1898. It is the same opening as the preceding game, and it will be interesting to compare the lines of play.

Falkbeer Counter-Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 Kt—Q 5	Q R—K sq
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	23 Kt—Kt 5	P—K R 3
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	24 Kt—K B 3	Q—Kt 6
4 B—Kt 5 ch	P—B 3	25 Kt—K 5	B—K 6
5 P x P	P x P	26 Kt—Q 3	R—K 5
6 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	27 Q—B 3	Q x Q
7 P—Q 4	B—Q 3	28 P x Q	R(K 5)—K sq
8 Kt—K 2	Castles	29 K—Kt 2	B—Q 5
9 Castles	P—B 4	30 P—B 3	B x Kt
10 P—Q 5	Q Kt—Q 2	31 B x B	R—K 7 ch
11 B—Kt 3	P—B 5	32 K—Kt 3	R—Q 7
12 B x P	B—B 4 ch	33 P x B	R x Kt
13 K—R sq	Kt—Kt 3	34 R—Q B sq	R x Q P
14 B—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5	35 R—B 5	R—Q sq
15 Q—K sq	Kt x Q P	36 B—B 4	R—Q 7
16 P—K R 3	Kt (Q 4)—K 6	37 P—Kt 4	P—Kt 3
17 B x Kt	Kt x B	38 P—Kt 5	K—Kt 2
18 Q Kt—B 3	Kt x R	39 P—Q R 4	P K R 4
19 Kt x K P	B—Kt 3	40 P—R 5	P R 5 ch and wins.
20 Q x Kt	B—Kt 2		
21 Kt (K 2)—B 3	Q—R 5		

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

The Third International Tournament in Monte Carlo began on February 1st. The absence of Lasker, Janowski, and Tschigorin detracts somewhat from the importance of this contest, altho the other great Masters are present: Pillsbury and Marshall; Mason and Teichmann (England); Tarrasch and Mieses (Germany); Albin, Marco, Schlechter, and Wolf (Austria); Maroczy (Hungary); Moreau and Taubenhaus (France); Reggio (Italy). Each player will meet every other player twice. Probably the games between Pillsbury and Tarrasch will arouse greatest interest. At the time of going to press, the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	4	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Blechter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marco	[illegible]	[illegible]

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In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., No. 9 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 671

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CRUM CASE.

THE chorus of objection which the President's negro policy has raised in the South has seemingly extended to the United States Senate, if the adverse action of the Senate committee on commerce on the Crum appointment is a sufficient indication. Washington correspondents say that it is, and they report that prominent Senators have assured the President that the Senate is loath to thrust negro office-holders upon unwilling Southern communities, and have advised him to withdraw the nomination. The President, however, can not find that there is any other objection to Dr. Crum except his color, and does not think that that would incapacitate him for performing the duties of collector of the port of Charleston; so he has told the senatorial emissaries, according to the Washington correspondents, that he will not withdraw the appointment, and that if the Senate takes no action on it, as is threatened, he will make Crum a recess appointee.

This dispute between the President and the Senate, which is under Republican control, does not seem to extend to the party press. The Republican press support the President, and most of the independent papers in the North are with him. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"Dr. Crum's nomination was one eminently fit to be made, and there is no legitimate, respectable, entertainable ground for 'turning it down.' We hope the President will not withdraw the appointment. He will be upheld by earnest and just citizens in demanding a vote in the Senate. Defeat in a good cause is not in the least humiliating. The principles of the American Government abundantly justify—in fact, impose—the course taken by the President. Let the Senate openly accept responsibility for obstructing it."

One of the strongest supporters of the President in this matter is the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). Its Washington correspondent reminds Mr. Roosevelt's critics of a few things in the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Roosevelt is not the last President who will sit in the White House. Other men are going to compete for possession or control of the place of power he now holds. Ten million negroes—one-eighth of the population—are not going to disappear with the fall of Crum. Ambitious politicians, struggling for the Presidency, are not going to ignore the negro; they can not afford to do so, whether they would like to or not, when in twenty States and two Territories outside of the solid South the colored voters range in number from 2,700 in little Rhode Island to nearly 52,000 in Pennsylvania, and 75,000 in Kentucky. No constitutional amendment can be so ingeniously framed, no statute made so iron-bound, in any Southern State as to preclude the possibility that some patronage will go to the negroes by way, at least, of impressing the negroes in the North. But if it is made plain that the choice of colored men to be thus honored will not be from the best class because the Southern white people will not tolerate such a recognition of personal merit, the human scum which rose to the surface under reconstruction will surely rise again. Meanwhile, the opportunity for heading off the worst evils heretofore charged against negro office-holding will have gone by, and the South will have only itself to blame for letting it slip.

"But the Southern agitator retorts: 'Then we shall resort once more to the shotgun, the torch, and the midnight whip.' Granted, and with what result?

"All that has prevented the execution of the threat, repeatedly made during the last few years, of cutting down the representation of Southern States in Congress to correspond with the changed civic conditions locally has been a lack of the pressure of public sentiment in the dominant party. That lack has in turn been due to a dread on the part of the Northern people of reawakening the animosities of a generation ago. The North, whose better element has sympathized with the feeling of the South against the political outrages of the carpet-bag era, is slow to move, but its inertia must not be mistaken for sleep now, any more than in the later fifties. Let the aggressions of the South pass a certain point, and there will be a response that must bring trouble in its train. It is the Northern friends of the South who most dread to see this come; for hand-in-hand with such measures as the Crumpacker resolution, aimed at those States of the South which have boldly effaced the negro's civic rights under the forms of law, will come measures for the federal control of elections, aimed at those States in which personal intimidation still remains the chief weapon for the defense of white supremacy."

The Southern press, as might be expected, are advising the President to take the back track. Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"The rejection of this nomination should be instructive to the whole country. It should remind the American people that these race problems should be elevated from the domain of partizan contention and dealt with in a broadly patriotic spirit. If it but do this, the President's policy of forcing unwelcomed appointments upon the Southern people will not have been without some energy for good. It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will now recognize the error he has made and promptly attempt to correct it. 'Twould be wise in him to withdraw the nomination of Crum and to supplement the withdrawal by appointing a white postmaster to succeed Minnie Cox at the town of Indianola in the State of Mississippi."

And the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"There is no longer political rime or reason in President Roosevelt hanging to Crum. The Senate Republican committee on commerce has eliminated Crum by refusing to recommend the confirmation of the nomination, and now, more than ever, is the Crum case a fair test of the President's true attitude toward the South in the matter of appointments. The way has been opened for Mr. Roosevelt to meet the issue, and he should have every reason for being glad to close the untoward incident. The whole thing hinges on the President's willingness to waive any scruples of pique or pugnacity of temperament and do the right thing at the right time."

MR. BAER AGAIN UNDER CRITICISM.

"IT is not pleasant and it is not convenient to be the target at which all public denunciation is aimed," remarked Mr. Baer in the course of his speech before the strike commission on February 12, and then in the same speech, a few minutes later, he indulged in some sarcastic flings at the National Civic Federation that have brought down upon his head still more of the "public denunciation" that he finds unpleasant and inconvenient. He related how the operators met the Federation, whom he described as "distinguished gentlemen, some bishops, and others dressed like bishops, and many that we did not know," who "sat there, wisely looking on—not one of them, with the exception of Senator Hanna and a few of the labor leaders (two of them, I believe) offering any advice—but, puffing good cigars, they seemed to enjoy the discussion which was carried on principally between Mr. Mitchell and myself." A sub-committee was appointed by the Federation, and, after several meetings, a report was prepared:

"Strange to say, the Civic Federation never convened to hear that report. At a crucial time, when they had heard our discussions before them, and we had met the committee which they had appointed, they did not even have the small courtesy to hear the report that that committee was willing to make, even tho it would be a report of no ability to agree. Nor did they have the manly purpose to meet again and render to each side the services which they proclaimed to the public they wanted to render, namely, the power of conciliation, and the effort, by honest talk, to bring men together. But for the mere purpose of saving their faces, for fear no advantage for the time being could come to the particular interests they represented, they never convened.

"One of the distinguished gentlemen connected with that Civic Federation, whose vocation almost prohibits me from criticizing him, has contented himself with saying that if Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Baer could have been eliminated from the situation, the Civic Federation might have accomplished results. Not unless the Civic Federation is born again."

The indignation of Senator Hanna and Oscar S. Straus, two of the most prominent members of the Federation, was stirred by these slurring remarks. "I believe the American people have such a profound contempt for Mr. Baer that anything he may say on that subject will not be accorded any consideration," declared Mr. Hanna to a press representative, and he added:

"The reason we did not meet to hear that report was that we were advised by one of the railroad presidents that it would be useless. Mr. Thomas, president of the board of directors of the Erie Railroad, which is one of the coal-carrying roads, is the gentleman who advised me that the Federation would be wasting time in assembling and hearing the report of the committee. He explained that no good would come of it and that the operators would not yield. For that reason the Federation did not meet to hear the report; and I repeat that I do not care what Mr. Baer says about it."

Mr. Straus, in a newspaper interview, intimated that Mr. Baer was guilty of an untruth, and intimated further that he was responsible for the coal strike. Mr. Straus said:

"I regret to say that Mr. Baer's statements regarding the Civic Federation are incorrect as to facts and misleading in deduction. I trust for the sake of truth that his other arguments are more in keeping with facts. I can only attribute his attack to a defective memory or a clouded imagination.

"The Civic Federation did everything in its power to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty, and after repeated efforts succeeded in having the operators confer with the miners. Had Mr. Baer been willing to make the concessions he offered yesterday at the time of his coming before the Civic Federation I feel quite sure there would have been no coal strike."

Mr. Baer is "the Mephistopheles of the whole strike tragedy," declares the Baltimore *American;* and the New York *American* says: "There is no subject that involves the rights of labor and capital, or the general welfare, on which the American people will listen to Mr. Baer with respect. The most charitable view that can be taken of him is that he is a monomaniac living in the delusion that property is divinely commissioned to do as it likes." The New York *Mail and Express*, which has sympathized more with the operators than with the men during the controversy, feels that Mr. Baer is wrong this time. It says:

"The good effect of Mr. Baer's moderate and logical address before the coal commission, and of his proposition for a settlement, promptly rejected by Mitchell, has been spoiled by the attack on the Civic Federation. That useful agency, which is composed of an eminently sensible as well as patriotic body of men, might have done at the start what the President's commission is doing now. It stood ready to do it, and would have done it if it had not been shut out of the whole affair by the refusal of the operators to make the slightest concession."

THE TERRIBLE TRUST WARFARE.
—*The Evening Post*

THE EXPRESS HAS GOT OVER THE HANDCAR
—*The Philadelphia Record*

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SECRETARY ELIHU ROOT.

Little, if any, criticism of his selection as a commissioner is heard.

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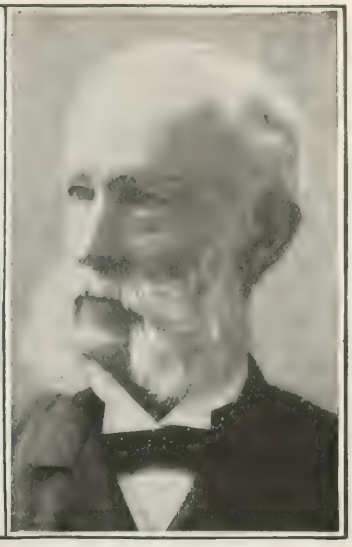
SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Doubt is cast on his ability to view the boundary question impartially.

SENATOR GEORGE TURNER.

The fact that he is from the Northwest prompts the criticism that he is prejudiced.



GEN. JOHN W. FOSTER,

Counsel for the American side. One of the greatest living authorities on the question.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

BIAS OF OUR ALASKA COMMISSIONERS.

"IT is not likely that England will get anything she is not entitled to from that trio," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, commenting upon the selection of Secretary Root, Senator Lodge, and Senator Turner to represent the United States on the Alaskan boundary commission. Gen. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, is probably the greatest living authority in the United States on the disputed boundary, and everybody appears to think that his selection as counsel for the American side of the case is the best possible one. But even our own papers think that the United States commissioners are a little too prejudiced in favor of the United States claim—especially Senator Lodge. "President Roosevelt ought not to appoint him to the place," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); "his public utterances against the Canadian claim have been too sweeping and emphatic to enable him to act with an open mind." And the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) says, similarly: "He has been playing for years to the gallery where the England-haters sit, and to the determination of this boundary question he does not bring the judicial mind. If our recollection is not at fault, he said only last year that the Canadians should never get one square inch of the tract to which they lay claim, and spoke of their claim as impudent." As Senator Turner is from the State of Washington, he is also probably prejudiced in favor of our claim, thinks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), leaving Secretary Root as the only commissioner to approach the question with an open mind. "We believe we have an excellent case," adds the same paper, "but for that very reason the ground does not exist for appointing as judicial commissioners men who may be suspected of an unwillingness to settle the question upon its merits. It is to be hoped that the commission will prove better than its peculiar composition would lead one to anticipate."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) calls all such talk "absurd," and thinks the commissioners will award the decision to the right side, which, however, it is careful to add, is our own. It says:

"Some Canadian newspapers criticize the reported choice of these members of the commission on the ground that they are prejudiced. That is absurd. Mr. Foster, who was a member of the joint high commission, has made a careful study of the question, and may have expressed an opinion. But that is immaterial on the part of the counsel of the United States. Mr. Lodge has expressed an opinion in a speech, but would be quick to change it if any reasons were presented to justify such a change. Secretary Root and Senator Turner have not, so far as is known, said anything on the subject.

"No intelligent American who has any knowledge of the facts doubts for a moment that the United States is rightfully and honestly in possession of Alaska, as the boundary is now understood. At the same time, if Canada can furnish any sound reasons for changing that view, the Americans, particularly those whose names are mentioned for members of the commission, will be quick to recognize those reasons and give them due weight. But while the Canadians have talked vigorously on the subject, they have produced no good reason to support their claims. This will afford them an opportunity. They can make out the best case possible, and the people of the civilized world will be able to judge of its worth.

"It does not seem possible that any facts can be produced on the Canadian side; but if they have any, they will not find better judges to weigh the evidence than those talked of for the United States members of the commission."

BEEF TRUST AND SHERMAN LAW.

WHETHER the injunction against the "beef trust" is an encouraging victory for the people of the United States, as the New York *Herald*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Baltimore *American*, and many other papers think, or "nothing less than a blow in the face of progress," as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* declares, remains to be seen; but the press are well-nigh unanimous in the former opinion. This suit against the beef-packers was begun last May, and a temporary injunction was granted by Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court in Chicago on the 20th of that month forbidding the defendants from doing any of the unlawful acts in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman act that were alleged in the complaint. The case has been under argument and consideration ever since, and on Wednesday of last week Judge Grosscup made the injunction permanent. The alleged beef "trust" differs from the steel, oil, sugar, and other "trusts" in being a combination of separate and distinct concerns in trade agreements, so that this decision has less general bearing on the question of trusts than it would have had if it applied to a trust built on modern lines. Some papers believe that the beef-packers will now simply unite into one concern similar to the other big "trusts," and proceed with their operations much the same as

before. It is expected also that they will appeal the case to the Supreme Court. Judge Grosscup said, in part:

"There can be no doubt that the agreement of the defendants to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of cattle is a combination in restraint of trade; so also their agreement to bid up prices to stimulate shipments, intending to cease from bidding when the shipments have arrived. The same result follows when we turn to the combination of defendants to fix prices upon and restrict the quantities of meat shipped to their agents or their customers. Such agreements can be nothing less than restrictions upon competition, and, therefore, combination in restraint of trade; and thus viewed, the petition as an entirety makes out a case under the Sherman act.

"It may be true that the way of enforcing any decree under this petition is beset with difficulties, and that a literal enforcement may result in vexatious interference with defendant's affairs. But, in the inquiry before me, I am not at liberty to stop before such considerations. The Sherman act, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is the law of the land, and to the law as it stands both court and people must yield obedience.

"The demurrer is overruled and the motion for preliminary injunction granted."

The New York *Mail and Express* recommends this decision to the attention of the critics of our judiciary. It says:

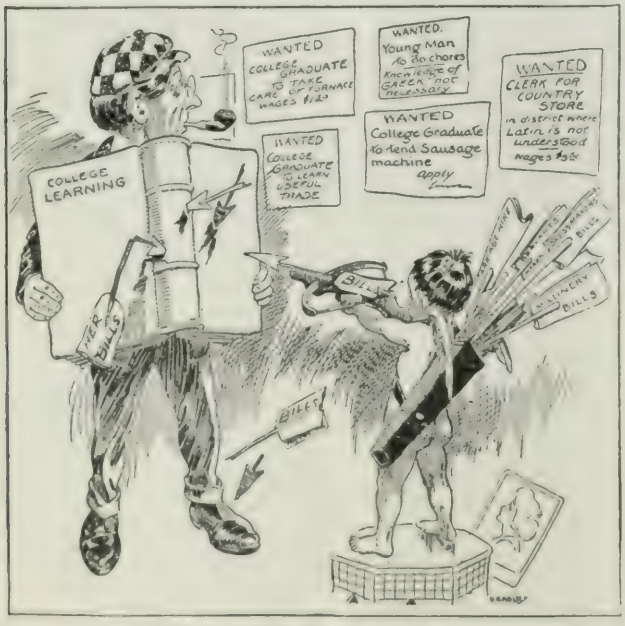
"There has never been the slightest ground for the impudent assertion that the United States courts were 'on the side of the trusts.' None of the federal courts have ever had any other motive than to get at the law and facts in every case before them, and to vindicate right and establish justice. The Grosscup decision is only a new proof of the disposition of the federal judiciary to defend every public right, as well as every private right, that is brought in question."

But the New York *Evening Post* does not look for much result:

"To infer that an act which is prohibited by law and enjoined by the courts will not be performed would be contrary to experience. In this case, there were large profits to be obtained by a combination of the butchers and packers to put an end to competition in the buying of cattle and in the selling of meats. The men in the combination do not consider it wrong to make such an agreement. They see dozens of other combinations operating on the same principle, some of which are more extensive than their own. They are prompted by the prospect of gain to find ways to circumvent the law, and they are not restrained therefrom by any moral consideration. The Interstate Commerce act forbids the making of secret rates and the giving of rebates by railway companies, yet the law has been systematically and continuously violated from the day of its enactment till a very recent date, and is probably violated in some parts of the country now. One of the complaints against the beef men was that they were receiving secret rebates from the railways. Are we warranted, then, in supposing that the beef combination will be broken up, or that the acts complained of will cease, merely because a federal judge has issued an injunction against them? It would be contrary to all that we know of similar combines to suppose so. What form the beef combination will next take we can not foresee, but it may be a combination like the sugar trust or the steel trust. The amount of money at stake is too large to be surrendered at the end of the first engagement."

The Buffalo *News* thinks that "trust-busters" who are feeling pessimistic should now look up:

"Trust-busters are generally in a state of discouragement over the situation of the people unless they are themselves leading the people up to divine regions of light and liberty, and all that. But the common man may be well content that his case against combines is in the best and ablest hands that it has ever been in since the combine rose to threaten the welfare of the business world, hands of men that are just and fearless and immensely strong. If the nation supports the President and his chief legal adviser, there will be no complaint about the supremacy of any trust in the commerce of this country. A good start has been made toward proving this belief to be reasonable."


WANTED
COLLEGE GRADUATE TO TAKE CARE OF FURNACE WAGES $1.25
WANTED. Young Man to do chores Knowledge of Greek not necessary
WANTED CLERK FOR COUNTRY STORE
WANTED College Graduate to tend Sausage machine apply
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THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

WHY should President Eliot look further to discover a reason for the college graduate's gun-shyness?—*The Chicago News.*

CONSIDERING what the President has just had to say about unmarried persons, this would seem to be Mark Hanna's opportunity to take a stand which would give him the solid bachelor vote.—*The Chicago News.*

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, says that educated men are slow to marry. He failed to add that married men are soon educated.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

POSSIBLY the real reason why more college men do not marry should be sought in a certain preference of the girls for men who don't know quite so much.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

PRESIDENT ELIOT has much to say about the decline in the birth-rate, yet his university keeps turning out bachelors and putting a premium on bachelor degrees.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW PLEA FOR THE OFFICE SEEKER

HOW will the President be able to repulse the man with a large family?—*The Chicago News.*

IT is among the upper ten that President Eliot finds the lowest birth-rate. The berth-rate for upper ten in a Pullman-car is also lower than for lower ten, paradoxical as it may sound.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

SHAKESPEARE wasn't much of a man. He raised a very small family.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

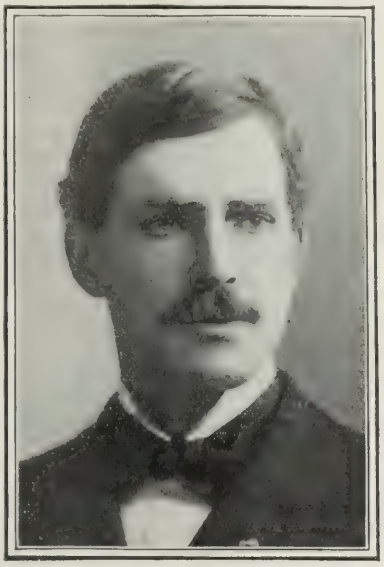
BY way of emphasizing his statements in regard to the dwindling of families, President Eliot might point out that the Democratic family has shrunk frightfully in recent years and that the Populist family has become wholly extinct.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THERE is no doubt that if all the large families turn out and support President Roosevelt in 1904 Senator Hanna's negro pension bill will look like the little end of nothing.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SOME "RACE SUICIDE" SKITS.

MR. BRYAN'S "BOOM" OF GOVERNOR GARVIN.

FEW of the Democratic newspapers have waxed very enthusiastic as yet over Mr. Bryan's suggestion of Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, for the Democratic nomination for President next year. Most of the other papers do not take it seriously. One of the Democratic papers to indorse the suggestion is the Jefferson City *Democrat*, which says: "If we go east of Ohio for our candidate, give us Garvin. He is a democratic Democrat, and is giving Rhode Island the best administration she has ever had. The West can cheerfully and loyally support Garvin, for he is in love with Democratic ideals and in league with Democratic principles. The Democrats must nominate a man of that character if they mean to elect a President in 1904. It is a trifle singular that the wise men of the East seem to have overlooked Governor Garvin." Mr. Bryan, in his indorsement of Governor Garvin, says that some of the Democrats who have been "mentioned" in the East "have not made any public statements of their opinions, and the Democratic party does not really know where they stand." Governor Garvin, he adds, "not only has that advantage," but "he has also the prestige of having carried his State at the last election," a qualification "which is lacking in the case of the other candidates."



JAMES R. GARFIELD,
"Commissioner of Corporations" in the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

Governor Garvin expresses appreciation of Mr. Bryan's compliment, but he says that "it has no significance to speak of, as Mr. Bryan has named others in the same way." Governor Garvin was elected by a plurality of about 8,000 in a total vote of nearly 60,000. The suggestion "is not to be taken very seriously," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) declares that "Mr. Bryan's gentle praise of Governor Garvin is intended to shame those Democrats who mention for the Presidency such men as Richard Olney, who takes fees from big corporations, Arthur P. Gorman, who hobnobs with rich men, and Alton B. Parker, who is at the head of the judiciary of New York, and consequently *persona non grata* among all who mistrust laws and courts as inimical to the 'dear people.'" "Mr. Bryan shows his customary shrewdness in picking out his Presidential candidate," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.). It adds:

"Governor Garvin's political principles, it is needless to say, are in full accord with those of Mr. Bryan. He supported the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and has been known as an advocate of a mild form of Socialism. The platform on which he ran for governor last fall opposed all favors to corporations, demanded the initiative and referendum, favored municipal ownership of all public utilities, 3-cent street-car fares, and the election of Senators by the people. Governor Garvin was elected by the labor vote in Rhode Island uniting with the Democratic vote. A strike on the street-car lines in Providence in 1902 compelled Governor Kimball to call out the militia to preserve order. This angered the laboring men, and in revenge they voted for Dr. Garvin for governor, electing him by a large majority for Rhode Island.

"Governor Garvin is accordingly an ideal candidate to push to the front as the standard-bearer of the free-silver, Socialistic-inclined Democracy. He is in full accord with Mr. Bryan's views, and he is the only Democrat who gained any laurels in last November's election. Mr. Bryan knows that there is scant probability of his receiving a third nomination to the Presidency. He turns naturally, therefore, to a man who represents his purposes and whom he can at least use to revenge himself on those Democrats who refused to support him in 1896 and 1900."

JAMES R. GARFIELD AS TRUST INVESTIGATOR.

THE "diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management" of corporations that is to be carried on by the new Department of Commerce and Labor is to be in immediate charge of James R. Garfield, of Ohio, who will be commissioner of corporations; and the newspapers appear to think the choice a wise one. "Mr. Garfield is neither a professional politician nor a bookworm," says the Washington *Star* (Ind.), which is familiar with his work in Washington, "but a well-informed man of affairs, who has acquitted himself most satisfactorily in several posts calling for good judgment, prompt decision, and a clear head." The new commissioner is a son of President Garfield, and has made something of a record in the Ohio State senate and the United States Civil Service Commission. Of his work in the Ohio legislature, the Columbus *Dispatch*, published in the State capital, says: "Mr. Garfield made an enviable reputation when he fathered and secured the passage of the corrupt practises act, recently repealed. His purpose was good and for that he will be honored, tho the judgment of the practical politicians was adverse to the measure. His appointment will inspire confidence that the recently enacted law regarding corporations will be enforced honestly and without resort to demagogic display, to the full extent of the powers granted."

A Wall Street view of the new secretary and the commissioner of corporations may be seen in the following comment by *The Wall Street Journal*:

"Much can be said for Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Garfield that is in their favor. No word of criticism has been heard. Mr. Cortelyou has, according to general testimony, made the best President's secretary in the history of the Government, with the possible exception of Daniel S. Lamont, who like Mr. Cortelyou, was also promoted to a seat in the Cabinet, and now holds an important post in one of the great railroad systems. Mr. Garfield is the son of President Garfield, but has made a reputation for himself quite independent of the great name he has inherited. He is a lawyer of some standing; he has a creditable record in Ohio politics, and he has served acceptably on the United States Civil Service Commission.

"It may be said that service as the President's secretary and as civil service commissioner is no special qualification for the offices of Secretary of Commerce and commissioner of corporations. It is not, and there might be some criticism of the President that he has not appointed to these places experts in economic subjects, students of the problems that relate to the expansion of our foreign trade and the regulation of the great industrial corporations, men deeply versed in the statistics of trade and labor. But after all, such experts, invaluable as they are in giving form and direction to theories, are often incapable when it comes to putting these theories into practise in the exercise of executive duties. It is perhaps just as well that the President has chosen men of affairs, of trained executive capacity—men, moreover, whom he knows and whom he can trust.

"They have a great opportunity before them. The expansion of commerce, the regulation of labor, and the application of the principle of publicity to the trusts, are now the three problems which more than any others occupy the minds of the leading nations of the globe, and on their solution depends, in largest possible measure, the destinies of this country. They have it in their power to perform an important service; but it is also true that their opportunities for mischief are infinite. This mischief might be none the less demoralizing to business interests for being unintentional. However, the new department starts out under auspices that give promise of success rather than failure."

DEVISING A COINAGE FOR THE FILIPINOS.

THE determination of the kind of money that the Filipinos are to use has been one of the most vexing questions that has taxed the congressional mind this winter. The House, by a combination of a minority of the Republican votes with the Democrats, cut the knot by a simple provision that the Filipinos should use United States money, like the rest of us. To the Philippine commission, to the War Department, and to the Senate, however, this arrangement seemed simple in more senses than one, and the Senate has passed a bill setting up for the islands a separate system of coinage that shall be based upon the gold standard and shall, at the same time, be suited to local usage. The provisions of the bill are given in more detail in the paragraphs at the end of this article. The bill also authorizes the calling of an international conference to devise ways of helping the silver countries to establish better currency relations with the gold countries. It seems to be the opinion of the press that the House will accept the Senate bill, and that this scheme of Philippine coinage will prevail.

The Senate measure meets pretty general approval, to judge from the press comment. "The enactment of this law," says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "will give to the islands such a uniformity and stability in monetary transactions as they have never had, and contribute materially to their prosperity." And the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.) says similarly:

"Competent observers from America have been telling people at home for a long time that cheap money has been the curse of the islands. One explanation of the cause of hard times in the Philippines has been the almost incredible instability of the currency of the islands. The variations of actual value of money have made business transactions in the Philippine Islands almost a lottery. From December 1, 1901, to December 15, 1902, the proportionate value of silver coins to gold had changed from $2 Mexican for $1 American, to $2.60 Mexican for $1 American. Such instability is destructive to business, but with the new and stable currency an era of prosperity will dawn for the Philippine Islands."

Objection is made, however, by the Buffalo *Express* (anti-imperialist Rep.), which thinks our money is best for the Philippines. It declares:

"Whatever the faults of the present currency of the United States, it has proved to be safe in practise. American money already has been largely introduced in the Philippines and is the standard in fact, despite the efforts to establish a different standard by law. The proposition of the Senate is experimental. The experiment probably will prove successful just so long as the $10,000,000 borrowed to sustain the new currency lasts. When that sum is gone there will be another crash, and the American Congress will be called upon to try something else. The failure may come as quickly as did that of last year's experiment, tho it is likely that the $10,000,000 loan will uphold the currency for two or three years. If the Senate plan is adopted, the Philippines will have their present Mexican currency circulating, as now, at its commercial value, a native peso containing about the same amount of silver as the Mexican dollar, but valued arbitrarily at about 25 cents, and American silver dollars containing only a fraction more coin than the native peso, but worth 100 cents. But Congress is free to experiment on the Filipinos. They are not represented in the body that make laws for them."

The Senate measure is outlined as follows in the despatches from Washington:

"The bill prescribes that the unit of value in the Philippines shall be the gold peso, of 12 9-10 grains of gold, 9-10 fine, said gold peso to become the unit of value when the Government in the Philippines shall have coined and ready for circulation not less than 5,000,000 of the silver pesos provided for in the bill. The gold coins of the United States, at the rate of $1 for two pesos, shall be legal tender in the islands.

"The measure also provides for an additional coinage of 75,000,000 silver coins of the denomination of one peso, which shall be legal tender except where provided by contract. Coins of the denomination of 50 centavos, 20 centavos, and of 10 centavos also are provided for, all such coinage to be under the authority of the Government of the Philippine Islands in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the Secretary of War. The bill also provides for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to maintain the parity of the silver and gold pesos, such certificates outstanding at any one time to be limited to $10,000,000 or 20,000,000 pesos. The Mexican dollar and the Spanish coins heretofore used shall be receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the civil governor of the islands, preference, however, being given to the Philippine coins and certificates. Provision is made for the issuance of silver certificates.

"The option is given for the coinage of the silver pesos, either in Manila or at any mint in the United States, which coins shall bear inscriptions or devices expressing the sovereignty of the United States. The act making any form of money legal tender after December 31, 1903, is repealed."

MOTHER EARTH: "Well, well! I'm sooner get one to sleep than all the others wake up."
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer*.

ITALY: "I'm the Kaiser's monkey, whose monkey are you?"
—*The Tacoma Ledger*.

CARTOONS OF A TROUBLOUS TIME.

COLONEL PRATT AND THE PRESIDENT.

WHAT the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) calls "a matter of national importance," and one that "is certain to arouse a great deal of controversy," is the resignation of Col. Richard H. Pratt as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, following his enforced retirement as colonel. Colonel Pratt has been at the head of the school since the time that he founded it, nearly twenty-five years ago, and altho he is over sixty, and altho he has seen some forty years of service, he remained until very recently only a lieutenant-colonel. About two weeks ago his nomination to be a colonel was confirmed by the Senate. To let the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.) go on with the story:

COL. R. H. PRATT.

Who founded the Carlisle Indian School, and has been its superintendent nearly twenty-five years. The President has retired him from the army, and he has resigned his place as superintendent of the school.

"When he was made colonel a few weeks ago he received an official hint that his retirement would be graciously received. Lacking two years of sixty-four, the age of compulsory retirement, he did not accept the suggestion, for he knew that if permitted to remain he would become a brigadier before the end of his service, through the retirement of those ahead of him on the list. He would willingly have retired immediately on that rank, which would have been only a reasonable reward for his long and useful service.

"But the War Department has many candidates for brigadier generalships, and many of them are equipped with political or social influence, while Colonel Pratt has only his record to recommend him. Hence the President has been induced to retire him under the law which empowers him so to dispose of officers who have reached the age of sixty-two years.

"The substance of the decision is that this officer, who for years has performed duties far more difficult and arduous than those of a colonel of regiment, is reduced to three-fourths of a colonel's pay, or less than that of a lieutenant-colonel, from which rank he was recently promoted. The order is in effect an insinuation that he is no longer capable enough for a colonelcy, whereas his ability and long service ought naturally to lift him into the higher grade.

"Colonel Pratt has accepted the decision to mean, further, that he is considered unequal to the office of superintendent of the school, and therefore he has resigned. His resignation is a grievous loss to the school, and it is also a fitting answer to the cruel slight with which the War Department has rewarded a soldier's fidelity."

The New York *Sun* explains his treatment by saying that "his work at Carlisle has been noteworthy, but it was not military"; but the Philadelphia *Ledger* and some other papers think that Colonel Pratt has been serving his country just as faithfully at Carlisle as he could have done in some fort on the plains. The president of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference said of him at the session last October:

"We may be proud of the United States army when we see men who have devoted their lives, not to destroying their fellow beings, but to elevating them and to instructing them in the principles of civil government. Our army is sometimes criticized very severely, but there are men who deserve the highest honors the Government can bestow for what they have done for the elevation of humanity and in the illustration of civic righteousness, and Colonel Pratt is one of them."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, quoted above, expresses the hope that the matter may be arranged so that the school will remain under the management of the man who has made it what it is:

"The future of Carlisle School is a matter of the first importance in Indian education. It was the creation of Colonel Pratt when a lieutenant. All that it is or has been is due to his untiring efforts. In season and out of season he has worked to develop it, and tho Congress has been niggardly in its appropriations he has succeeded in getting funds elsewhere, and the result is a model educational and training-school of its kind, which has sent out thousands of young Indians with some education, mechanical or professional training and some culture. The retirement of Colonel Pratt at the moment looks like an irretrievable disaster to the institution, tho its friends will hope that such will not be the case.

"It is true that many of the Carlisle students have either by reason of environment or in accordance with the principle of atavism returned to their former savage state with more power for evil than before; but we do not believe that this can be predicated of the great majority of them. The institution claims that such are only a very small minority. In any event it would seem that the proper course to pursue is to make the school more efficient and to continue the work of redemption beyond Carlisle rather than to abandon it entirely.

"It is to be hoped that some arrangement may be made whereby Colonel Pratt (or General Pratt) may continue at its head."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHILE the Czar of Russia is busy pushing the Turk out of Europe who will look after Finland?—*The Chicago News.*

MAY the coming dog-show not fall under the influence of the dog-star. That would be Sirius.—*The Boston Transcript.*

AS soon as a statesman retires from Congress his picture seems to drift to the Peruna column.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE Princess Louise of Saxony has taken to writing poetry. It is now time to draw the veil.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

THE Rockefeller episode brings us up the latest great triumph of electrical science—the senderless telegram.—*The Chicago News.*

"UNCLE TOM'S post-office" would be a proper title for a revised modern edition of Mrs. Stowe's famous novel.—*The Washington Star.*

CASTRO has heard the popping of champagne-corks many a time, but just now the opening of the port sounds better to him.—*The Baltimore American.*

IN Russia there is now a large and an increasing demand for catskins. In Germany, we understand, the demand is for cat's-paws.—*The London Globe.*

NOW, if the trusts have the least regard for the feelings of the Republican leaders, they will remain quiet and consider themselves busted.—*The Washington Post.*

WHEN a missionary bishop by the name of Hare remains entirely undisturbed by the Indians, is it not time to admit that they are getting civilized?—*The New York Mail and Express.*

AS each new step forward is taken in accomplishing the Administration's anti-trust program, it is pitiful to hear the New York *Sun* keep repeating that this is positively the last.—*The Buffalo Express.*

IT is naturally to be expected that ice will be high this summer on account of the coal strike. Just how the connection will be established is a matter of minor importance.—*The Baltimore American.*

A GERMAN physician found 2,000,000 bacteria in half a pound of strawberries. We are not surprised. A bacterium knows a good thing when he sees it, if he is below medium height.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE authorship of the phrase "Nothing doing" is attributed to Alfred Austin, poet-laureate. It fits patly in statements regarding the growth of Alfred's popularity in this country.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

MR. BRYAN denies that he is "rich." Such modesty; Mr. Bryan doesn't fully appreciate himself. Has he never read any of his erstwhile arguments about wheat and silver going hand-in-hand? Rich! Well, we should say so.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"I HAVE a scheme by which the United States can make a lot of money," said a middle-of-the-road-because-the-sidewalks-are-slippery statesman. "What is it?" "Let's elect a ticket headed by William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and President Castro of Venezuela." "What's your scheme?" "Why Bryan would repudiate 50 per cent. of our debt and Castro would repudiate 100 per cent. of it, and there you are. Our creditors would owe us 50 per cent. of our whole debt."—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE FUTURE OF GRAND OPERA IN NEW YORK.

THE retirement of Maurice Grau from the management of the Metropolitan Opera House, on account of ill health, is regarded as marking "the conclusion of an era in the history of opera in this country"; and the election in his place of Mr. Heinrich Conried, the director of the German Theater in New York, suggests many reflections as to the future of American grand opera. Says the Providence *Journal*:

"In choosing Mr. Heinrich Conried as the successor to Mr. Grau, the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House seem to have made the best possible selection. There is disappointment, and even sharp criticism, in some quarters because the post was not offered to Mr. Walter Damrosch. But Mr. Damrosch, with all his merits, has never won the full confidence of the musical public; nor is there anything in his past achievements to indicate that he could equal Mr. Conried as a producer of grand-opera. It may be said, of course, that Mr. Conried's experience has been in the production of drama. But such a statement does less than justice to his eminence as a manager. His Irving Place Theater has been, in the opinion of competent judges, the scene of the most artistic work done anywhere in this country. No other stock company can compare with his organization of German players. He has given, at his own expense, performances of classical dramas for American students, and he holds honorary degrees from several universities in recognition of his services to education. The fact that he is not a musician in the technical sense, that he does not write or conduct operas, is an advantage rather than a disadvantage to him. He has a sufficient musical education to distinguish between the bad and the good and to secure competent service from his subordinates. In the matter of stage management his supremacy is admitted, and it is said that the future productions at the Metropolitan will be as free as possible from the blemishes which the 'star' system encourages. Should he be able to turn the public from the worship of singers to appreciation of the operas themselves he would accomplish a work of incalculable benefit to the future of opera in America."

MAURICE GRAU,
Manager of Grand Opera in New York during the past few years.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* comments:

"Operatic conditions in New York are peculiar, and to cope successfully with them requires a broad, courageous, and resourceful man who is endowed with an abundance of tact. The last quality should perhaps come first, for the director of the Metropolitan must reconcile as far as possible three elements which are rarely in harmony. He has to deal first with his singers, a spoiled, capricious, whimsical body of grown-up children who have an exaggerated idea of their own importance. That is the easiest task of all, for in the end singers work for their living and will not let a caprice interfere with their prosperity. He has to deal with the stockholders and the class they represent, a class which does not take opera seriously and is as whimsical and capricious in its likes and dislikes as the prima-donnas themselves. Finally, he must watch the general public, for if the stockholders make opera possible, the public keeps it going, and on its patronage hangs the important question of profit and loss. The secret of Mr. Grau's success was that he was able to please these three elements at the same time. Without any artistic conscience, he gave the kind of opera he thought was wanted, and that he succeeded his retirement with a large fortune, made in five years, is convincing proof.

HEINRICH CONRIED,
New Manager of the Metropolitan Opera House.

"Mr. Grau succeeded by assembling the largest company of great singers in the history of opera and by providing from these *ensembles* which have been matched not even in Covent Garden, the only opera to rival ours in point of singers. He paid extravagant salaries, but the returns justified his extravagance. On the other hand, he produced only such operas of the French, German, and Italian schools as were popular, with now and then a novelty to excite curiosity. He scoffed at the idea of stage management, and pointed to his profits as a proof that the public cared only for the singers. He carried his idea to breaking-point, because he exhausted the available supply of great singers and there seem to be few growing up to replace the older ones. This is the great problem with which the new director must deal. He can not lower the standard set by Mr. Grau, and yet he has less material with which to uphold it. Can he restore the balance by staging his operas with great care, by developing the resources of scenery and light, by enlarging the repertory, by improving the *ensemble*, particularly the chorus and ballet? One season should demonstrate this. His task in a way will be made easier for him by the presence in the Grau company of a majority of the world's great singers and of most capable conductors of German and Italian operas; but he must realize that any effort toward stinting the expense and toward making the opera less cosmopolitan than it is will be to invite financial disaster."

The terms of the new contract with Mr. Conried extend over a period of five years, and his financial backers include Jacob H. Schiff and George J. Gould. It is stated that he contemplates no material change in the company of artists, and that he will devote his attention principally to the more adequate staging of operas, after the standards set by Munich, Vienna, and Paris.

INCREASING NUMBER OF AMERICAN BOOKS.

SOME interesting statistics relating to the books published in this country in 1902 are furnished by the last annual record compiled by *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York). It appears that 7,833 new books were issued during the year—a falling-off of 308 when compared with the previous year's total. This decline, however, is considered a desirable one, since it is confined largely to cheap reprints of novels. "In this respect," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "the change is a salutary result of the more stringent rulings of the Post-Office Department." The same paper says further:

"The most significant fact, however, is that American books

continue to increase much more rapidly than imported books. There were produced last year 5,210 books by American authors, an increase of 509 over the previous year. This increase in the domestic literary product is accompanied by a marked decrease in imports. Foreign books are of two classes—those printed in the United States under the copyright law, and those imported without copyright. There were 1,578 books of the former class in 1902 as against 2,122 in 1901, while the figures for the latter class were 1,045, as against 1,318 in 1901.

"These facts are an eloquent indorsement of the international copyright law, which has proved a boon to authors on both sides of the Atlantic. While it protects the foreign author from piracy, giving him the privilege of copyrighting a book in this country for a nominal fee, it also guards against an indiscriminate exploitation of foreign books by demanding that these must be printed and bound by American printers and binders in order to secure the copyright. This wholesome check has kept out no really good book, while it has given a marked stimulus to American authorship.

"Year by year the number of American writers who can live by the pen is increasing. Last year our authors produced 5,210 new books as against 2,623 from abroad. The tables have been turned, and England is now importing American books, whereas a decade ago the current flowed almost solely in the other direction. It can not yet be said that American fiction averages as well in quality as British fiction, but that is only a matter of time."

HAUPTMANN'S NEW PLAY.

THE German estimates of Gerhart Hauptmann's new play, "Der Arme Heinrich," and the opinions expressed by correspondents of American papers differ conspicuously. Not only is a more critical attitude assumed by the German press, but even the motive of the play is regarded in a different light. The American papers are entirely favorable in their comment; but, to the minds of some German critics, a leprous knight who is willing to permit the life of a maiden to be sacrificed that he may live, is a repulsive theme for a play.

In all essentials Hauptmann follows the famous medieval legend. Says Prof. Kuno Francke (in the New York *Evening Post*):

"The legend of 'Poor Henry,' as everybody knows, was first treated by Hartman von Aue in an epic poem which is among the few real masterpieces of medieval literature. Hartman tells us of a rich and powerful lord, Heinrich von Aue, who, like Job, in the midst of worldly affluence and splendor, is visited by a terrible affliction, being infected with leprosy; who, unlike Job, abandons himself—for a time at least—to grief and hatred and rebelliousness against God; but is finally healed, both bodily and mentally, through the pure faith and self-surrender of a simple peasant girl."

Of Hauptmann's rendering of the story Mr. Francke says:

"There are few works in the world's literature that aim higher than this sweet and noble poem. In depth of feeling, in simplicity of structure, in beauty of language, in strength of character-drawing, in spiritual import, it surpasses to my mind everything that has come from the hand of living dramatists."

In the same laudatory spirit Christian A. Luhnow, the Berlin correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, declares that at the first performance Hauptmann "scored a brilliant success" and asserted anew his acknowledged priority among German dramatists. He says further:

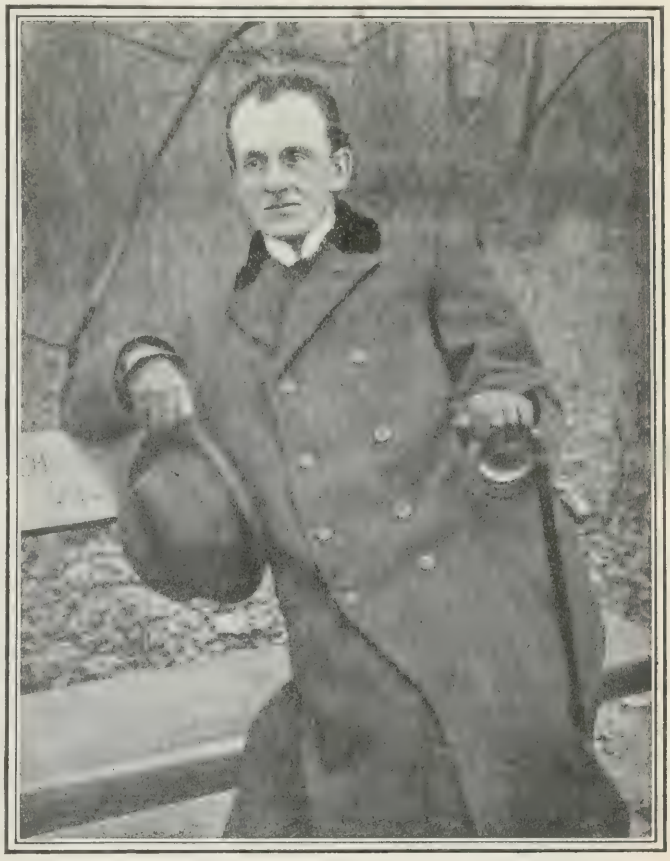
"Before the fall of the second curtain the old-time enemies of Hauptmann had been won over. Then followed an ovation, such as no other German dramatist has received from the proverbially cold and supercritical Berlin première habitués, within several years. Hauptmann added one more great poetic and dramatic achievement to his already long record. He created in 'Der Arme Heinrich' a figure which ranks among, if it does not excel, his best creations."

Speaking of the first-night performance of "Der Arme Heinrich" in Vienna, *Die Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says:

"A storm of applause swept the whole house at the end of the second act, and the author was called before the curtain so often that it seemed certain that the evening would end in an overwhelming success. This promise was not altogether fulfilled. Altho there was much applause throughout the play and the author was again and again called out, it was easy to see that the great uproar was a personal ovation to the guest, a tribute rather to the writer himself than to his new creation. . . . However, on the whole the evening's performance might be deemed a distinct success. The audience listened to the work of the poet with breathless interest, even tho that interest was not heightened from act to act."

From the feuilleton which the same paper devotes to the new play, we quote as follows:

"The language is lofty and beautiful throughout, and is full of thought. By reading and repeated reading one receives a



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF HAUPTMANN.

"Der Arme Heinrich," his new drama, adds "one more great poetic and dramatic achievement to his already long record."

better impression than by seeing it. As a drama it suffers from a fundamental mistake which in the relentless light of the stage can not be hidden; like a gray caterpiller, a deadly monotony creeps from act to act and will not let itself be dispelled. Four acts of leprosy are rather hard to sit through. We confess we left the theater in a singularly unpleasant state of mind. That a poet had spoken to us was not to be disputed, and yet he had given us no pleasure. His actors had done good work and brought his boat past rocks and shoals into a safe harbor, and yet we are left in an undecided frame of mind. There is only one way to account for this: the play, successful in its rendering, is disappointing in its subject."

Die Illustrirte Zeitung (Leipsic and Berlin), however, thinks that "Hauptmann has entirely grown away from his creed of naturalism and has portrayed disease in a manner which avoided everything that might offend good taste." The Vienna correspondent of *Die Litterarische Echo* (Berlin) exclaims: "At last, after a long period of time, the Burg Theater has again been the scene of the first performance of a work of the highest order." The severest criticism as well as the most detailed

analysis of "Der Arme Heinrich" is found in *Die Zukunft* (Berlin), which says:

"Herr Hauptmann has not even tried to weave a strand of a new color into the old web of the story. He has spiritualized Hartman's naïve sensuality, he has adorned the simple verses of Hartman, often with reflections that are very praiseworthy, and has made out of a wonder-tale a series of monologs, dialogs, and mystery scenes, which, because they have appeared on the stage, are supposed to be a drama. What was the use of this expenditure of energy? If he could not fill the old bottle with the new wine of his own personality, if Hauptmann could not see the medieval sacrifice as through the eyes of a modern Hartman, we could have contented ourselves longer with the epic of Herr von Aue.

"The most satisfactory way to approach this poem is to read it in book form. In the theater the hours are leaden-footed. I spoke to no one who did not groan: 'It may be very fine, but it certainly is tedious,' and true admirers of Hauptmann were among those who spoke in this way."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NOVELS OF HENRY JAMES.

THE name of Henry James is so prominent in current magazine literature as to lead *Harper's Weekly* to declare that, during recent weeks, he has "attained to something like an apotheosis." *The North American Review* has departed from its traditions to open its pages to the first instalment of his new novel, "The Ambassadors"; Mr. William Dean Howells writes in the same magazine an appreciation of his qualities; and *The Edinburgh Review* devotes twenty-seven pages to an estimate of his work.

The writer in *The Edinburgh Review* is impressed at the outset by the mere bulk of Henry James's writing. He says:

"The amplitude of his work, the sheer space of shelf which his novels cover, comes as a first surprise to the collector. One has somehow regarded him as the reverse of a prolific writer, and the pleasures conferred by his successive volumes have always seemed too far apart; yet there have been published for the English reader close upon a hundred novels and tales, and others still are beached unprofitably in the stagnant harborage of magazines. Such an output is clearly not that of a man who regards literature as an amusement, and it is very interesting to observe that Mr. James's fecundity has increased with every decade of his working life. He was born on April 15, 1843, and, as his first tale appeared in 1866, he has been transcribing his impressions for thirty-six years. To his work such a description is especially applicable, for he has throughout adopted the part of the social recorder, and only for the briefest season has his attention been diverted from his own time. So close indeed has his attention been that the period of which he writes is most often that in which he is writing, an intimacy in association which gives his work a freshness of color like that of a canvas painted in the open air.

"Freshness of color would perhaps be by some critics considered the quality most conspicuously absent from his work; but by freshness we do not mean that false air of reality which is the result of superficial imitation, and may be produced so cheaply. The freshness of Mr. James is an effect of atmosphere, not of outline. One might say that in some of his work he is preoccupied with atmosphere, and occasionally resembles the artist who preferred to paint a purple cow to sacrificing the serenity of his twilight to the true color of the animal. Mr. James's pictures have their purple cows; he is concerned preeminently with effect, and to that end is always prepared to subordinate his material. Even in his longest stories he maintains marvelously the sense of tone, he keeps down his accessories, and produces a continuity of impression which makes him the admiration and the despair of his fellow craftsmen. No doubt to those who have no fondness for effect, who desire that every character should be depicted in the blinding light of noon-tide knowledge, his delicacies, his hesitations, his designed obscurity are an irritation, and his methods seems as artificial as they proclaim it. Yet artifice of some sort must always be used in reducing from the life, and impressionism may be but the finest order of realism, the rendering of a feeling instead of a fact."

Mr. James's fiction is divided by the same writer into three periods. "America supplies themes for the first; the second is essentially European; while the third scarcely wanders from English soil." The two most notable products of the earliest period, of nine years, are "Watch and Ward" and "A Passionate Pilgrim." During the next fifteen years appeared "Roderick Hudson," his first long novel; "Daisy Miller," a "simple and dispassionate study of the American maiden then looming into prominence"; and "Washington Square," a "miracle in monotone." The publication in 1890 of "The Tragic Muse" inaugurated the third period, to which belongs also "What Maisie Knew" and "The Awkward Age." The last-named novel is declared to be Mr. James's most distinctive effort, surpassing, by "its completeness, its sympathetic intrusion, its fine impartiality," anything else that he has done. The article in *The Edinburgh Review* concludes:

"How great Mr. James's achievement is, one is profoundly conscious after traversing, for such an article as this, the entire spread of it without any sense of satiety or of iteration. There is no more genuine proof of power, of originality, of imagination, than this unfading freshness, delicacy, and variety in remembered work, and against all that has been written of those qualities in these pages, one can but set a disinclination, perhaps a disability to handle the naked issues of emotion, and too frequent a tendency to immerse his drama in a saturated atmosphere of convention. That, however, is a defect of his qualities, a determination to contrive 'an immense correspondence with life,' and he has so completely succeeded as to have added a new conception of reality to the art of fiction. If he has dropped a line but rarely into the deep waters of life, his soundings have so added to our knowledge of its shallows that no student of existence can afford to ignore his charts. He has lived, as it were, in the chains with the 'lead' in his hands, intent on definite knowledge of the channels and shoals of the human heart, where so many another pilot has been content to steer by the mere appearance of the surface water. And to the pleasure he has given us by his sketches of the beauty and variety of that enchanting coast must be added gratitude for such a diversity of enlightenment on its perilous approaches as he alone, of those who have studied it, seems able to supply."

In his article on "Mr. Henry James's Later Work" in *The North American Review* (January), Mr. Howells has the following to say in regard to the alleged "obscurity" of his author:

"For my own part I take it that a master of Mr. James's quality does not set out with a design whose significance is not clear to himself, and if others do not make it clear to themselves, I suspect them rather than him of the fault. All the same I allow that it is sometimes not easy to make out; I allow that sometimes *I* do not make it out, I, who delight to read him almost more than any other living author, but then I leave myself in his hands. I do not believe he is going finally to play me the shabby trick of abandoning me in the dark; and meanwhile he perpetually interests me. If anything, he interests me too much, and I come away fatigued, because I can not bear to lose the least pulse of the play of character; whereas from most fiction I lapse into long delicious absences of mind, now and then comfortably recovering myself to find out what is going on, and then sinking below the surface again."

He continues:

"'The Sacred Fount' is a most interesting book, and you are teased through it to the end with delightful skill; but I am not going to say that it is a great book like 'The Awkward Age,' or 'The Wings of a Dove.' These are really incomparable books, not so much because there is nothing in contemporary fiction to equal them as because there is nothing the least like them. They are of a kind that none but their author can do, and since he is alone master of their art, I am very well content to leave him to do that kind of book quite as he chooses. I will not so abandon my function as to say that I could not tell him how to do them better, but it sufficiently interests me to see how he gets

on without my help. After all, the critic has to leave authors somewhat to themselves; he can not always be writing their books for them; and when I find an author, like Mr. James, who makes me acquainted with people who instantly pique my curiosity by 'something rich and strange,' in an environment which is admirably imaginable, I gratefully make myself at home with them, and stay as long as he will let me."

THE TRAGEDY IN TOLSTOY'S LIFE.

ALTHO so much has been written about Tolstoy, the many people in this country who are interested in his doctrines have had little opportunity of finding out what his own countrymen think of him. "Tolstoy, as Man and Artist," by Dmitri Merejkowski, is the first long critique which we have had translated from the Russian. Hitherto most of the accounts of Tolstoy's manner of life which have reached American readers have been those of Tolstoyan disciples who journeyed to his home prepared to worship at the shrine of the master. Merejkowski's book is the more interesting because his point of view concerning Tolstoy is quite different from the one with which we have become familiar. In his inquiry he proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that Tolstoy has practised on himself a colossal self-deception, and that his life, if considered as an embodiment of Christianity, has been a miserable compromise. He declares that Tolstoy is a superb pagan, who, under the cloak of simplicity, has attained a higher degree of luxury than have any of the most fashionable seekers of enjoyment; and who, instead of giving his all away, has merely shifted his responsibilities upon other shoulders. The result of Tolstoy's theories on his domestic life is described as follows:

TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE BY THE CRIMEAN SEA.

"Tolstoy behaves toward his wife with a touch of exactingness, reproachfulness, and even displeasure, accusing her of preventing him giving away his property and of going on bringing up the children in the old way. His wife, for her part, thinks herself in the right, and complains of such conduct on her husband's side. In her there have involuntarily sprung up a hatred and loathing of his teaching and its consequences. Between them there has even grown up a tone of mutual contradiction, the voicing of their complaints against one another. Giving away one's property to strangers and leaving one's children on the world, when no one else is disposed to do the same, she not only looks on as out of the question, but thinks it her duty as a mother to prevent. Having said as much to Bers [her brother], she added with tears in her eyes, 'I have hard work now; I must do everything myself, whereas formerly I was only a helper. The property and the education of the children are entirely in my hands; yet people find fault with me for doing this, and not going about begging! Should I not have gone with him if I had not had young children? But he has forgotten everything in his doctrines.'

"And at last came the final, and scarcely credible admission, 'Leo's wife, in order to preserve the property for her children, was prepared to ask the authorities to appoint a committee to manage the property.'

"Fancy Tolstoy declared incapable of managing his affairs by his wife! This is indeed a tragedy, perhaps the greatest in Russian life to-day, and, in any case, in his life. This is that edge of the sword on which the whole destiny of the man, when in the balance, is poised, and we learn all this from casual observers, from people idly curious. And this terrible fact is born deaf and dumb, in the darkest and most secret corner of his life. There is not a word from himself, tho his invariable habit has hitherto been to write confessions, and he even now declares that he has nothing to hide from the public. . . . . .

"The great writer of our country [Russia] should have made himself the champion of the Russian people, a manifestation yet unknown and unique in our civilization, and the religious path once more found across the gulf, opened by Peter's reforms, between us and the people. It is not for nothing that the eyes of men are bent with such eagerness on him, not only on all he writes, but far more on all he does, on his most private and personal concerns, his family and home life. No, it is not mere idle curiosity. There is too much under that roof of moment to us all, to the whole future of Russian culture. No fear of being too prying ought to hold us back. Has he not said himself, 'I have no secrets from any one in the world. Let them all know what I do.'

"And what *does* he do? 'Not wishing to oppose his wife by force,' says Bers, 'he began to assume toward his property an attitude of ignoring its existence; renounced his income, proceeded to shut his eyes to what became of it, and ceased to make use of it, except in so far as to go on living under the roof at Yasnaia Poliana.' But what does 'except in so far' mean? He carried out the word of the Lord, and left house and lands and children, 'except in so far' as he still clung to them. He made himself a beggar and homeless, and gave away what he had, 'except in so far' as he consented, for fear of grieving his wife, to keep what he had."

Merejkowski gives an account of the way in which the Tolstoy *ménage* is conducted at present, of how the Countess ministers to his tastes, and everything tends to increase his comfort and well-being. We quote again:

"'He is very fond of French perfumes and scented linen. The Countess takes care that there is always a *sachet* of petal-dust in the drawer with his underclothes.' You see the method of this enjoyment. After manure, the perfume of flowers and essences. Here is the symbol, here the point of union. Under the peasant Christian's *pelisse*, we get, not a hair-shirt, no; linen, lavendered and voluptuous with *eau de Chypre* and Parma violets.

"That cheerful philosopher in ancient Attica who tilled a little garden with his own hands, who taught men to be easily content, to believe in nothing, either in heaven or earth, but simple enjoyment in the sunlight, flowers, a little brushwood on the hearth in winter, and in summer a little spring-water out of an earthen cup, would have recognized in Tolstoy his true and, it would seem, his sole disciple in this barbaric age, when in the midst of senseless luxury, coarse, sordid, and barbaric American 'comfort,' we have all, long ago, forgotten the finer part of pleasure.

"The Countess, who has, at last, ceased to quarrel about the giving up of the property, and with a sly motherly smile slips among her husband's linen a *sachet* with his favorite scents, is a faithful and trusty collaborator in this refinement of life. 'She learns his wants from his eyes,' an observer says; 'she cares for him like an untiring nurse,' says another, 'and only leaves him for a little while at a time.' As, for many years, she has studied minutely the habits of her husband, she can see, directly Leo leaves his study, from his mere look, how he has got on with his work and what humor he is in. And if he wants anything copied she at once lays aside all the work of which her hands

are always full, and tho the sun should fall from the sky, yet, by a certain time the copy will have been carefully written out by her hand and laid on her husband's writing-table.'

"Even if he seems ungrateful, says that his wife is 'no friend of his,' and heeds her love no more than the air he breathes, yet she wants no other reward than the consciousness that he could not get on without her for a day, and that she has made him what he is. 'The untiring nurse' rocks, pampers, and lulls, with care and caresses, like the invisible soft strength of the web of a 'feeble spider,' the self-willed, refractory, and helpless child of seventy."

We quote, in conclusion, Merejkowski's summing up of what he deems the failure and the achievement of Tolstoy:

"In the eyes of a man acknowledging only Christian sanctity and the forcible mastery of spirit over flesh, mortifying both flesh and spirit, the sentence passed by Tolstoy on his own career will seem just: 'I devoured the produce of the labor of my peasants, punished, misled, deceived them. Falsehood, theft, debauchery of all kinds, drunkenness, violence, murder, there was not a crime which I did not commit.' But if, apart from the sanctity of the spirit, we admit also a sanctity of the body outside the Christian law—the ancient heathen or Old-Testament standard of righteousness, not abolished, but only remodeled by Christ—then the life of Tolstoy will be one of the most consistent, uniform, and admirable of lives. It may even be called magnificent. From what has been written above, it will have been seen that his self-condemnation will not stand. The careful master and manager, the affectionate father of a family, like one of the Old-Testament patriarchs, his whole life breathes purity and freshness, like some old but lusty tree, some cool and transparent subterranean spring.

"There are no morbid contrasts or deceits in the life itself, in acts or even in feelings. These begin to appear only when we proceed to compare his perfect pagan conduct with his imperfect Christian intention. His acts are not put to shame by acts, but only by words and thoughts. In order that the life of Tolstoy may seem stainlessly fair, we must forget not what he does and feels, but merely what he says and thinks about his acts and feelings. He has fulfilled the old law; and the tragedy of his life lies in the fact that he has not justified the acts of his law by his Faith and his Consciousness."

THE "LOST ART" OF BLANK VERSE.

IS it a fact that blank verse is "largely a thing of the past"? Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, a writer in the Chicago *Dial*, would have us believe that it is so. Blank verse, he affirms, "is an instrument of speech intellectual and spiritual, and has shared in the decline of intellectual and spiritual things. The immense tangle of later lyric growths has choked out the monarchs of the forest of poetry." We quote further:

"Blank verse is our great English instrument of sounding speech. It has been found equally fitted for dramatic, epic, and reflective poetry. Marlowe fashioned the instrument first, and gave it a capacity for fiery energy and crashing volume of sound. But he left it somewhat monotonous and over-keyed. Shakespeare took it, and broke up Marlowe's mighty line, and gave it every variety of note, ran over the whole gamut of cadence. In his verse the cæsura flies from syllable to syllable as the foam leaps from crest to crest, and beckons the waves to follow in pliant but irresistible changes. Consider the difference between this word of Coriolanus:

> When, like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
> Fluttered their Volsces in Corioli,

where the whirling sweep of the first nine syllables suddenly checks itself at the tenth, and then, poised there a moment, actually vibrates as the sense demands; consider the difference between this and the slow pulsing and ebbing echoes of Prospero's great speech:

> Our revels now are ended; these our actors,
> As I foretold you, are all spirits, and
> Have melted into air, into thin air.

"After the molten speech of Marlowe, and Shakespeare's living rhythms, there was nothing for Milton to do but to make blank verse architectural—to build it up into magnificent edifices of symmetrical art. It may be said to have solidified in his hands; and the business of later poets has been to try to bring back to it the play and changeableness of life. Wordsworth in his best verse imparted to it a spiritual transparency, almost transfiguration; and there is a nameless necromancy in Shelley's 'Alastor.' But Keats alone was a spirit vivid and real enough to renew its former potency. Beside 'Hyperion' I would place Landor's 'Gebir' and Horne's 'Orion' as the best examples of modern blank verse."

Mr. Moore pleads for a renaissance of this "lost art." The popularity of lyric poetry, he observes, is due to the fact that it is easy for the eye and ear to catch its symmetries of arrangement. But blank verse "is a matter for reverie, for profound study. Its music rises and swells and branches into distinct strains, and loses itself in the distance, or is multiplied with reduplicated echo. It only surrenders its whole beauty to the finest ear."

ANOTHER FRENCH LECTURER.

TWO notable representatives of French culture are now lecturing in this country. Following close upon Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fezensac, whose personality has already been described in our pages, comes M. Leopold Mabilleau, the invited guest of the "Alliance Française Federation" and of the "Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard." In previous years, MM. Doumic, Rod, de Régnier, Deschamps, and Le Roux have lectured under the same auspices, and it is confidently predicted that M. Mabilleau will maintain the high standard set by his predecessors. During his stay in this country he will deliver over a hundred lectures. He also plans to visit Cuba. The following account of M. Mabilleau's life and work is quoted from a public statement issued in the interest of his tour:

LEOPOLD MABILLEAU,
The New "Alliance Française" Lecturer.

"M. Mabilleau is about fifty years old. He is a graduate of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, upon leaving which he won a fellowship in the French School of Archeology in Rome. He was called thence to the University of Toulouse, where for some years he filled its chair of professor of philosophy, and taught afterward at the University of Caen, at the Collège de France and at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. For many years he was above all a university man, but he is now chiefly interested in social science and has been for several years director of the Musée Social, founded by the late Count de Chambrun. He is at the same time one of the most brilliant contributors to the *Revue de Paris* and the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* and the author of many widely circulated books on art, literature, and especially on philosophy and moral and political sciences. Among the best known of his books might be mentioned the exhaustive work on Cesare Cremonini and the philosophy of the Italian Renaissance, and the admirable monograph on Victor Hugo in Hachette's 'Série des Grands Ecrivains Français.'

"M. Mabilleau is not merely a versatile man. He is one of the greatest economists of contemporaneous France, and few men in his country combine his exactness and solidity with his eloquence and brilliancy."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THE MATERNAL-IMPRESSION THEORY A SUPERSTITION?

THE general belief that impressions made on the mother just before the birth of a child affect the latter is given countenance by most medical authorities and has even found its way in one shape or another into standard scientific text-books. Dr. E. T. Shelly, writing in *The Medical Record* (February 7), pronounces it a mere superstition, having no warrant in theory or fact and unworthy of credence by any sane person. Says this writer:

"Birth-marks are structural aberrations which, in the very nature of things, must originate in cellular accidents very early in fetal development—very much earlier, in fact, than the mental impressions to whose occurrence these deformities are attributed usually take place. It is a well-known fact that animals and plants frequently exhibit so-called 'marks,' analogous to those found in man, and yet it is doubtful if any one—even a professor of obstetrics—would try to explain their occurrence by the maternal-impression theory.

"There is no reason to believe that nature gives the female parent any greater power in determining the character and constitution of the product of conception than is granted the male parent. This rule holds true in the vegetable kingdom and in the animal kingdom, aside from man, and there is no good reason to believe that it does not hold equally true in his case. If the correctness of the maternal-impression theory be, however, conceded, the logical conclusion must be that nature is biased, and that the influence of the father on the organization of his offspring is entirely subservient to the nervous irritability and mental impressionability of the mother during pregnancy. If this were true it would be unfair to both parents, as well as to their child. As nature is never unjust, the theory is presumably untrue."

Besides this, Dr. Shelly tells us, there are no physiological grounds for such a belief. The relation between mother and child is never one of physical connection, only of contiguity. As for the two nervous systems, they are not even contiguous, for they nowhere approach each other. He goes on to say:

"In fact, it would be impossible for the child to be more completely separated from the mother and still be nourished and retained within her body.

"The setting hen patiently hatching her chicks is physiologically little, if any, more separated from her embryo chicks than is the mother from her embryo child. The mother supplies her embryo with nourishment, heat, and an abiding-place. The hen does no less. In the latter instance, however, the abiding-place, the nest—is made to order; in the former, the abiding-place—the womb—is ready made.

"Why birth-marks occur and monsters develop no one knows. But, in any event, to explain their appearance by claiming that it is possible for a nervous or mental influence to leap across the chasm which separates the nervous system of the mother from the nervous system of the fetus, and then register an effect so mighty and so selective as to produce the various structural and physical abnormalities known to teratology, is utterly preposterous.

"If a maternal impression can be so miraculously powerful as to produce a serious structural catastrophe in a fetus, why is it not powerful enough to cause, at least occasionally, a similar lesion in the pregnant woman herself? The path from her brain to her own tissues is certainly a less tortuous route than the one from her brain to the tissues of the fetus.

"The appearance of a nevus on the face of a child is usually ascribed to the mother's having seen a burning building at some time during her pregnancy and having thoughtlessly placed her hand over her face to protect it from the heat and glare of the fire. If this etiological explanation be correct, why is it that such psychic dynamics is unequal to the feat of producing, never so rarely, a nevus on the face of the mother?

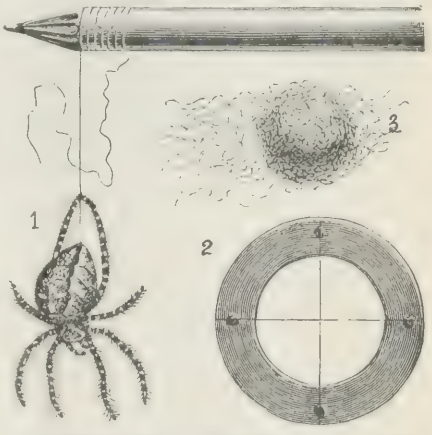
"If viewing the death-struggle of a toad may cause a maternal impression sufficiently powerful to change a properly developed fetus into a horrible monster; and if the slaying of this toad may cause blood to appear in the milk of the slayer's cows—a retributive phenomenon quite common in the days of our grandmothers—why is it that witnessing such a spectacle is never potent enough suddenly to transform the impressionable prospective mother into a hideous exencephalus?"

In fine, Dr. Shelly concludes, the fact that physicians still countenance a belief in any such effect is a "stigma on the medical profession," and he advises its speedy relegation to the background with other superstitions.

USES OF SPIDER'S WEB IN OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR optical instruments, especially telescopes, where delicate measurements of the position of an object are to be made, it is necessary to determine that position very exactly, which is done by comparison with fine threads stretched across the field of vision. For this purpose, nothing better has ever been found than spider's silk, which combines fineness and strength in an unusual degree. In *La Nature*, M. A. L. Clément writes as follows on this subject:

"The spider uses the silk from its spinneret for various purposes; it makes its web of it, lines its nest, makes a snare to envelop its prey, and forms the cocoon in which it preserves its eggs. This silk issues from the spinneret through little holes whose number is estimated at 10,000, and forms a single thread whose fineness is such that it takes 90 of them to equal in size the thread of a silkworm's cocoon and 18,000 to make an ordinary thread of sewing-silk. It is this extreme fineness of the spider's silk that has made it sought for the 'spider lines' of astronomical telescopes, especially as it is easy to procure.



1. DIADEM SPIDER. 2. SPIDER LINES. 3. EGG COCOON OF DIADEM SPIDER.

"In woods and gardens we see everywhere a large spider, the diadem spider (Epeira diadema), called also [in France] the 'cross-bearer' and the 'cross of St. Denis,' because of the beautiful designs that ornament its abdomen. In autumn it lays a great number of eggs, which it surrounds with a cocoon made of thick wool and wound with golden-yellow silk, which is placed by the mother under some shelter . . . that will protect the eggs during the winter, for they are not hatched till May. Plunged into boiling water containing gum and soap, this cocoon easily separates and gives us the thread of whose fineness we have just been speaking, and which is used in optical instruments. But, lacking this, we may also use the threads of the vast radiating web that this spider spreads from tree to tree. At the least shock to its web, the spider generally lets itself drop by a thread; it can thus be seized and the end of the thread is wound around a pencil. The spider, to escape, lengthens the thread, which is kept wound upon the pencil by turning it between the fingers.

"When the thread has been obtained, nothing is more simple than its employment, altho this is a rather delicate operation. With a fine pair of tweezers an end is detached, and each extremity is fastened in a small lump of wax in which has previously been placed a tiny shot. The diaphragm that is to carry the spider lines is taken from the telescope. . . . It bears very fine grooves that have been engraved upon it to guide the lines. After cleaning these well the thread, stretched by its balls of wax, is placed on the diaphragm, where it is fixed by dropping rosin over each end.

"Ordinary telescopes have two lines crossing each other at

right angles . . . , but for observations of great precision several lines are employed. . . . In meridian instruments we use ordinarily five vertical threads and one horizontal. . . . Double threads are used especially in equatorial instruments. There are some telescopes that have as many as . . . twenty-six threads altogether, each about 14 centimeters [5.5 inches] long. . . . . .

"For night observations a lateral opening is made in the tube of the telescope, through which, by means of a candle or a mirror, the threads are lighted. Spider lines are sometimes replaced in telescopes by extremely fine platinum filaments, obtained by drawing out a platinum wire surrounded by silver and then dissolving the latter metal in nitric acid. These threads may be rendered luminous by passing an electric current through them.

"It should be added that the microscopes that serve to read seconds of arc on the divided circles are supplied with spider lines mounted on a carrier that can be moved by a micrometer screw."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE DID OUR EARLIEST ANCESTORS LIVE?

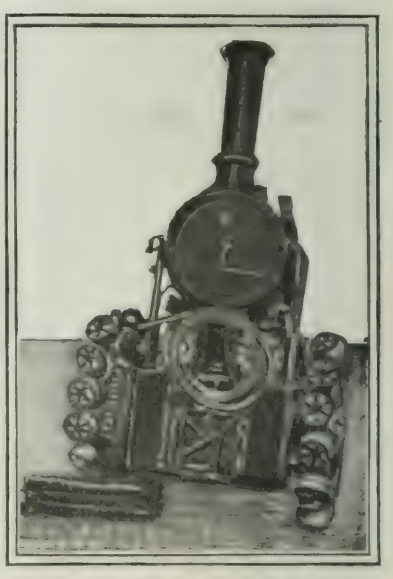
NOT so very long ago, it was generally believed that the ancestors of most of the civilized European races migrated from Asia. According to Max Müller, the Northern regions of India were the cradle, if not of the whole human race, yet of its predominant group; and while some of the members of that group stayed at home and remained black, others went forth to seek their fortunes in distant Europe and became white. The Vedas were the common inheritance of Hindu and Briton, and some even went so far as to declare that all Western wisdom originally came from India, the primitive seat of the Aryans. Scholars nowadays are not quite so sure of all this. A correspondent of *The Academy and Literature* (London, December 27) gives another point of view. Speaking of Max Müller's Aryan theory he says:

"This mare's nest, tho by no means the only one that 'daring Germany' has sent us to seek, had as its foundation the idea always dear to the German that linguistics are the key to all human knowledge. Sanskrit, the language in which the existing manuscripts of the Vedas are written, can be shown to be the parent tongue of the Romance, the Celtic, the Teutonic, and of some of the Slavonic languages, besides showing affinities with the ancient Persian or Zendic, and many of the modern dialects of Hindustan as well. Hence, it was argued that the speakers of these different tongues must at one time have all been of the same race. But this does not follow in the very least, for language is about the worst test of nationality that can well be devised. The Jews, for example, while preserving their racial characteristics unaltered, have, since the days of Nebuchadnezzar, spoken in different parts of the world almost every known tongue but Hebrew; and the instances of the Italian-speaking Lombards, the French-speaking Bretons, and the English-speaking Highlanders and Irish are too obvious to be dwelt upon. If we go further afield, we find, on the Western continent, both African negroes and aboriginal redskins speaking no other language but English, and Aztecs and Peruvians using Spanish as their mother-tongue. Language, indeed, is seen to be some indication of neighborhood and political supremacy, but hardly ever of origin.

"Nor can it even be said that the evidence of linguistics, such as it is, will bear the weight that the asserters of the Asiatic origin of the Aryans were inclined to lay upon it. Professor Sayce, Max Müller's successor in his Oxford chair of comparative philology, was not long in showing that the close relationship alleged between Sanskrit and Zend depended chiefly upon the fact that our relics of both these ancient languages were written at a date much earlier than any other Aryan writings in existence. He and others showed, too, that some of the languages still spoken in Eastern Europe, Lithuanian, for instance, were much nearer to the original form of Sanskrit than any modern Indian dialect. Hence a strong party sprang up which would transfer the primitive seat of the Aryans from Asia to Europe, and would make the southern parts of Russia the center from which the Aryans are supposed to have gone forth to the conquest of the whole world. Nor does this explanation fit one whit less well with all known facts than the other. From Southern Russia it would have been perfectly possible for successive hordes of 'Aryan' immigrants to have poured southward to the Mediterranean as the barbarians did on the break-up of the Roman empire; while if others had skirted round the Northern shores of the Caspian, and thus have fallen upon Western Asia, it would have only been what actually happened when the terrible Scythian or Cimmerian invasion took the same route in the closing days of the Assyrian empire, and thus opened the door for the successful advance of Cyrus. As for the chance of a power once seated on the Euphrates imposing its own language and culture even as far south as India, Alexander proved that to be possible enough by his conquest of Chitral and the Punjab. This seems to be the view most in favor with ethnologists at present, as is shown by the work of Professor Hirt, who thinks that he can fix the primitive home of the Aryans in a spot now inhabited by Letts and Lithuanians to the north of the Carpathians."

A WALKING LOCOMOTIVE.

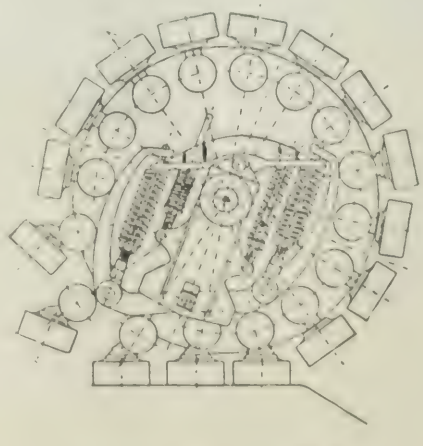
AN English form of traction engine, named the "pedrail," which literally walks upstairs "with the stride and surefootedness of an elephant," and hauls loads that an ordinary traction-engine could not possibly manage, is described by *Popular Mechanics*, which quotes as its authority *The Automotor Journal* (London):



WALKING TRACTION ENGINE.

"Ruts, curbstones, and boulders it makes nothing of, and even nine-inch beams of timber are as stubble before it.

"The pedrail consists of a rail somewhat in the form of an inverted heart, round which passes in succession a number of small wheels or rollers, each carrying a circular foot. Imagine a number of steel spokes to be all that remain of the ordinary wheel, each of these steel spokes having one of the rollers with the foot attached mounted on it. When the engine drives the axle carrying the spokes, these feet are placed in succession upon the ground with the roller upward. The lower part of the heartshaped rail slides upon the roller which it finds beneath it until it has passed off the roller, which is then picked up and carried over to the front part of the rail in order to take its place again in supporting the vehicle."



MECHANISM OF THE ENGINE'S FOOT.

Injurious Effect of Headache Powders. — Deaths among women caused by taking patent headache powders, says *Popular Mechanics*, have recently been the subject of considerable comment:

"Most of the fatalities, it is believed,

are people with weak hearts. Practically every one of the headache powders on the market has been found on analysis to contain acetanilid, or some other coal-tar product similarly affecting the heart. The drug costs but 30 cents a pound, and from five to fifteen grains is considered a fair dose. But even a five-grain dose may be deadly, doctors say, to a person with severe heart trouble. The drug's action on the human system is to lower the blood pressure, which is usually the cause of headache. An overdose paralyzes the heart, when it is dilated, and causes death. It is the sudden lowering of the blood pressure that causes the lips and finger-nails to turn blue. Some of the most costly headache cures contain some kind of heart stimulant to counteract the deadly effect of this drug; but the stimulant may be nearly as dangerous as the acetanilid. Some contain caffein with bicarbonate of soda, and some contain strychnin. Nearly every druggist has on sale a headache powder of his own invention, and in many instances the chief ingredient is a coal-tar product with no protection for the heart. These are the ones classed by doctors as 'deadly.'"

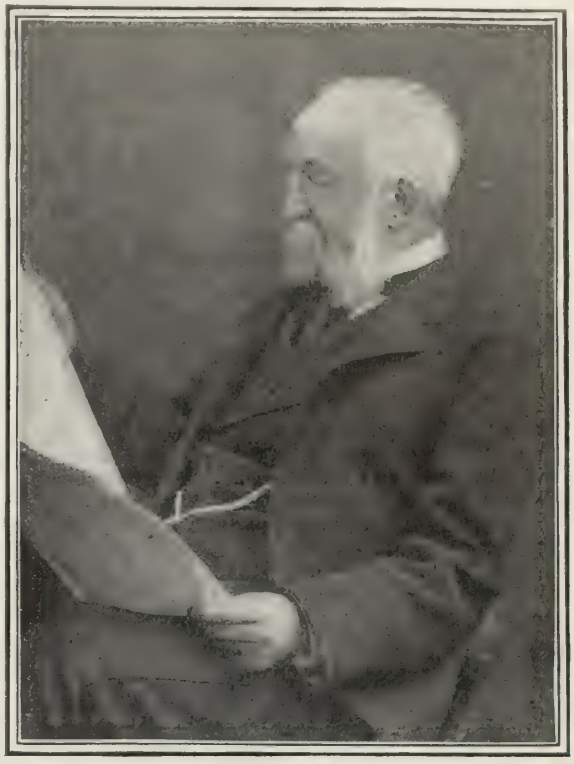
THE WORK OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

THE institution for scientific research founded by Andrew Carnegie in Washington and endowed with $10,000,000 is now organized and at work. According to an official account of its plans, published in *Science*, the institution does not purpose to undertake to do anything that is being well done by other agencies; to do that which can be better done by other agencies; to enter the field of existing organizations that are properly equipped or are likely to be so equipped; to give aid to individuals or other organizations in order to relieve them of financial responsibilities which they are able to carry, or in order that they may divert funds to other purposes; to enter the field of applied science except in unusual cases; to purchase land or erect buildings for any organization; to aid institutions when it is practicable to accomplish the same result by aiding individuals who may or may not be connected with institutions; or to provide for a general or liberal course of education.

ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Founder of the institution for scientific research.

The executive committee, we are told, purposes, when facilities for research in any direction are not available, to create them, and to this end it advises the purchase of a large tract of ground at Washington, the erection thereon of a central administration building, the establishment of such laboratories as may be found necessary, and the employment of men for such research work as may be undertaken in Washington. Advisory committees of scientific men to aid in organizing and carrying on this work are to be formed in all parts of the country. "Research," in the sense in which it is to be carried and aided by the institution, is defined as follows:

"Research may be defined as original investigation in any field, whether in science, literature, or art. Its limits coincide with the limits of the knowable. In the field of research the function of the institution should be organization, the substitution of organized for unorganized effort wherever such combination of effort promises the best results; and the prevention, as far as possible, of needless duplication of work. Hitherto, with few exceptions, research has been a matter of individual enterprise, each worker taking up the special problem which chance or taste led him to, and treating it in his own way. No investigator, working single-handed, can at present approach the largest problems in the broadest way thoroughly and systematically."



DANIEL C. GILMAN,
President of the Institution.

While the income of the institution is large enough to enter upon some large projects and a number of minor ones, it has seemed to the authorities to be wiser, at the beginning, to make a number of small grants and to prepare thoroughly to take up some of the larger projects. With this in view the executive committee has recommended to the trustees that there be placed at its disposal, for the fiscal year 1902-03, $200,000 for aid to special researches in various branches of science, and $40,000 for the publication of the results achieved. During the year plans will be perfected, data secured, and experience gained that will be of great service in formulating recommendations for the ensuing year. To quote further:

"In the opinion of the committee, the most effective way to discover and develop the exceptional man is to put promising men upon research work under proper guidance and supervision. Those who do not fulfil their promise will soon drop out, and by the survival of the fittest the exceptionally capable man will appear and be given opportunity to accomplish the best that is in him."

The Shrinking of Great Salt Lake.—During the past few years there has been such a rapid decline in the water level of Great Salt Lake that the people of Northern Utah, and especially of Salt Lake City, have begun to be afraid lest this remarkable body of water will soon be a thing of the past. The reading of the gage at Garfield Beach on December 1, 1902, was 3 feet 5 inches below the zero of the scale, showing a fall of 11 feet 7 inches since the close of 1886, the year in which the last rise terminated. Mr. L. H. Murdoch, section director of the United States Weather Bureau in Salt Lake City, is of the opinion that these fears are unfounded, and he especially denies that irrigation-works are draining off the lake. In a recent note,

Science thus epitomizes a paper of Mr. Murdoch in *The National Geographic Magazine* (February):

The fall in the lake level has been much more rapid during the past three years than for any like period during the preceding years of drought. This is mainly due to the fact that the deficiency in precipitation has been greater during this period than during any similar period of the present dry cycle. The deficiency for the last three years alone was over 13 inches. The lake is not alone in showing the effects of the drought. Streams, springs, and artesian wells are drying up, and those which continue active are discharging much less water than a few years ago. It seems to the writer that the large deficiency of 29.60 inches in precipitation during the past sixteen years, as shown by the Salt Lake City records, must be far more of a factor than any possible loss of water resulting from irrigating 609 square miles of land. With precipitation continuing at about 15 inches, no further fall in the lake will occur, and if the annual precipitation is as much as 15 inches for the next three years, a slight rise may be expected.

NO MORE SUBMARINES NEEDED.

THE charges of attempted bribery at Washington in connection with submarine torpedo-boats have apparently put an end to all present possibility of adding any more of these vessels to the navy. According to *The Marine Review*, this is not an unmixed evil, for we have as many as we want at present. Says this journal in its editorial column:

"The United States Government has now seven submarines in various stages of construction, which would seem ample for purposes of experimentation; yet an active lobby is kept at Washington to induce Congress to purchase more. Latterly it has been charged that efforts of a more direct character have been advanced to promote the necessary legislation. . . . It is not, however, with such devious ways as these that this article has to deal, but rather to consider the practical efficiency of the submarine. Neither the bureau of construction nor the steam-engineering branch of the Navy Department considers the submarine to be much more than a toy. They have a certain moral influence with the timid, but they have yet to prove that they are practical engines of war. That a submarine can stay on the bottom for a certain length of time is certain, for it has already done so; but that it can maneuver intelligently, that it has any sense of direction, that it is other than absolutely blind are yet to be shown. Granting that it had a sense of direction, granting that it was not blind, its limited cruising area still remains, an era so restricted as practically to unfit it to seek a foe. Submarines are fitted for their guidance with periscopes. Now the great disadvantage of these instruments of sight is that they convey no idea of distance. Objects which appear a great way off may really be at their very noses. Quite recently a boat steered by one went into an English harbor. Far away in the dim distance was a dock wall for which she laid course. The next instant it smashed its snout against that very wall. It was only a few inches away. Getting at the enemy is the first consideration in all naval warfare, and the submarine, unfortunately, can not get anywhere. The United States Government certainly has submarines enough to demonstrate the advantages of the type and the case can be proved by them just as well as it could be by twenty more like them."

Wanted; More Platinum!—Platinum is the only precious metal that is really of industrial use. Gold and silver are valuable for decorative purposes, but platinum is almost indispensable in certain branches of industry. The fact, for instance, that its coefficient of expansion is almost exactly the same as that of glass, and that it can therefore be embedded in glass without danger of cracking, has made it of importance in electricity; but this is only one of the numerous points in its favor. Unfortunately this metal is very rare; it can not of course compete in this regard with such rare metals as are only chemical curiosities, like radium, of which it is estimated that the whole earth contains only two pounds; but the rarity of these substances is hardly felt as an industrial stringency. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (January 17):

"Platinum is a metal that was unknown until relatively recent times. The ancients did not have it; the alchemists of the Middle Ages, infidel or Christian, did not discover it in their crucibles and alembics. It was not discovered until toward the middle of the eighteenth century. But the curious thing about its history is that while all the other metals, as the need for them made itself felt more strongly, were found in greater quantities, platinum, altho greatly appreciated and much in demand, remains very rare. The places where it is found are few. Thus platinum never falls in price, altho its value often varies much. In 1822 it brought 10,000 francs a kilogram [$909 a pound]; in 1870, after the discovery of the deposits in the Urals, it was 1,500 francs [$136 a pound]. But in 1895 it was worth about 3,000 francs [$273 a pound], and in December, 1901, more still. Platinum was first discovered in South America; it was regarded as a form of silver, whence its name—*plata* being the Spanish word for silver. It is now found also in Colombia, Brazil, Haiti, and Borneo, but it is much more abundant in the Ural Mountains. The Ural mines furnish yearly about 4,000 kilograms [8,800 pounds]; the rest of the world, hardly a thousand. Thus Russia controls the production and sale of platinum. It would appear that the Russians had a plan to demonetize their silver pieces coined before 1850, in order that the platinum in them might be extracted; but these pieces have become very rare—the idea had occurred to individual chemists before it was suggested to the authorities. And platinum remains rare—very rare; there is a platinum famine, and industry demands loudly the discovery of new deposits of the precious metal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE ignorance and the mental state of the peasants of central Russia are shown forcibly by their ideas of the form of the earth and the nature of rain, thunder, and lightning," says the *Staats-Zeitung* (January 4). "They regard the earth as something like a sponge, a flat or possibly globular body floating in the ocean. The water of the ocean filters through the earth leaving its salt behind in the interior and, issuing from springs, flows back in small and large streams to the ocean. This view is probably due in part to the character of the country, which is filled with small lakes and swamps. The sky, being so near the sun, must become very warm and therefore it must perspire freely. In this way rain is easily accounted for. It should be noted that destructive cloud-bursts or violent downpours of rain are common in Central Russia and that they occur, there as elsewhere, chiefly in the hottest of summer weather. Thunder and lightning have nothing to do with each other. Thunder is the noise produced by the sky cracking from intense heat, while lightning is the glow of the chariot of fire in which Elijah was taken up to heaven. The stars are firmly attached to the sky, and an eclipse of the moon is caused by a cloud."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO DESTROY BACTERIA IN FOOD.

The London *Lancet* says "mechanical shock" will destroy germs.
—*The Baltimore Herald.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE LINE OF GREAT PREACHERS DYING OUT?

IN a striking editorial lamenting the passing of Joseph Parker and Hugh Price Hughes, *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) takes occasion to note "the extraordinary dearth of really able and qualified men from whom successors may be found when famous pulpits lose their occupants." The same paper goes on to say:

"There never was a time since before the Reformation when pulpit eminence was so rare; when orthodox Christianity could produce so small a battalion of magnetic exhorters; when the church could count so few stars of the first magnitude in the theological firmament. The really great preachers amongst the 25,000 clergy could be counted on one hand. There are about as many non-conformist preachers of all denominations in this kingdom. The list of men of great pulpit power in each would be very small indeed—more meager by far than in the time of our fathers, and yet every great denomination is greater to-day than yesterday. In the days of Spurgeon there were a Punshon, a Vince, a Dale, an Aldis, a Wells, a Bickersteth, a Magee, a Hugh Stowell Brown, a Samuel Wilberforce, a Birrell, a McLeod, a Tulloch, a Haycraft, a Guthrie, a Gilfillan, a Brock, a George Dawson—only to specify a few out of a host of men whom people everywhere and anywhere thronged to hear. And in the generation preceding, when the common people knew so little, yet they had a host of grand preachers to whom to listen—Melvill, Robertson, Parsons, Robert Hall, Sortaine, Chalmers, Dillon, Bishop Horsley, Christmas Evans, Williams of Wern, Charles Stovel, Howard Hinton, James Spence, Rowland Hill, Toplady, Daniel Wilson, James Sherman, Hawker, Charles Simeon, Newman and Manning before their papal perversion, and the potent itinerating leaders who thundered out loud echoes of the message left by John Wesley. Where shall we now look for anything like the number of preeminent preachers who in those days made England great, changed it from a colossal sink of corruption, such as Wesley found it, to the world's head center of righteousness and founded the Christian civilization on which we now have to build?"

To the Boston *Congregationalist* this view seems unduly pessimistic. "We are not so sure," it says, "that 'never since the Reformation' was there a time when pulpit eloquence was so rare. . . . Tested by modern standards of eloquence, scholarship, and ethical living, many a reputed giant of the past would be found wanting." The New York *Observer* (Presb.) declares:

"If magnificent preachers are few, the truth is more effectively proclaimed than it has ever been since the world began. The general standard of preaching is immensely higher than it was. The pulpit has kept pace with the development of knowledge and civilization in all other walks of life. The ordinary rural minister to-day would have been a prodigy of learning a century ago, not but what the rural ministers are apt to know more than their city brethren even now.

"Nor is the standard only high, but in adaptation to popular need, no preaching has equalled it since the times of the apostles. You can of course point to the massive tomes of men like Owen and Barrow, or those of much more recent date, but these theological chapters no longer constitute the Christian ideal of a sermon. As displays of literary finish and philosophic depth they are remarkable, but that they ever really helped and comforted one in a hundred of the times in which they were uttered I seriously question. Doubtless, many go too far in attempting to make their preaching fit the popular mind, and seek to gratify the fancy rather than to enlighten the soul; but even so, the preaching of to-day speaks to the life and experience of our people better than even the greatest master could do. . . . . .

"While, therefore, conceding that for the present we are destitute of conspicuous luminaries in the pulpit, and insisting that this does not mark any deterioration in the profession, our eyes are scanning the entire horizon with breathless eagerness for any orb that may appear, and already we have discerned some upon whose rising we are looking with impatient gladness. God grant they may not prove mere meteors, that their sun may not go down while yet 'tis day. For our age needs great men. Our nation's size should be matched by men of ample soul and imperial zeal for God. If we are not to fall to fragments and lose all community of thought and feeling, we must have men who can speak to the whole people in language that compels the attention, wields the emotions, and bends the will, to ponder the things which have real, eternal, and spiritual significance."

THE BABYLONIAN ORIGIN OF THE BIBLE.

JUST one year ago, Professor Delitzsch, of Berlin, in his capacity as president of the German Orientgesellschaft, that is conducting the archeological researches in Babylon, delivered in the presence of the Emperor and the Empress an address on the relation of the thoughts of the Old Testament to those found in Babylonian literature, in which he maintained that the former, in its principal teachings, including the worship of Jehovah as God, was dependent on the latter, and that the Old Testament accordingly contains chiefly secondary and borrowed material. This address, which appeared in tens of thousands of copies and even in an *édition de luxe*, caused an international controversy in which the leading theologians and Assyriologists of the Continent participated. "Replies" literally by the dozen were published.

In view of this voluminous discussion, Professor Delitzsch, again early in the current year, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, delivered an address on the same subject in which he more plainly than before developed his radical views. The address itself, an outline of which was cabled to America, has not yet appeared; but complete summaries have been presented in many journals. We cite from the report found in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which evidently makes prominent the more sensational features of the paper, and from which it is clear that Delitzsch represents the most "advanced" school of Assyriology. The line of thought is as follows:

There is no greater mistake that the human mind has made than to suppose that the Bible is the personal revelation of God. The contents of the Bible in many ways antagonize this view. The Book of Job contains passages that virtually amount to blasphemies. The Song of Songs is full of secular songs of carnal lust, and the efforts of prejudiced interpreters to find in it higher religious ideals signally fail. Scientific theology has long since recognized the truth that the Scriptures came into being by the gradual accretion of various literary documents into a canon. A really honest confession of the heart must admit that we really do not need any further revelation than that found in our own selves.

How do matters stand with reference to the Ten Commandments, in the light of scientific research? It can be readily shown that changes and additions of an essential character were made in these at various times. If the Ten Commandments are the revelation of God, then Moses himself was one of the first sinners against them, not only by breaking the stone tablets, but by giving different versions that do not harmonize. The real origin of the Ten Commandments is the following: From hoary antiquity there existed old customs and laws that were regarded as norms for trade and business and for divine worship. These were used by Moses for his ends. Now we know for a certainty that long before the days of Moses there existed in Babylon an organized State with a well-regulated system of laws, as is made evident again by the discovery of the Code of Hammurabi [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 20]. These laws in many respects reflect the same principles that are found in the Decalog, and without a doubt Moses drew on these older sources for his code. It is folly accordingly to ascribe any originality or divine source to the Mosaic decalog. Future research must yet decide what portion of the Ten Commandments was derived from the Semitic peoples in general, what portion came directly from Babylonia, and what portions, if any, are specifically Israelitish.

In spite of all the opposition that has been aroused against the

proposition that the worship of Jehovah was borrowed from the Babylonians, scientific thought must still uphold this view. In some respects, the Babylonian system is even superior to that found in the Old Testament, as in the treatment accorded to women. Nowhere in the Old Testament is there to be found the name of a woman, from which it would appear that a girl was regarded as the gift of God. Yet this is the case among the Babylonians, where the social status of the female sex was superior to that enjoyed by the women in Israel.

Among the other journals that report this address, none gives more complete details than are found in the *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Nos. 10 and 11). Here attention is drawn to a mass of interesting details of interpretation presented by Delitzsch on Old Testament passages, as they appear in the light of the Assyriology of the day. We reproduce some of them:

Among these is the knowledge gained with reference to the Dragon of Babel, which now appears as a serpent covered with scales, standing on four legs, the front two being those of a panther and the hind two having the claws of a bird, while the head is adorned with horns and the tail ends with a scorpion's sting. The Book of Jonah, it is claimed, now appears as an Oriental fantastic poem, and the psalms find their counterpart in Babylonian literature. The parallels between the two literatures are represented as often phenomenal. While Jeremiah cries out, "Land, land, land, hear the voice of the Lord!" the cuneiform cylinder says: "Hail, hail, hail, to the King and Lord of Assyria!" The Seraphim sing, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord Sabaoth," which corresponds to the "Achur, Achur, Achur" found in the Babylonian temples. The virtue of the spittle which Christ used to open the eyes of the blind finds its counterpart in the Babylonian cry: "O Marduk, thine is the spittle of life." The pillar of fire with which Jahve preceded the children of Israel is found in Babylon, where the goddess Istar precedes King Assurhaddon with a pillar of fire on his right and one of smoke on his left. When Isaiah says to King Hezekiah that he had arisen from death unto life, this same thought is found among the Babylonians, where an Assyrian general thanks the King for having brought him out of death into life; and an Assyrian physician who was not thought able to bring dead persons to life again was not considered proficient.

Finally, it must be added that the moral power of the Israelitish monotheistic system was no greater than that of Islam. The Mohammedan five times a day prays to his God to lead him on the narrow way; and just as the Mohammedan considers himself exclusively predestined for salvation, just so the Old Testament looks upon the Jews. This religious egotism which is embedded in the Old Testament system is a fatal foe to all higher ethical ideals and life. This part of the system was abrogated by early Christianity, and the Reformation put aside many fallacies that remained. It is now left for independent Biblical research to restore a truly historical picture of the religious development in the Old Testament and to put upon this the true estimate.

As yet but few comments have appeared on this remarkable address, but these are as antagonistic as were the comments on the first address of Delitzsch a year ago. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* significantly draws attention to the fact that the opposition to Delitzsch did not come from the circles of conservative theologians, but that the Assyriologists themselves, almost to a man, protested against the hasty and, as they alleged, groundless conclusions of the Berlin savant. All the addresses that touched on this subject at the International Congress of Orientalists held in Hamburg were against Delitzsch, and liberal theology, as voiced by Professor Cornill, of Breslau, declares his proposition is an insult to thorough scholarship.

Emperor William has been severely criticized in conservative religious circles for his "patronage" of Professor Delitzsch's views, and some of the most influential church administrators, including the accomplished Dr. Dryander, have besought him to make a definite statement of his own attitude toward the theories propounded. This he has done, in a letter addressed to Admiral Hollum, councillor of the German Oriental Society, in which he censures Professor Delitzsch and places himself in line with orthodox Christianity of a progressive type. He writes in part as follows:

"During the evening entertainment with us Professor Delitzsch had the opportunity to fully confer and debate with her Majesty the Empress and Dr. Dryander, while I listened and remained passive. Unfortunately he abandoned the standpoint of the strict historian and Assyriologist, straying into religious and theological conclusions and hypotheses, which were quite nebulous or bold.

"When he came to speak of the New Testament, it became clear at once that he had developed such quite divergent views regarding the person of our Savior that I had to express the diametrically opposite point of view. He does not recognize the divinity of Christ, and as a deduction therefrom asserts that the Old Testament contains no revelation about him as the Messiah. Here the Assyriologist and the historical investigator ceases, and the theologian begins, with all his light and shadow sides. In this province I can only urgently advise him to proceed very cautiously, step by step, and at any rate ventilate his theses only in theological books and in the circle of his colleagues."

The Kaiser concludes that it is "self-evident" that the Old Testament contains "many sections which are of a purely human and historical nature, and are not God's revealed word." But this does not alter the fact that God did reveal Himself, in a special sense, to the people of Israel.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION OF "TAINTED GIFTS."

AN editorial article in the New York *Outlook*, entitled "The Gifts of Millionaires," has started a most interesting discussion in the religious press regarding the propriety or nonpropriety of educational and religious institutions accepting gifts of money from donors whose money is believed to have been obtained by unrighteous methods. The immediate occasion for the discussion was afforded by addresses made by John A. Hobson, the English economist, and Prof. John Bascom, of Williams College. Both of these speakers took the ground that the "charity of millionaires" is undesirable in any community; and Professor Bascom has not hesitated to apply this general principle to the specific case of Chicago University, in which, he affirms, "John D. Rockefeller's dollars have sealed the lips of every instructor." *The Outlook* comments:

"It is quite impracticable for trustees to undertake any such inquisitorial function as this principle would lay upon them; but if they were able to perform it, and in the performance of it found that all the money was acquired by methods wholly immoral, this would of itself constitute no adequate reason for refusing to accept the money in trust for the public. Let us suppose the clearest of cases. A man has made his money as a professional gambler. Now that he has it, he desires to give it to the public. What better use can he put it to? He can not ordinarily search out the men whose money he has won and return it to them. If he converts it into government notes and bonds, and burns them up, he gives it to the Government. If he leaves it to his children, is it more moral for them to take it for personal uses than for a board of trustees to take it for public uses? Was Christ wrong when he suffered the woman that was a sinner to anoint his feet with ointment which it is quite certain she had bought with the wages of her sin? Ordinarily the best thing a sinner can do with his ill-earned wealth is to give it to the community; the fact that it is ill earned is no reason why it should not be devoted to the public service. It is rather an added reason why it should be so devoted."

Professor Bascom attempts to vindicate his position in the pages of the New York *Independent*. He says:

"To first rob men of their own and then return it as a gift is the mere semblance of virtue. This is the thing Christ pronounces impossible in the kingdom of heaven. 'Tory Social-

ism' is no new thing in the world, and yet we are entering on it with a glad spirit, as if it were a fresh-found virtue to steal a man's heritage and then fling to him the waste of it, as one gives parings to a dog. It is quite easy to serve two masters, if one is the head of a divinity school. Christ must have overlooked divinity schools in saying it can not be done. You have only to take the money of the devil and employ it in extending your own version of the precepts of our Lord, and you are sound with both. . . . . .

"A man never touches money, receives it or gives it, without imparting character to it. 'Thy money,' said Peter, 'perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money.' The chief priests and elders, when Judas repented himself and brought again the thirty pieces of silver, would not put them into the treasury of the Temple, because they were the price of blood, but bought with them the Potter's Field. Our elders can do better than that. Even before Judas hints of repentance they can wash their hands of his transgressions, saying, 'What is that to us? See thou to that,' and then cast the millions gained into—is it blasphemy or is it wisdom to call it—'the treasury of God'? That is the best thing we can do with it, say these our elders. We have no need of a Potter's Field. Yet every large city has a Potter's Field, and a Potter's Field kept crowded by the unchristian methods of our commercial life. It may well be doubted whether money is ever more completely wasted than when it is used to gild transgression."

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writes a letter to *The Outlook* affirming his belief that "when the acceptance of a gift carries with it a tacit excuse for past misdeeds, when it involves the placing of a name which stands for violated law and disregard of the rights of men side by side with the names of the great and of the unselfish, when it implies the recognition of a false measure of success—a thing most common in our American life—then the college which accepts such a gift suffers in its moral leadership." The same view is taken by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, in an article in *Unity* (Chicago). He declares his opinion that no money from "tainted" sources can "ever safely feed the lamp of truth or knowledge or ever sanctify or really vitalize any great endeavor." On the other hand, the New York *Christian Work and Evangelist* and the Philadelphia *Church Standard* put forward editorial comment supporting the conclusions of *The Outlook*.

EMANCIPATION OF MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN.

THE question of woman's emancipation seems to be occupying considerable attention in the Mohammedan world just now. We presented recently, from a Moslem journal, a defense of the Moslem treatment of women (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 31); but contrary views are held and vigorously expressed among Moslems of some note. For instance, a new book has been written by Kasem Ameen, a learned Mussulman jurist, which is described as nothing less than "epoch-making."

The author makes a strong and unprecedented plea for the emancipation of the Mohammedan woman, who is still considered a mere chattel. He would raise her to the level of man, and have her declared his equal, both socially and legally; he would give her a fair elementary education, to start with; he would reinvest her with the rights accorded her by Al-Koran; he would protect her by legislation from the widespread evil of divorce; he would check the demoralizing practise of polygamy; he would have her come in contact with the outside world. Seclusion he would do away with, and the veil he would abolish, not at once, but by degrees. And to effect all these important changes, he brings to his support, not only the traditional tenets of the Mohammedan religion, but the Koran and some reported sayings of the Prophet himself. Kasem Ameen, therefore, is not wholly iconoclastic in his ideas. The reform he desires to effect, he admits, is certainly a wide departure, but a departure not from the religion of Al-Islam, but from the customs and habits of the people.

The author denies that the Bible has been the cause of the Christian woman's social and mental development, and observes that if religion really affected the customs of a people, the Mohammedan woman would be to-day the most developed and the most enlightened of her kind. Al-Koran provides for her as no other sacred book does; it declares her equality with man, and affords her sufficient protection; it relieves her of the burden of support: she does not have to contribute to the maintenance of the home. The trouble has been, argues Ameen, that the teachings of Al-Koran have been forgotten, and have been superseded by pernicious Mohammedan customs. These customs were introduced into Al-Islam by the conquered races that embraced the Mohammedan faith, and that brought with them the tissues of their effete civilization. Their conquerors accepted the dross that came with the grain. They did not have time to sift and to purge; they were then only intent upon making conquests.

Speaking of the present relation of the Mohammedan woman to man the author says:

"Man is the absolute master and woman the slave. She is the object of his sensual pleasures, a toy, as it were, with which he plays, whenever and however he pleases. Knowledge is his, ignorance is hers. The firmament and the light are his, darkness and the dungeon are hers. His is to command, hers is to blindly obey. His is everything that is, and she is an insignificant part of that everything."

Ameen's panacea for the evils of the present condition is education. "The girl," he says, "must attend school if we are to have capable, conscientious, and enlightened mothers." Hence the necessity of breaking through the barriers of seclusion and abolishing gradually the use of the veil. These customs, he contends, are not even conducive to domestic happiness:

"Ask those that are married if they are loved by their wives, and they will answer in the affirmative. The truth, however, is the reverse. I have personally investigated the conditions of a number of families that are supposed to be living in harmony, peace, and love, and I have not found one husband who truly loved his wife, or one wife who evinced a sincere affection for her husband. This outward appearance of peace and harmony —this thin veneering—only means one of three things, namely, either the husband is made callous and nonchalant by incessant strife, and has finally determined to let things take their course; or the wife allows herself to be utilized as an ordinary chattel, without uttering a protest; or both parties are ignorant and do not appreciate the true value of life. In this last case, the parties are nearer to a sort of happiness than in the former two, altho their happiness is negative in quality and evanescent in nature."

The condition of woman being so degraded, it follows that the children must be wanting in good culture and right breeding. The ignorance of the mother produces the mentally deformed child—the demoralized man. It is to this ignorance that the writer ascribes the humiliating and degrading condition of the Egyptians. He asks:

"Is it not the result of such conditions that we are all victims of moral paralysis? We are never moved by anything, however repulsive or attractive it may be. If we see a beautiful object, we praise it under our breath, and if we witness a foul deed we disapprove of it with a shake of the head, without being inwardly moved to admire the former and denounce the latter. . . . We have such a low opinion of woman that when we want to denounce a man for his rascality we say: 'He is brought up by a woman.'"

The author points to the American and the European woman as edifying examples of the result of education. He believes that the Mohammedans as well as the Europeans have gone to extremes in different directions: the former in the use, and the latter in the non-use, of the veil. While the Mohammedans have

rendered the custom ridiculous and absurd, it must also be admitted that the Europeans have rendered woman more open to temptation. There is, therefore, a middle course, which he would have his people adopt until the mental and social condition of woman is somewhat ameliorated. He dismisses the argument that the veil is conducive to chastity with a reference to the unveiled woman of America. The continuous incarceration of woman awakens in her feelings that would never be promotive of chastity. Extremes produce extremes. "And is it not a fact," he asks, "that the majority of our women are victims of obesity and anemia by reason of their seclusion, indolence, and sedentary habits?" Just as soon as a Mohammedan woman first becomes a mother, she waxes old in the prime of her life. Love and mercy are stronger bonds than compulsion and cruelty. Social intercourse between the sexes, he concludes, is more likely to promote chastity than seclusion and the veil.

Kasem Ameen's remarkable book is the subject of spirited discussion in Mohammedan circles. Its teaching is vigorously opposed by the conservatives; but the radical element, composed largely of young Mohammedans who have been educated in Europe, is in sympathy with the reforms advocated.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PULPIT CRUSADE AGAINST CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

ON February 2, the Louisville Ministerial Association issued a notable protest against "the terrible epidemic of crime" which is declared to exist at the present time in the State of Kentucky. "Scarcely a Sunday passes," we are informed in this document, "that there is not a shooting of some sort. . . . . Within the very shadow of the Louisville city hall and the police headquarters, these frightful acts of bloodshed are perpetrated." We quote further:

"In spite of our large and expensive police force and our courts of law, judges and juries, all sworn to protect human life and punish crime, these violations of the most sacred and elemental laws of humanity continue to increase among us. And when these murderers are apprehended, or, as is usually the case, when they voluntarily surrender themselves into the hands of the law in the presumptive assurance of their acquittance, even then these felons are scarcely even subjected to more than a light punishment. Lodged in jail for a few days to preserve the appearance of respect for law, they are generally let loose upon a nominal bail, and, after a trial in which, as a rule, the whole machinery of justice is powerless to secure evidence against these miscreants, are set free to commit some fresh assault against the helpless public.

"We also note with much alarm the deadness of the public conscience upon this grave matter. Our people seem to have lost the sense of their own terrible culpability and disgrace in permitting this horrible state of things to continue without some public and organized protest. We are all guilty of the blood of these murdered men as long as we keep silence and do nothing. These crimes should move us to abhorrence, and to the expression of a just indignation against those whom we have placed over us to protect us from the bloody hand of the murderer and assassin."

Thirty-six ministers signed this statement, which concludes with an appeal to the pastors of the city to observe the following Sunday as a special day of prayer and protest. The call was duly acted upon by the clergymen of Louisville, and the following account of the day's sermons is taken from *The Courier Journal*:

"From the pulpits of churches all over Louisville, in common with the churches all over Kentucky, a cry went up yesterday for the regeneration of the State. . . . In nearly all the churches statistics were cited to show the multiplicity of homicides in the State. Those in Louisville were dwelt upon as being startling in their results, and the statement was made that the record of the criminal court does not half tell the story, inasmuch as there are men who take the lives of their fellows and who are released before they ever reach the criminal court.

"While all practically agree that the apathy of the public conscience was responsible for the 'carnival of crime,' as it is denominated, various specific causes for the crime were named.

"The causes of crime as enumerated by the speakers in the different churches can be named as follows:

"(1) All-night saloons, conducted by men many of whom have been convicted of criminal offenses. (2) The poolrooms, which inveigle young men within their doors and tempt them to lose their money and the money of their employers. (3) The 'gilded palace of iniquity on Fourth Avenue' which, with similar places, leads young men astray. (4) Unscrupulous criminal lawyers who, for pay, agree to secure the release of murderers, and who always succeed, in that way allaying fear of punishment and death in the minds of criminals. (5) The fatal construction put on the right of self-defense by the State's court of highest appeal.

"Among the remedies suggested by the different ministers are the following:

"(1) Close up all saloons at eleven o'clock at night. (2) "Revoke licenses of all saloons where disorder occurs. (3) Arouse the public conscience and let every good citizen vote for men who will do their duty. (4) Let every good citizen do jury duty when called upon. (5) Enforce the laws, which are adequate. (6) Frown down criminal lawyers who only serve their clients and do not subserve the public good.

"One of the speakers yesterday declared that Louisville was in much the condition that Cincinnati found herself in some years ago. Then crime was so rampant and criminals so indifferent to the law that the people arose in their anger, burned the courthouse, took the criminals from the jail and hanged them, independent of the law.

"The meetings at some of the churches yesterday partook of the nature of mass-meetings. At the Warren Memorial Church, Dr. Hoge, the pastor, spoke with Mr. Temple Bodley; at McFerran Memorial Church the speakers were the Rev. W. W. Hamilton, the pastor, Mr. A. Y. Ford, Professor McGlothlin, and Professor Sampey, both of the Baptist Theological Seminary, and Prof. W. H. Tharp. At the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. J. Kinsey Smith, the Rev. Francis R. Beattie, the Rev. Charles R. Hemphill, and Mr. Alex. P. Humphrey spoke.

"It is likely that an organization will be formed to develop the movement."

The Atlanta *Constitution* adds:

"The law-abiding, Christian people of the State are thoroughly alive to the importance of making lawlessness odious and placing the man of blood under the ban of the public conscience.

"The crusade against crime will by no means be confined to the church. It is proposed that every editor in Kentucky agree to publish at least once a month an article written with a view to fostering a sentiment in favor of more general observance and enforcement of the law, and that every public-school teacher, white and black, deliver a monthly lecture warning their pupils of the consequences of crime, the danger of carrying concealed weapons, the horror of shedding the blood of one's fellow man, and the sin of yielding to the passions of hate, jealousy, avarice, and the long train of crime's incentives. Thousands of Kentucky fathers and mothers have pledged themselves to be doubly diligent in endeavoring to inculcate the same wholesome lessons in their children at home.

"The suggestion is a good one for the people of every State of the Union to follow, and the place to begin the crusade is in the home, school, and church, as is the intention in Kentucky."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers of New York, is planning to raise a quarter of a million dollars for the building of an Apostolic Mission House in Washington. The aim of the founders is to provide a training school for missionaries and priests in America's new insular possessions.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated with due pomp and pageantry on February 20. One of the most interesting events of the day was the presentation to the Pope of a golden tiara costing $25,000, the Jubilee present of the Roman Catholic world. Three purses of $40,000 each were offered, to be devoted to religious purposes; and addresses expressing loyalty and devotion were read by Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, by Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, and by Cardinal Boschi.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICAN papers note from time to time that the affairs of their continent are too often considered solely with reference to European exploitation. This tendency, we are told, leads to misunderstanding because questions of an exclusively South American character are ignored by the world at large. For instance, the territorial integrity of South America is regarded by the outside world from a standpoint either wholly European or wholly North American. In South America, however, they have a standpoint, too. According to this standpoint, territorial integrity means something besides freedom from the interference of Europe and the United States. It means that the persent national boundaries and jurisdictions of the continent shall be recognized as final. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) thinks the United States Government fails to grasp this principle and as a result incurs much unnecessary prejudice. Brazil's dispute with Bolivia is declared to be a case in point. The influential organ just alluded to considers this matter of far graver import than any South American complication involving a European power. The situation with regard to it, after promising to tone down peacefully, has again become strained, threatening, indeed to involve no less than five South American republics. Brazil has concentrated troops in the states of Amazonas and Matto Grosso, while President Pando, of Bolivia, has taken steps of a bellicose nature. The trouble grows out of the question of Acre, the region made over to the New York-London syndicate by Bolivia. Brazil had recognized the rights of Bolivia to Acre by treaty, but when the syndicate came upon the scene, armed, it was contended, with excessive sovereign powers, questions of international law and of diplomacy arose that seem to obscure the purely business aspect of the syndicate's charter. The *Jornal do Commercio* (Rio Janeiro) says the Brazilian Government would now like to buy Acre back from Bolivia or cede another strip of territory in exchange for it. A favorable solution of the difficulty is looked for along some such lines as these. The *Prensa* takes the position that the Acre concession amounts practically to the creation of a new sovereignty in South America, a proceeding which the other republics can not consent to under any circumstances whatever:

"Territorial integrity is the principle upon which South America's preservation depends. The doctrine that territory may be the subject of conquest by adventurers, in order to form principalities, states or semi-states, is an innovation from Europe, applicable only to the wastes of Africa and Asia, inhabited by inferior and uncivilized races."

Since this was written it has become apparent that the Acre syndicate does not aim at the acquisition of any "sovereignty" as that term is understood in South America. But a good deal of ill feeling has survived the movement to set up an independent republic in Acre. The Bolivian press, and notably the *Capital* (Sucre), which vehemently opposed the Government throughout the Acre crisis, is hostile to Brazil. It says:

"There can no longer be any doubt that a movement exists in Brazil to challenge Bolivia's sovereignty in Acre. This movement is based upon the open or clandestine support of the federal Government, or of the governments of the states of Para and Manaos. We should be on our guard."

"Ex-President" Galvez, of the collapsed republic of Acre, severely reflects upon the course of the state government of Manaos, in a statement published by the *Jornal do Brazil* (Rio Janeiro). A sharp attack upon Bolivia is made in the editorial columns of the *Gazeta de Noticias* (Rio Janeiro), which says that the Bolivian Government has clearly shown its incapacity to rule its own territory. It is also intimated that the President of Bolivia did not dare lead the regiments of the republic into Acre lest the Vice-President should start a revolution behind the Chief Magistrate's back. But we learn from another authority that the President eliminated this possibility by exiling the Vice-President.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF MACEDONIAN CRISIS.

EUROPE has been again confronted with a serious crisis in the shape of the Macedonian question. Nevertheless there is an element of mystery in the situation due, it is said in England, to Russia's efforts to conceal the true state of affairs from Western Europe. Certainly the news that reaches the outside world from the Balkans is of a meager and bewildering character. Macedonian information is at a premium. It has been intimated more or less vaguely that a certain great Power—"neither Austria-Hungary nor Russia"—is resisting the rest of Christian Europe in demanding that Turkey end once for all a "peril and scandal." All attempts to explain the crisis are thus hampered by obscurities that have their origin, apparently, in what goes by the name of European diplomacy. Luckily, however, it is possible to weave something like a connected narrative from the tangle of comment and conjecture in which the press of Europe is involving the object of Macedonia. *The Daily News* (London) lays the foundation of the subject in these words:

"The treaty of San Stefano handed over a considerable part of Macedonia to Bulgaria. England and Lord Beaconsfield stepped in and handed her back to the Turk, who since that period has been pillaging and murdering at will. There has never been anything but anarchy in Macedonia, or in Albania either, since the treaty of Berlin. There never will be as long as the Turks remain there as the governing power. Before the Greek movement came to a head a serious rising was threatening in Macedonia, and at one moment a dramatic and powerful union between Greece and the Balkan states seemed inevitable. Would that it had been consummated! Macedonia would then have been free, Crete would have been as Greek as she is certain to be in a few years or months, and the Turk would have been pushed back farther and farther from the civilization point, with which he can never be in any real contact."

The "Unspeakable Turk" being thus assigned his part in the piece, our trenchant commentator distributes the rôles of the Christian Powers in the following fashion:

"The material ambitions of Germany and the selfish and short-sighted indifference of Russia stayed the march of freedom in those unhappy years. Armenia was crushed, Greece was beaten, but not entirely foiled; Macedonia was thrown again into 'the sullen furnace of her afflictions.' Then, as now, the Balkan states were the not very edifying centers of the rival intrigues of the great Powers. Russia, only half successful in her emancipating work, spoiled it by her violent interference in Bulgaria and her cold-hearted abandonment of Armenia and Greece. Of late she has certainly improved her position. Bulgaria, with her shifty Prince, is largely in her hands, and Montenegro is naturally and wisely her firm ally. With Macedonia she has large affinities—ties of religion and of race and language—which did not exist in the case of Armenia. In Constantinople Germany has largely supplanted her, but the Kaiser has made no progress either in the affections or the interests of the Balkan states, while Austria, another great factor in the solution of the near Eastern problem, has shown a keen desire to cultivate Macedonian feeling. Now it would seem as if Russia were feeling her way to an advance."

All this does not take us into Macedonia. Information from within that area of desolation has the tantalizing inadequacy of the particulars vouchsafed us from time to time concerning the canals on Mars. *The Edinburgh Review* (London) undertook in one of its recent numbers to lift the veil. It painted this melancholy picture:

"The economic exhaustion of the country is only equaled by

the moral degradation of its inhabitants. Rebellion or utter ruin is the only alternative left to a population groaning under a yoke of almost unparalleled severity. That recourse has not yet been had to rebellion is chiefly due to the fact that Macedonia is a house divided against itself. Heartily as the Christian races hate their common oppressor, they would rather be ruined by him than agree on a common plan of action. This intensity of racial antipathy and antagonism and the number of the rival races are precisely the features which lend such a peculiar interest to the study of Macedonia, as compared with Albania, and render it a source of grave peril to the peace of Eastern Europe."

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S "PLOT TO DRENCH THE WORLD IN BLOOD."

—Poster displayed by the New York *American and Journal.*

The Turkish system of taxation flourishes "with savage disregard for decency," while "the picture would not be complete without a reference to the uncleanly troop of Jewish brokers and money lenders who, like a flock of carrion crows following in the wake of any army marching to battle," accompany the predatory tax-gatherer "in the hope of an easy prey." And there is worse to tell:

"Robbery is another cause of impoverishment. The peasant is plundered not only by professional brigands and outlaws, but by the very persons who are paid to protect him. No sooner is he out of sight of the *karakol*, or wayside guard station, where he has been forced to leave part of the produce which he carries to market, than he is as likely as not to fall in with some of the numerous gangs of Albanian ruffians who, armed to the teeth, roam about the country for booty."

"However," proceeds this graphic chronicler, "all these grievances wax pale before the terrible pest of brigandage, which has done more than anything else to bring the country to its present state of desolation":

"Many are yearly driven to the mountains by the tyranny of the Turkish landlords, others seek in them a refuge from the clutches of Turkish officialdom, while not a few embrace the brigand's career from sheer love of independence. 'Better one day's freedom than forty years of slavery and prison' is a popular maxim very frequently acted upon. The hope of speedy enrichment is also an attraction which goes far to minimize the risks of mountain life, while the slothfulness and the venality of the authorities inspire the brigand with the assurance of impunity. The ranks of these free agents of evil are further swelled by the creatures of the revolutionary committees, who profess to be actuated by motives of pure patriotism, without, however, disdaining to combine with them the pursuit of less ideal objects. The districts near the frontiers, affording as they do greater facilities for escape, are those most commonly infested with brigand bands, but there is hardly any part of Macedonia quite free from the scourge."

Such is Macedonia from within. Reverting to the external aspect of the problem, we find a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), defending the Turk and finding him not so very unspeakable after all:

"The Macedonian question is symptomatic of the general disease which permeates this heterogeneous empire [of the Sultan], and tho on the occasion of each fresh outburst of the complaint we expect the last hour has come, still things manage to drag on and nothing in particular happens. As regards Macedonia, however, the chronic state of unrest is almost openly, but none the less insidiously, fostered by Greece and by Bulgaria; the former still cherishing the Greek idea of a restored Byzantine empire—the latter largely arising from the ambition of the Prince of Bulgaria to become a king (and to be a king a kingdom is necessary), whilst his ally, Russia, is only too willing to help him in anything that will keep the sore between him and the Sultan open and raw. . . . The high road to a new Byzantium would be Macedonia, and in Macedonia the Greeks have no difficulty in disseminating disloyal sentiments against the Sultan."

The situation being analyzed for us in this fashion, the question arises, What is to be done? "Owing to disunion among the Powers," we read in the London *Times*, "which are agreed only in maintaining the *status quo*, there seems little hope that the reforms stipulated in the Berlin treaty will ever be put into execution":

"The deliberate purpose of Russia is to foster the disintegration of the Ottoman empire. The protectorate which she is gradually assuming over the Christian populations of Turkey is detrimental to the established rights of France and prevents any cordial cooperation between her and her ally. Germany, bent on securing material advantages, is ready to tolerate the worst excesses of Turkish misgovernment, provided she attains her ends. Austria, paralyzed by internal dissensions, is only too thankful to see things remain as they are."

A great deal of water has flowed under London Bridge since the above was written. The great English organ formulates its editorial ideas in a more optimistic strain, and we find it now saying:

"What is imperatively demanded as the first step to bettering the present condition of things in Macedonia, as elsewhere in the Turkish empire, is not the publication of liberal constitutions or the carving out of independent principalities, but a serious and sustained endeavor to work the existing administration properly. It has been pointed out again and again that Turkey possesses honest and capable officials who, if backed by the real support of the Powers, could probably carry on the government of the vilayets in the way all disinterested well-wishers desire. It is quite true that, as is pointed out by the authority quoted by our Paris correspondent, the disorganization of Turkish finance, with its corollaries of a half-fed army and unpaid officials, constitutes a bar as nearly insuperable as anything can be to the effective carrying out of improved administrative methods. For this reason it might prove necessary to secure effective and far-reaching reforms at the heart of the empire as well as in its outlying members; but such a prospect should not deter the Powers from taking the more obvious steps toward practical amelioration

THE DARDANELLES SEE-SAW.

The game played by Great Britain and Russia consists in seeing who will be at the top if by chance both are on a level in testing the strength of Turkey's old carcass. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

to which everything seems now to point. The crushing burden of taxation under which the Macedonian peasant labors would be robbed of most, if not all, of its terrors if he were freed from illegal extortions by the presence of honest officials. That the task of the latter might prove a hopeless one unless they could count on efficient European aid we can, however, hardly doubt. The more vital, in view of this fact, becomes the need for securing measures of European supervision and inspection which shall be adequate to the need. That some such practical scheme is embodied in the Austro-Russian plans of reform seems certainly evident."

Austrian opinion seeks to minimize the importance of the crisis, the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) declaring that "there is no occasion for panic" and alluding to former troubles tided over. The Paris *Temps* says the situation may bring Europe face to face with a peril of the first magnitude when the spring season sets in. The *Tribuna* (Rome), organ of the Italian ministry, has a very elaborate study of the crisis. "Turkey," it says, "can not tolerate anarchy as the normal condition of existence in Macedonia, nor can Europe tolerate it either, not only out of considerations of humanity but for the sake of international equilibrium and peace":

"The rivalries among the Powers, which alone prevented a carrying out of the provisions of the agreement of 1878, have not ceased. A Macedonian Macedonia, that might become the nucleus of a future Balkan federation, would not further the designs of Austria any more than an Armenian Armenia would have furthered the designs of Russia. So it is not to be wondered at if obstacles emanating from Vienna hinder everything in the shape of a complete development of Macedonian nationality. But Europe, for the sake of her own self-respect, can not permit a renewal of the Armenian experiment. Too often, as it is, has the Sublime Porte been warned in vain that every act of bad faith must entail most serious consequences to the Ottoman empire. It would be impossible to prolong indefinitely the struggle between the reactionary forces of Mohammedanism and the impatience of the Balkan populations."

It will be observed that this Italian opinion conflicts with some of the British opinion already quoted. The British aver that the opposition to an equitable settlement in Macedonia does not emanate from Austria, but the *Tribuna* insists that it must. However, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) asserts that Austria is ready and eager to act in cooperation with Russia to settle the Macedonian question. This paper has certain official relations which give great weight to its opinion. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks there is no doubt of the existence of a thorough Austro-Russian understanding with reference to Macedonia, and it adds that France will act in harmony therewith. Official German opinion is expressed by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is resentful of insinuations that Germany is obstructing a settlement of the trouble. Says this organ:

"We are urged to support Russia in the efforts of her diplomacy to bring about a better state of affairs in Macedonia. . . . . The reforms in Macedonia which Russia desires have our hearty support, and we hope that the efforts of Austria and Russia—which we have earnestly seconded—will be successful. Nothing is further from our purpose than a Metternich policy. But we do not feel called upon to assume the burden of Oriental policy. It is to our interest to hinder as far as we can the development of an Oriental crisis, which could easily lead to a European crisis. For this reason we have not approved of the agitations of Macedonian committees, altho we deplore the barbarities of the Turks."

The consensus of European opinion indicates a settlement of the crisis by the Powers under the leadership of Austria and Russia, with France a strong supporting influence. All authorities agree, nevertheless, that a crucial difficulty must present itself when the spring season has advanced sufficiently to enable the revolutionary bands to arouse the Macedonian population.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VICTORY OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

THE ups and downs of the young Sultan of Morocco have been overshadowed by crises in other parts of the world. But he has given a good account of himself in his dealings with the pretender, Bu-Hamara, upon whom he inflicted a smart defeat recently. The Sultan Abd-el-Aziz has since that time been reasserting his impugned supremacy throughout Morocco. It is generally assumed that the pretender's cause is doomed, because the fanatical tribesmen will deem him a shattered idol. Nevertheless, this view of the matter is not shared by an anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris*, who says the Sultan will

MULAI ABD-EL-AZIZ,
Sultan of Morocco, with his American bicycle.

surely have to face another insurrection in no very distant future. The Moroccans are resolved to be rid of him because he has fallen too much under the influence of Europe and Christianity:

"Changeable tho public opinion in Morocco may be, as elsewhere, it is very probable that the majority of the Moroccan tribesmen will never willingly serve this unpopular Sultan who, having inherited none of the qualities of his father, affronts by his every act the religious convictions of the people, and seems to rule under the tutelage of Great Britain, the most unpopular of European Powers in Morocco. If the present revolt be suppressed in slaughter another revolt will follow it in some portion of Morocco. The Moroccan question will always be on the point of reopening. In the interest of Morocco, as well as in the interest of Europe, every effort should be made by diplomacy to rid Abd-el-Aziz of the pernicious influence of his Christian environment. If the Sultan refuses to follow the straight path traced by his predecessors, the accession to the throne of a strongly orthodox prince should be favored—one imbued with the principles and traditions of [the former Sultan] Mouley-el-Hassan."

A good deal of importance is attached to this view as emanating from a source in close touch with the French Foreign Office. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says the French Government regards itself as in a sense "a Mohammedan power" in view of its colo-

nial connections. "France particularly aims at the neutralization" of the great Moroccan center of Tangier, "which commands the Mediterranean opposite Gibraltar." The French style themselves "Morocco's nearest neighbors," and that country "is within the French sphere of influence." The German paper adds:

"The French program means that all Morocco must go to France with the exception of Tangier, which is to be made neu-

READILY UNDERSTOOD.

The Morocco Pretender was formerly a conjuror, and the Sultan flees from him to avoid being extinguished.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

tral. We agree with this last stipulation. It is no longer a secret that this policy is that of the French colonial party, which aims at the acquisition of the whole of Morocco, in order thereby to round out the colonial empire of France. This colonial empire is to comprise all northwest Africa as far as the Kongo, and to be matched only by the colonial empire of Great Britain in India. There are not wanting indications that this policy accords with the ambitions of the French colonial and foreign offices, as is shown by the pains and expense lavished by successive cabinets in operations along the Algerian-Moroccan frontier. Morocco is to this element the great prize of the future."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LIBERAL CHAOS IN SPAIN.

EVER since the death of Sagasta, the Liberals in Spain have struggled to form themselves into a cohesive body for political purposes, but quite in vain. They have found a nominal leader in the person of Señor Montero Rios. This publicist is both experienced and able. He has formulated a policy based upon the principles of the lamented Sagasta; but the Liberal factions have at last ceased negotiating with one another, and as a result there is no recognized opposition in the country at all. This situation is ascribed to the radicalism of Señor Canalejas, formerly a member of a Sagasta ministry and now the leader of Spain's democratic element. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says the present situation is "for the best":

"What destroyed the Liberal party in Spain was its constant compromise with elements claiming to be Liberal, but which in reality pursued Conservative aims. These were the elements that drove Sagasta, from the very beginning of his last ministry, to make concessions to Clericalism that were inconsistent with Liberal principles. To this cause must be attributed the discredit into which the Sagasta ministry fell toward its decline. At present the situation has the advantage of being well-defined. The democratic element can group itself openly about Señor Canalejas, who has a policy that all anti-Clericals and all friends of financial and economic reform can support. But in view of the political methods that prevail in Spain, where the party in power determines, before the elections are held, just what number of seats the opposition shall win, it goes without saying that the Liberal faction headed by Señor Moret will be favored by Premier Silvela, since the opposition of that faction is only a matter of form. It is not, therefore, in the Cortes that Señor Canalejas and his friends will do their best work. They will win public opinion to their side by an agitation in the country at large. Their influence will thus become strong enough in time to enable them to make headway against the forces of reaction."

This view is partially indorsed by the utterances of the Spanish press. The dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid) is very much concerned at the Liberal chaos because it threatens the artificial party system and may lead to the creation of a genuine instead of a sham opposition. The idea is not expressed so nakedly, but that is what its comment amounts to. For instance:

"We do not forget the services rendered by the Liberal party, notwithstanding its errors and shortcomings. We note, not without alarm, the factions into which it is shattered. The existence of strong and well-disciplined parties seems to us preferable to a multiplicity of separated groups, which too often merely obstruct legislative activity and disarrange parliamentary life. We deem it to the interest of the nation and the monarchy that a strong and united Liberal party should exist, in which experience and the spirit of moderation temper the exaggeration of mere theory and adjust policy to the exigencies of the time."

There are six different factions among the Liberals, says the *Heraldo de Madrid*, organ of Señor Canalejas. It alludes to the efforts of Señor Montero Rios to unite these factions under his own leadership, but declares such efforts vain until a genuinely democratic policy is decided upon. The *Imparcial* (Madrid) calls attention to the interminable character of the Government's negotiations with the Vatican, and declares that the conclusion of these confabulations affords a basis of union upon which any number of factions ought to be able to unite. The Republican *País* (Madrid), however, says that these negotiations are practically over for the present at any rate, and it even admits that Spain may have gained from them an increased control over the religious orders.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

POINTS OF VIEW.

BOER WOMEN.—Had the Boer women been given their way, the war in South Africa might still be "on," thinks the *Gids* (Amsterdam). Rather than yield "they would have endured endless woes."

FROM CÆSAR TO MORGAN.—J. Pierpont Morgan can be compared only with Julius Cæsar, according to Mario Morasso, writing in the *Rassegna Internazionale* (Rome). "The Napoleon of to-morrow can only be the Morgan of to-day."

ALSACE STILL FRENCH.—The efforts of Emperor William to Germanize Alsace are a failure, if we may accept what the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (Paris) asserts. The economic situation of the territory makes it dependent upon France, and all its ideas and aims are French.

POLITICAL CALM IN FRANCE.—"France is passing through a period of great political calm," says *The Outlook* (London). "She is to be congratulated upon this as long as the calm lasts, but some close observers will be apt to think that this unusual and most un-Frenchlike peacefulness is in itself a portent. More remarkable still is the subsidence of the bitter animosities aroused by the Religious Associations Act. Not often has the Church of Rome allowed so complete a victory to its opponents."

RUSSIAN PALACE INTRIGUES.—"Reliable information from St. Petersburg points to great dissensions among the leading members of the Czar's Government," says *Free Russia* (London). "The struggle for supremacy between Messrs. von Plehve and S. Witte is an open secret. It is well known in official circles that the Home Secretary, profiting by Mr. Witte's absence on his journey to Siberia, tried to undermine his position, and privately 'offered' the post of Minister of Finance, as a future vacancy, to Mr. Kokovtsev, at present Mr. Witte's assistant. Some people, however, who ought to know, do not believe in this candidature, and name General Lobko, the present State Controller, as Mr. Witte's successor, in the event of that minister's downfall."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BUNCH OF CAMEOS.

THE MONK AND THE DANCER. By Arthur Cosslett Smith. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 241 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WHETHER collections of short stories published in book form find purchasers enough to repay the firm that brings them out, or not, such a group of them as the six printed under the caption of "The Monk and the Dancer" can not but win the heartiest encomium of every reader sensitive to the peculiar charm of this form of literary art. Mr. Arthur Cosslett Smith must be admitted as a master in this fascinating field. That he is a man of forty, or thereabouts, cosmopolitan and ripened to perfection by the study of French models, might be astutely conjectured, and the conjecture is borne out by the facts.

ARTHUR COSSLETT SMITH.

In these admirable stories, Mr. Smith's touch is firm, knowing, and refreshingly effective. His style suggests the trenchant vigor and luminous clarity of De Maupassant. The manner of the telling is half the battle in his case, tho the stories are fresh, original, and ingenious as to motif and exposition.

"The Monk and the Dancer" is not a startlingly novel idea in substance; but it is reenforced by engaging accidental modifications. An innocent young man succumbs to the perilous fascinations of a Spanish danseuse; that is the story in a nutshell. But this virginal Apollo is a monk of the abbey of La Trappe, at Staoüeli, in Algeria. More, he has been reared from his infancy within the silent walls, and the world and that agitating factor in it, woman, are a closed book to him. Again, to intensify the situation, Brother Angelo learns on the very day on which Dolores strays into the guest-chamber of the monastery that he is the son of a Count Charles d' Apremont, colonel of the Fourth Chasseurs d'Afrique, and an Almée woman, who danced in the café of Biskra; and at the same time that he learns who his parents were he is also informed that they are both dead. The father abbot lifts the veil of the past for him. Tumult enough is thus injected into the warm, white soul whose whole existence of twenty-two years has been passed in the geranium-scented silence of the severest monastic rule known to the Church.

With unhesitating promptness, this modern Adam succumbs to the wiles of Dolores. After a few months, when she has tired of the toy she has made of him, the young monk drags himself back to the convent, his whole soul a lacerated garment of penance, and they take the stricken prodigal in, back to the silence which will never be voiceless to him again, and to whom the breath of the geraniums will be a perfume with the scent of a shattered ideal in it.

Mr. Smith has a humor not dry, not caustic; only polished and inoculated with cosmopolitanism. Different lands and human nature in its myriad phases are things he knows by heart. Never for a moment is his pen not that of the gentleman and the artist. One story is specifically humorous; another, embroidered with needle-pricks of humor. In his touch, his sentiment, his manner, he is the sophisticated club-man, who knows it all. But the artistic sense is never crippled by this embodied worldly pen. The work is clean-cut, assured, and you will never mistake him, or fail to be glad that he has written for your appreciative taste.

THE DOINGS OF THE SUBURBAN WOMAN.

THE HOUSEWIVES OF EDENRISE. By Florence Popham. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 285 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

ONCE in a while the reader of modern fiction comes across an oasis in the desert of adventure and romance—a book in which nothing very much happens and yet whose every-day affairs are presented in so amusing a fashion that they interest some of us far more than do the lovers and the beautiful heroines in the romantic novels. The latest of such books is "The Housewives of Edenrise." Edenrise is a little village not far from London, and the "housewives" are the ladies in the little society of the town. While we read the book, the doings of these ladies, their petty affairs, and the difficulties which they have with their servants become for a moment the most absorbing thing in the world. The writer has the unusual gift of making one understand and sympathize with not only the joys and sorrows of her characters, but with their little jealousies and petty annoyances. In fact, all the personages in the book are real people; when one has finished it one has lived in Edenrise, taken tea with Mrs. Peacock, and listened to the scandalized ladies as they discussed the affairs of the impossible Mrs. Greenlaw. The author, too, has resisted the temptation to burlesque the housewives. The humor with which their affairs and themselves are described is never strained or overdone. It is doubtful if many men will enjoy this book as thoroughly as its women readers. A man would have to be a very close observer of feminine nature to understand what a very close study of life this is. There is a widely spread superstition among men that a woman is mysterious, that it is impossible to comprehend her motives, and that, when estimating her character, one should reckon twice two as five. For such people these housewives would be too transparent. Suburban womanhood is here described as it is after the husband has gone to town. The different characters are very like those one would be apt to find in a suburban village. They are neither all stupid nor "catty." Some are sensible, fine, and broad-minded; they talk as women do when there are no men around, and it is this very thing that men would be very likely not to understand.

THE PASSING OF A FIGHTING BURGHER.

THREE YEARS' WAR. By Christian Rudolf De Wet. Portrait by John S. Sargent, R.A. Four Plans and a Map. Cloth, 6 x 9 in., 448 pp. Price, $2.50. Scribner's Sons.

IN the judgment of a competent military critic, this book is neither a treatise on the Boer war nor a history of it; "it does not pretend to be." It is more justly described as "a log" of the events in which De Wet was personally concerned—a chronicle of detached movements and spirited "affairs." "So far as the military history of the war goes, the book might as well have been written by a corporal." True; but such a corporal! One who, from the condition of a private burgher, was called to be commander-in-chief in less than five months; and from whom the fighting Free-Staters took their orders, from the capture of Cronje to the end of the war.

A free-footed partizan chief was this Boer farmer; a phenomenal leader of irregulars; keeping thousands of British horse racing over the Veldt in the vain hope of catching him; cutting through the British lines "with an audacity justified by his fertile resourcefulness"; a man who has mastered the Boer tricks of cover and stalking, and who "shot at a mark"; one who knew how to keep the enemy busy wondering what he would do next, and whose place in the world's story of romantic and formidable bushwhacking is found somewhere between Forrest and Mosby.

The most convincing impression of the mind and temper of De Wet that we get from these pages concerns the logical and practical direction of his criticisms and requirements. Whatever the emergency, he "means business"; in no predicament, for no strain or stress, has he any use for heroics—for "exalted sentiments," even of magnanimity or of reverence. At Paardeburg, "Our arrival on the previous day had made a way of escape for General Cronje"; but Cronje would not move. The world will honor that great general, he declares; . . . "but I believe that he ought to have sacrificed his own notions to the good of the nation; he should not have been brave at the expense of his country's independence, to which he was as fiercely attached as I." It was Cronje's conviction that he must stand or fall with his laager. He never realized that his capture would mean the death of many burghers, and that indescribable panic throughout all the laagers on the Veldt. That fatal surrender, De Wet maintains, was not only the burghers' undoing; it reenforced the enemy.

CHRISTIAN R. DE WET.
From portrait by John S. Sargent.

The fact that the Boers of the Free State fought in small detachments was, to De Wet's notion, pregnant with much vexation to the English, whose wits were troubled to invent a new vocabulary of epithet suitable to the occasion—"Rebels," "sniping-bands," "guerillas." He seems to have been always at a loss to comprehend why guerillas. But he is in a measure relieved by their withdrawal of the obnoxious fling at the peace negotiations, when they acknowledged that the Boer leaders formed a legal government. "They really did not mean to use the word at all."

To the Boers, "Majuba Day" (27th of February) was a date of ominous import. On the "Majuba Day" of 1902, Commandant Van Merwe and four hundred stout burghers fell into the hands of the enemy. On that same day—nineteen years after the great battle—befel the terrible defeat at Paardeburg, where the Boers lost General Cronje and a great force of their best fighters. And when the twenty-first anniversary was upon them, they were called upon to commemorate it in appalling losses of men and cattle captured by the enemy. Says De Wet:

"We had always been able until now to get the cattle safely away; the unevenness of the Veldt here was greatly in our favor. But this time,

we could not. How am I to explain the inexplicable? It was [illegible]—but not against England."

On the 5th of June the first commando laid down their arms near Vredefort. "The whole miserable business" came to an end on the 16th. To continue the desperate struggle was to court extermination. Already the women and children were dying by thousands. Starvation was knocking at their doors, and knocking loudly. "I have often been present," says De Wet, "at the death-bed and at the burial of those who have been nearest to my heart—father, mother, brother, friend; but the grief I felt on those occasions was not to be compared with what I now underwent at the burial of my nation."

By the light of that pathetic outburst, it is not difficult to detect the grimly bitter protest that lurks in De Wet's Dedication: "To my Fellow Subjects of the British Empire!"

HEART CHORDS ON AN IRISH HARP.

Father Tom of Connemara. By Elizabeth O'Reilly Neville. Cloth, 5½ x 7¾ in., 394 pp. Price, $1.50. Rand, McNally & Co.

MOST Americans have rather vague ideas about Ireland. Many could give no more graphic definition of it than the country which is moving to New York. But even the least interested know it as the land of such discrepant sobriquets (or are they cognate?) as the "Green Isle," and the "Isle of the Saints." The importation of verdancy to these shores is palpably evident, tho the "Saints" do not appear to make their hegira to New York in surging throngs.

This modest cluster of stories by an Irish woman is redolent of the Irish sod. Mrs. Neville selects one of the barest sections of the island as her *terrain*, and sounds the depths of the primitive Keltic nature which it produces and fosters. "The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat." The humor, bed-rock virtues, and child-like poetry of Connemara and its folk breathe with the pathos of an æolian harp from her pages. They are unaffected tales, but rich in their simplicity, and tho there is an amateurish touch at times in her style, it somehow accords beguilingly with the hearty directness of her narration.

"Connemara lies on the uttermost verge of the most western island of Europe, and is the last spot on which the sun rests before he is lost to the eyes of men," she says. It is a natural stronghold, between Killary and Galway bays on the west coast, and few tourists penetrate into its wild but beautiful fastnesses, and if the land grudgingly feeds the bodies, the souls of its simple folk have noble quality in them. We believe this because Mrs. Neville says it in a way that makes doubt base. Can such passages as this be withstood?

"Each Connemara man holds his head high, and he has reason for doing so. He may be a fisherman depending on the elements for his breakfast, or a farmer breaking his heart over a crop that would evoke a curse from a Roscommon cotter; but he comes from royal blood, and he knows it and is deeply thankful. He is brave because his ancestors were brave, he is hospitable because they were hospitable, and he is courteous because they were courteous. His dinner may consist of some potatoes and a freshly caught salmon, or potatoes and milk, or potatoes and nothing at all; but he invites you to partake of it with the dignity of a prince."

It is astonishing what a hardy race the potato and sea-air will breed. Their sterile land is clothed in wild beauty and the perfume of flowers sweetens the air. What freshness in the simple annals of these poor, as told by Mrs. Neville! Character is rich and individual, and the simple Connemara incidents are tragic, pathetic, humorous, and endearing as she weaves them into these tales. There is one story, "Vulcan and Venus," that is very strong in its granite rawness of emotion. But the vein of Irish humor predominates, the "real thing," the quick, unctuous, colored flow of retort, that playful effervescence of the fancy, stiffened by a grasp of the adversary's weak point, which, like some delicate wines, does not survive exportation from the country of its vintage.

PICTURES OF IRISH LIFE.

The Lovers of Loosalara. By Jane Barlowe. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 341 pp. Price, $1.50. David, Mead & Co.

AS a novelist Miss Barlowe is singularly lacking in what has been regarded as the great essential, that is, the ability to make a plot which moves, to tell a story which carries one along so swiftly on its current of events that it gives one an illusion of life. It may be that there will come a time when the traditional plot, the events of which are all "dovetailed" together, and which all lead up to what we call a "climax," will seem antiquated and artificial. Already there are signs of a diminishing loyalty to it. Some of our best books are mere fragments, so to speak, of life, with not any particular beginning or end. And some writers who began to write in this way have found later that the so-called plot paid, and their most dramatic work, in the conventional sense of the word, has been less vivid and less vibrant with the real drama of life than the work which had a less conventional form.

It is to be hoped that Miss Barlowe will not be one of these. In the "Founding of Fortunes," the line between the kind of work which she is best suited to do and the kind which she has labored to learn to do is well defined. All her attempts to tell a connected story have an artificial result. Nowhere does she create in her reader the desire to turn the page over quickly to see what happened next, for it really matters very little. Rather one desires to linger over the little clear-cut pictures of Irish life, the small dramatic incidents, which have no important relation to the story. Looked at from a literary point of view, as one of the literary signs of the times, an observant person can not but feel that the old species of story-telling and the new, which sacrifices form to the close observation of life, have met oddly here in this book, and somewhat to the discomfort of both.

Any one who knows Miss Barlowe's work knows how well she understands her people. No one, perhaps, has ever drawn so clearly their desperate merriment and their consoling melancholy. Her studies of Irish life are more exact and more human than Miss Wilkins's studies of New England have ever been, and better then Miss Wilkins's. She has been able to make her readers see the look of the country in which her people live.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF TOLSTOY.

Tolstoy, as Man and as Artist. With an Essay on Dostoyevski. By Dmitri Merejkowski. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 310 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IT is very difficult for us to get a just opinion of the great men of other nations. This is especially true when the great man is obscured behind a difficult language, so that his countrymen's estimates of him are inaccessible to most readers. When such an estimate is translated, it is likely to be a shock to our preconceived ideas. This is certainly the effect of the recently translated book of Dmitri Merejkowski on his distinguished countryman, Tolstoy. This writer paints Tolstoy in the light, not of a great Christian reformer who has given up the things of the world to return to a simpler and purer mode of life (the light in which the American reading public has been wont to consider him), but as a great pagan who somehow has gotten tangled up with Christian ideals which are quite foreign to his nature and in direct opposition to his acts. According to Merejkowski, Tolstoy's attempt to renounce his worldly goods has been only a pathetic failure; his attempt to lead an austere life has resulted in a life of austere but perfect luxury. Whether the reader is or is not convinced in the end, this Russian critic makes out a very telling case against the latter-day apostle. To strengthen his most vital arguments, he uses the testimony of Tolstoy's devoted brother-in-law, Bers, and that of other intimate and sympathetic family friends. Nowhere does he convey the idea that Tolstoy is consciously a fraud, but simply that he has utterly failed in living the life he aimed to live, and has merely shirked where he pretended to renounce.

DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI.

Merejkowski's opinion of Tolstoy as a writer is no less interesting and individual. He gives him, of course, a place among the highest in the Russian literary Olympus. But he admires him, not as a psychologist, but as a writer who more than any one else has understood the physical life of the people. He is the "great seer of the body," and he describes the bodies of his personages, not their souls. They all talk alike, so Merejkowski claims, and it is by some curious personal and physical trait that they become real to us, some poignant gesture that makes them live.

It seems almost a dramatic perversity that leads the Russian critic to contrast the art of Tolstoy and the art of Dostoyevski. The one sane, of splendid physical health, living an almost patriarchal life among his family; the other abnormal, irregular in every detail of his life, a wanderer on the face of the earth, an epileptic even—the two most sharply contrasted types it would be possible to find even in Russia, the land of contrasts.

The later portion of the book is devoted to contrasting the subtle, curious, and tortured art of Dostoyevski with the obvious and physical work of Tolstoy. The works of these two men complete each other, Merejkowski thinks; by their very difference they interpret each other.

The author has managed to make his book of criticism as dramatic as a romance. He has set into vivid relief two of the most interesting figures in Russian literature, and his point of view, whether or not the reader agrees with it, is intensely interesting.

With its February issue Scribner's old established literary magazine, *The Book Buyer*, changes its name to *The Lamp*.

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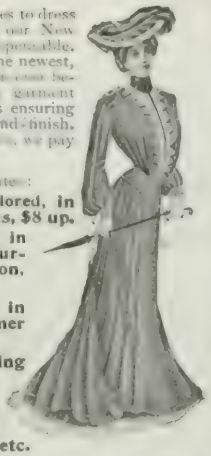

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has in receipt of the following books:

"Under the Darkness of the Night."—Ellen C. Clapsaw. (The New Publishing Company.)

"A Court of Edward VII."—Fergus Hume. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"The Life Within."—Anonymous. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.)

"The King's Language."—Frederick Manley and W. N. Hailmann. (C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston.)

"The Laurel Primer, with Suggestions to Teachers."—W. N. Hailmann. (C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston.)

"Recollections of a Long Life."—Joseph Packard. (Byron S. Adams, Washington, D. C., $——.)

"Modern Spiritualism."—Frank Podmore. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 2 vols., $5 net.)

"Experiments on Animals."—Stephen Paget. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $——.)

"The American Republic and its Government."—James Albert Woodburn. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2 net.)

"Calvert of Strathore."—Carter Goodloe. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Path of Evolution."—Henry Pemberton. (Henry Altemus Company.)

"Emblemland."—John Kendrick Bangs and Charles R. Macauley. (R. H. Russell.)

"Nuggets from a Welsh Mine."—Jenkin Lloyd Jones. (Unity Publishing Company, Chicago.)

"With the Lepers in Surinam."—Rev. Henry T. Weiss, 12 Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

"Happiness."—Essays on the meaning of life, by Carl Hilty; translated by Francis G. Peabody. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"The Meaning of Pictures."—John C. Van Dyke. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"Some By-Ways of California."—Charles F. Carter. (The Grafton Press.)

"Henry Ashton."—R. A. Dague. (Published by author at Alameda, Cal.)

"Socialism and Labor."—Rev. J. L. Spalding. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Religion, Agnosticism, and Education."—Rev. J. L. Spalding. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Aphorisms and Reflections."—Rev. J. L. Spalding. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Augustus Cæsar."—John B. Firth. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"A Harmony of the Gospels."—John A. Broadus. (A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

"The Coast of Freedom."—Adèle Marie Shaw. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Mollusks.

By HENRY JEROME STOCKARD.

Down where the bed of ocean sinks profound,
Lodged in the clefts and caverns of the deep,
Where silence and eternal darkness keep,
These dumb primordial living forms abound.
What know they of this life in the vast round
Of earth and air,—how wild the pulses leap
At love's sweet dream; what storms of sorrow sweep;
What hopes allure us, and what terrors hound?
And, scattered on these slopes and plains below
This atmospheric sea, one with the worm
And beetle for a momentary term,
What know we more of those ethereal spheres,—
What rapture may be there, what poignant woe,
What towering passions, and what high careers?

—In February *Harper's Magazine*.

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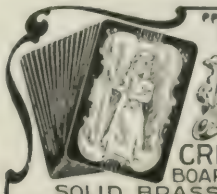

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Phœbus Apollo.

BY GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, who are shorn of contempt and pride,
Humbled and censured on a world gone wrong since the smoke on thine altars died!
Hear us, Lord of the Sunrise, and come, as of old you came;
Dawn on the doubts and darkness born of our later shame!
There are strange gods come among us, of passion, and scorn, and greed:
They are throned in our stately cities, our sons at their altars bleed.
The smoke of their thousand battles hath blinded thy children's eyes,
And our hearts are sick for a ruler that answers us not with lies,
Sick for thy light untarnished, Fruit of Latona's pain:—
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

Our eyes, of earth grown weary, through the backward ages peer
Till, wooed of our eager craving, the scene of thy birth grows clear,
And across the calm Ægean, gray-green in the early morn,
We hear the cry of the circling swans that salute the god new-born;
The challenge of mighty Python, the song of the shafts that go
Straight to the heart of the monster, sped from thy slender bow.
Again through the vale of Tempe a magical music rings,
The song of the marching Muses, the ripple of fingered strings;
But this is our dreaming only: we wait for a stronger strain:—
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

There are some among us, Diviner, who know not thy way and will,
Some of thy rebel children who bow to the strange gods still,
Some that dream of oppression, and many that dream of gold,
Whose ears are deaf to the music that gladden the world of old;
But we, the few and the faithful, we are weary of wars unjust.
There is left no god of our thousand gods that we love, believe, or trust;
In our courts is justice scoffed at, in our senates gold has sway,
And the deeds of our priests and preachers make mock of the words they say.
Cardinals, kings, and captains, there is left none fit to reign:
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

We have hearkened to creeds unnumbered, we have given them trial and test,
And the creed of thy Delphic temple of them all is still the best!
The clean-limbed blithe disciples, slender, and strong, and young,

Charlotte Brontë
George Eliot
Jane Austen

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Thine own majestic presence pursuing the triumph of dawn
In thy chariot eastward blazing, by thy stately steeds drawn
The spell of thy liquid music, heard once in the speeding year:—
These are the things, Great Archer, that we long to see and hear!
For beside thy creed unblemished all others are stale and vain:
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

Monarch of light and laughter, love, and trust, and truth,
God of all inspiration, King of eternal youth,
Whose words are fitted to music as jewels are set in gold,
There is need of thy splendid worship in a world grown grim and old!
We have drunk the wine of the ages, we are come to the dregs and lees,
And the shrines are all unworthy where we bend reluctant knees:
The brand of the beast is on us, we grovel and grope and err.
Wake, Great God of the morning! The moment has come to stir!
The stars of our night of evil on a wan horizon wane:—
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

—In February *Scribner's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Collier Always "Touches Wood."—The superstition of actors is so well known that sometimes even a single habit is construed into being an omen for good-luck or fortune. William Collier, says the New York *Evening Telegram*, will never enter or leave a room or go on or off the stage without touching a piece of wood.

This is particularly noticeable in his stage entrances. Mr. Collier stands in the wings at Weber & Fields' Music-Hall waiting his cue, and when it arrives he reaches out to the frame of the nearest scene, passes the tips of his fingers over the surface of the wood, and walks before the audience.

Once, in the excitement of a first performance, he made a few steps toward the footlights when he remembered that his wood-touching had been neglected, While the audience was still applauding him, he backed a few steps, bowing modestly, and in the most careless fashion reached out his left hand and touched the edge of the scene-frame. Then he went on with his lines.

This hobby was noticed by Charles Bigelow, who was standing beside him in the wings.

"Do you always touch wood before you go on?" asked the scanty-haired comedian.

"Sure," replied Mr. Collier, as he gently stroked Mr. Bigelow's head before making his entrance.

And Mr. Bigelow thought hard for a time.

——

Horace Greeley's Broken Heart.—Senator Depew introduced an account of the disastrous close of Horace Greeley's life into his eulogy of the late Representative Amos Cummings, of New York, in the Senate recently. He said:

"I have seen many a death-bed in my life; I have seen life go out under conditions that were sad or sweet, hopeful or despairing. I never but once

A Successful Concern

For a long time LITERARY DIGEST readers have been addressed on various phases of the real-estate proposition by Messrs. Wood, Harmon & Co., and in this week's issue another of their announcements will be found.

It will perhaps be interesting to know that out of the thousands of readers of this periodical who have become patrons of Wood, Harmon & Co., no case of complaint or of dissatisfaction has arisen.

This is certainly remarkable, and it is no less creditable. Their offers have always contained a clause offering in good faith to make good every promise, and an honest adherence to this offer has resulted in a measure of success not often attained.

THE PUBLISHERS believe that in the publication of "Modern Eloquence" they are adding something of value to the world's literature—a work that traverses entirely new fields. For the first time, the best After Dinner Speeches, Lectures, Addresses and Anecdotes of the most brilliant men of the present generation (the past fifty years) have been gathered together.

A work on oratory has meant, heretofore, a musty collection of time-worn speeches, some of them good, but all of them to be found in divers similar collections. The present Library is as different from these as its distinguished Editor-in-Chief was different from other men. Former Speaker Thomas B. Reed, with the assistance of an able staff, succeeded in compiling a work on new and original lines—a work eminently needful to every library, public or private—as the most cursory examination of its purpose and scope will testify.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

THE purpose underlying the Library of Modern Eloquence was to collect and publish in permanent form the best spoken thought of recent times; but nothing has been included save what is replete with genuine literary value and undoubted popular interest. No excerpts or mutilated portions of speeches have been admitted. Texts have been given in full, since incomplete readings work an injustice to both author and reader.

This work is without a precedent. It has neither predecessor nor competitor. It is sole occupant of a new field. Although the speeches are not all new in themselves, yet, as here given to the public, they are literally treasure-trove. They constitute an important body of Nineteenth Century literature, heretofore inaccessible and hidden in widely separated places.

No experiments have been tried. Whatever is included is of proved value and interest. Speeches which have been flashed across a continent; lectures which have been repeated with ever-renewed fervor; addresses which have brought fame to the speaker and have marked an epoch in history—these have been collected for the first time after months of laborious effort.

Appended to this collection and reenforcing its purpose to entertain, will be found a series of witticisms, anecdotes and eloquent sayings, making the work in effect a cyclopedia of later oratory.

After-Dinner Speeches—Vols. I, II and III

MANY of the brightest, wittiest, wisest sayings of our time have been engendered amid the incense of fragrant Havanas and the aroma of cafe noir. There is something particularly inspiring in a group of congenial men who are in the best of humor from having just dined, and who settle back comfortably in their chairs to listen to some ethical, scientific, literary, or, perhaps, satirical discourse from a speaker of national repute.

Such a speaker must be entertaining. The nature of the occasion demands that quality. He must be brief and to the point. While his speech may have the bright ring of an impromptu effort, the best examples are rarely haphazard. It has been remarked that Emerson put into an after-dinner speech the best philosophy of a long essay. Joseph H. Choate, Mark Twain, Chauncey M. Depew, and Charles Dickens have established international reputations in this special field.

Lectures—Vols. IV, V and VI

A LECTURE is kneaded, twisted, and revamped by frequent repetition till it becomes a model of eloquence. Many of the noblest flights of oratory must be credited to the lecturers of this and other countries. Their subjects have cost them weeks and months in the preparation; they have been tried by the fire of public ordeal.

In a book, the public will endure, though not graciously, a mass of truthful, even though unenlivened, sentiment. In a lecture, brightness is the saving grace. Should a man produce a great lecture he has, of sheer necessity, created literature worthy to endure.

Famous Addresses—Vols. VII, VIII and IX

THIS department includes Literary, Scientific, and Commemorative Addresses and Eulogies. The authors represented are renowned orators, men whose authority to treat of their subjects is as unquestioned as is their power to speak with ability.

The editorial committee have aimed to give only those speeches that would "read well"—that would be attractive from both charm of style and force of thought. Comparatively recent as is the history of America, its literature is already teeming with noteworthy examples. The patriotic American as well as the litterateur will be inspired by and delighted with these "Occasional Addresses."

Anecdotes—Vol. X

FOR the man desirous of becoming a public speaker, or for him who is called upon at short notice to respond to a toast, "Modern Eloquence" will prove an ever-present helper. To such persons the last section will especially commend itself; it includes several hundred pages of anecdotes, reminiscences, and repartee. A well-timed story is often the salvation of a speech; and here such stories may be found in the widest possible variety—and of the highest possible quality.

The Indices

The indices are complete and thorough, furnishing instant reference to every topic, both general and specific, in the entire work.

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To JOHN D. MORRIS AND COMPANY
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saw a man die of a broken heart, and never do I wish to see such a tragedy again.

"I made a speech with Mr. Greeley in his presidential campaign, just before its close. We spoke from the same platform, and both of us knew that he was to be beaten. We went back to his home, and he was jeered upon the train and at the depôt when he arrived. We went into his study, which was littered with those famous caricatures of Nast, representing him as the embodiment of all that was evil or vile in expression or practise in life. Mr. Greeley glanced them over for a moment, and then said:

"'My life is a failure. I never have sought to accumulate a fortune. I never have cared for fame, but I did want to leave a monument of what I had done for my fellow men, in lifting them up and in doing away with the curse of slavery and the curse of rum; but here I am, at the close of this campaign, so represented to my countrymen that the slave will always look upon me as having been one of his owners, and reform will look upon me as a fraud.'

"Then, his head falling upon his desk, he broke into uncontrollable sobs. I sent for his family. The brain that had done such splendid work snapped. The next morning he was taken to an asylum, where he died. His heart literally broke."

Secretary Shaw as Sherlock Holmes.—When Secretary Shaw came out of the White House recently, says the New York *Times*, he missed his hat. Looking around he found a hat that closely resembled his own. It bore the initials "T. C. P." in gilt letters:

"Here," said Mr. Shaw to the bystanders, "is where I display the talents of Sherlock Holmes. Discovering the initials 'T. C. P.' in this hat, I seek for a man with those initials who has been at the White House to-day. There is only one such man, and his name is Thomas C. Platt. That does not prove that the owner of these initials has taken my hat, but when we ascertain that Mr. Platt is not now at the White House, the conclusion is irresistible that he has gone away wearing a hat. Since this hat is here and mine is not, it is obvious that he has taken my hat. Is the demonstration clear?"

Amid the admiring comments of the spectators Mr. Shaw put on Senator Platt's hat, walked over to the Treasury Department, and rang up the Senator on the telephone. Mr. Platt confessed that he was the man who purloined the Secretary's hat.

"This looks to me like a Wall Street game," said Mr. Shaw. "I may have the best end of the deal, but I don't believe it. You have been accused of making trades, but I did not think you would work them off on your friends."

"I think it's a flim-flam game," responded Mr. Platt. "I didn't suppose you would have the nerve to do a thing like that almost under the eyes of the President. But for the Nelson amendment, providing for publicity for all suspicious enterprises, I suppose I would never have gotten that superior hat of mine back. I suspect that the newspaper men at the White House threatened to expose you if you did not make restitution."

Later in the day they exchanged hats.

Edison's Way of Working.—Thomas A. Edison is said never to read a book, outside of his technical reading, unless it is mentioned to him by his wife or some friend. Then he sits down and reads until he has finished it. One evening, says the New York *Times*, he happened to be unusually engrossed with some "problems," and was nervously pacing up and down his library.

To divert his thoughts his wife came in and picked up the first book she saw. It happened to be "The Count of Monte Cristo."

"Have you ever read this story?" said Mrs. Edison to her husband.

He stopped and looked at the title.

"No, I never have. Is it good?"

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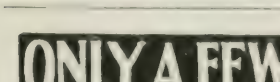

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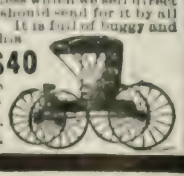

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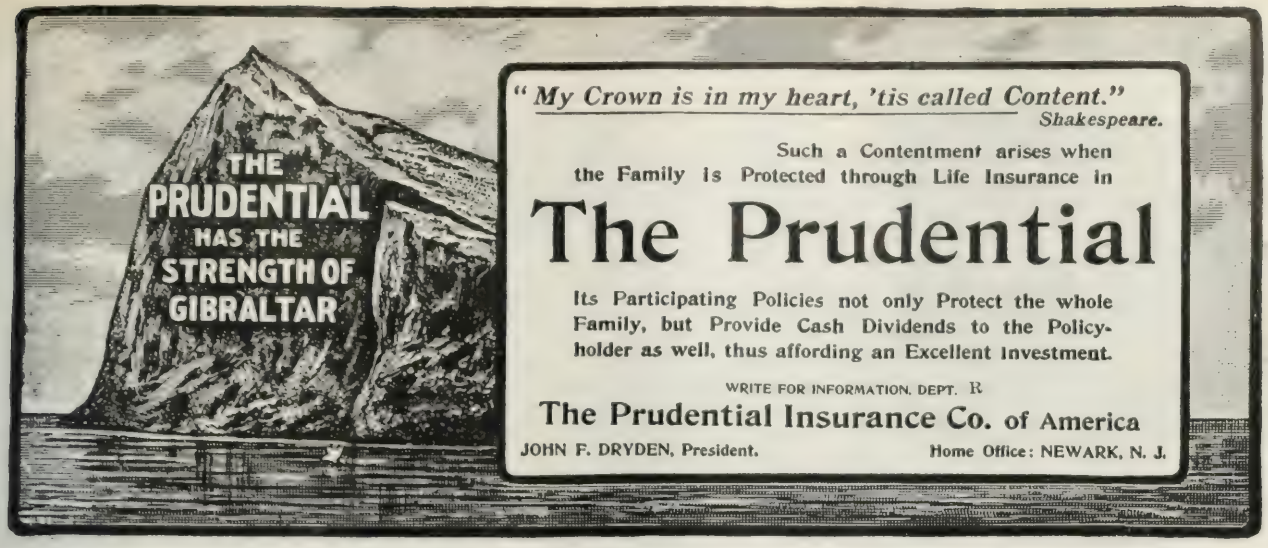

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Mrs. Edison assured him that it was.

"All right. I guess I'll read it now," and within two minutes the "problem" whatever it was, had been forgotten, and he was absorbed in Dumas's great story. As he finished the book he noticed the light of day peeping in, and on looking at his watch found it was five o'clock in the morning.

No sooner had he laid down the book than the forgotten "problem" jumped into his mind, and, putting on his hat, he went to his laboratory and worked unceasingly, without food or sleep, for thirty-six hours.

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Half a block, half a block,
Half a block onward,
All in their 'motobiles
Rode the Four Hundred.
"*Forward!*" the owners shout,
"*Racing-car! Runabout!*"
Into Fifth Avenue
Rode the Four Hundred.

"*Forward!*" the owners said,
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho the chauffeurs knew
Some one had blundered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to kill or die.
Into Fifth Avenue
Rode the Four Hundred.

Tunnels to right of them,
Tunnels to left of them,
Subways beneath them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Stormed at with shout and yell,
Boldly they rode and well.
Into Fifth Avenue,
While rang the chauffeur's bell,
Rode the Four Hundred.

Flashed all their goggles bare,
Flashed as they cleft the air,
Smashing the people there,
Charging the people, while
All the town wondered.
Plunged in the gasolene smoke,
Right down the street they broke;
Copper and pedestrian
Reel'd from their lightning-stroke
Shatter'd and sunder'd.
Then they rode back again,
Rode the Four Hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the town wondered.
Proud of the charge they made,
Proud of themselves, they said,
Were the Four Hundred.

—J. C. D. in *Life*.

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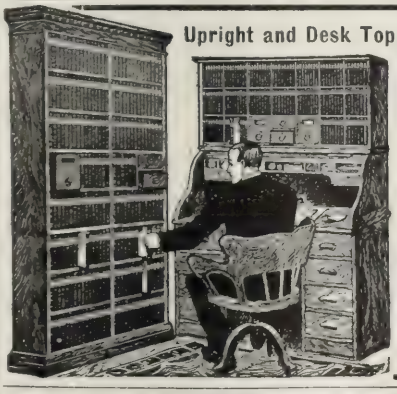

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"Nane better, sir, nane better," was the encouraging reply.

"I have been recommended, you know, by the doctor to settle in a place where the south wind blows. Does it blow much here?"

"Toots, ay!" was the reply; "it's aye the south wind that blaws here."

"Then how does it happen that it is blowing from the north at the present time?" said the tourist.

"Oh, that's easily accounted for, sir," was the reply. "It's the south wind, a' the same, sir, jist on its road back again."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

The New Cellar Door.—In the slums of Manchester a rent collector had great difficulty in getting the rent from one Pat Maginnis. On being applied to for a couple of weeks' rent he said he would pay it if the landlord would put in a new cellar door. This was done, and the collector called for the money. Maginnis was out, but his eldest son paid the money that was due.

"Glad you have it ready for once," said the man.

"Yes, sir," the boy replied; "but it has been an awful trouble. We had to sell some of the furniture."

"Oh?" said he, pocketing the rent. "I didn't know you had any."

"Yes," continued the lad; "father sold the new cellar door to get it."—*Tit-Bits.*

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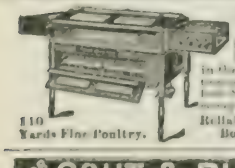

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Coming Events.

March 5-7.—Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Houston, Texas.

March 10.—Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, at Altoona, Pa.

March 19-25.—National American Woman's Suffrage Convention, at New Orleans.

March 24-26.—American Rose Society Exhibition, at Philadelphia.

March 27.—Intercollegiate Gymnastic Contest, at New York.

March 30-31.—Dog Show at St. Louis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 16.—Captured Venezuelan sailing-vessels are turned over to the United States vice-consul at Puerto Cabello.

The Venezuelan Supreme Court awards an American claimant $700,000 damages against Venezuela for annulment of a concession.

February 20.—The Venezuelan press protest against the delay of Germany and Great Britain in restoring captured ships to Venezuela.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 16.—A blue book on the Venezuelan affair is issued in London.

The Dominican Government is informed that

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the American claims must be settled without waiting for a commission to negotiate.

President Palma, of Cuba, signs the naval coaling-stations agreement with the United States.

February 17.—Parliament receives the King in his speech makes reference to Venezuelan, Turkish, and Alaskan questions.

February 18.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, on arriving at Cape Town, admits that he is less hopeful of good results from his visit.

February 19.—A joint note of the Powers, in regard to reforms in Macedonia, is handed to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to be delivered to the Porte.

Diplomatic relations between Germany and Venezuela are resumed.

Andrew Carnegie is reported as negotiating for a site for a "Palace of Peace" at The Hague.

February 20.—The completion of Leo XIII.'s twenty-fifth year as Pope is celebrated at Rome.

A letter is made public which is said to satisfy German churchmen as to the orthodoxy of Emperor William.

The Mexican Monetary Conference meets in Mexico City.

February 21.—Railroad workmen in Holland decide on a general strike as a protest against a proposed bill to prevent strikes.

Canada, it is said, has protested against the appointment of Senators Lodge and Turner on the Alaska Commission.

February 22.—Korea rejects the Russian demand for a railway concession.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 16.—*Senate:* The Philippine Currency and the Indian Appropriation bills are passed. The nomination of George B. Cortelyou to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor is confirmed.

House: The Senate bill to amend the Railroad Safety Appliance law is passed.

February 17.—*Senate:* The Statehood bill is discussed and the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill is adopted.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 18.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against the Panama Canal treaty.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is sent back to conference, and consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill is continued.

February 19.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is discussed in the day and night session, the opposition being led by Senators Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Morgan, of Alabama.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is passed with an amendment.

February 20.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is discussed.

House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill is passed and the Fowler Currency bill is considered. Conference reports on the bill for the protection of Presidents and the Legislative Appropriation bill are adopted.

February 21.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal Treaty is discussed.

House: Consideration of the Fowler Currency bill is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 16.—The President appoints George B. Cortelyou Secretary of Commerce and Labor and James R. Garfield commissioner of corporations in the new department.

February 17.—A protocol providing that claims of citizens of the United States shall be settled by a commission at Caracas is signed in Washington.

The President names the American members of the Alaskan boundary commission.

February 18.—Mr. Bowen, it is said, will not be allowed to represent Venezuela before The

"Prudential Promptness."

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has paid all the policies carried by that Company on the lives of those persons killed in the New Jersey Central Railroad disaster near Westfield on January 27th.

Of the twenty-four persons killed, six had policies in The Prudential, and that Company, immediately upon learning of the accident, notified its representatives located at Plainfield to hasten in every way possible the filing of proofs of death at the Home Office of the Company in Newark, in order to expedite the payment of the insurance money to the afflicted families.

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Lubrication is automatic; there being no oil cups or gauges to call the operator's attention from the road ahead. Transmission gears are secured within a dust-proof case and run in an oil bath. The motor, differential, water-pump, etc., are similarly encased and protected. Price of WINTON TOURING CAR, complete with two full brass side lamps, detachable tonneau, etc., $2,500.

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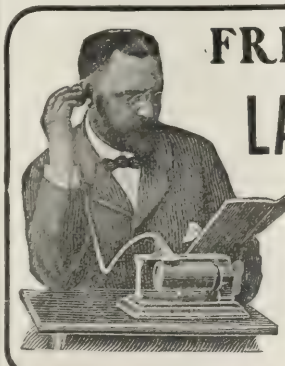

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Hague Tribunal unless he resigns his post at Caracas.

Mr. [illegible] takes the oath of office as Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Justice Shiras resigns from the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, grants an injunction against the packers in the beef trust case.

Colonel Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, resigns.

February 19.—The Coal Strike Commission meets in Washington to begin the preparation of its report.

February 20.—The President signs the Elkins Anti-Rebate bill.

February 21.—President Roosevelt, in an address at the corner-stone laying of the new Army War College in Washington, says that the nation must be well armed to fulfil her mission as a world power.

February 22.—Washington's Birthday is generally observed.

The report of the Navy Department to the President regarding the delays in completing battle-ships is made public.

Senator Quay agrees to accept the Spooner compromise Statehood bill, provided the Democrats are satisfied.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 22.—*Philippines:* The Ladrones, under General San Miguel, have become very active in the vicinity of Manila.

CHESS.

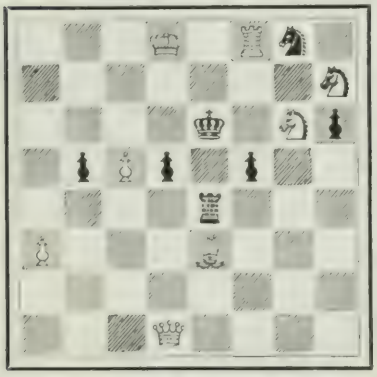
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 813.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By MURRAY MARBLE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 K r R s 1 ; 7 S ; 4 k 1 S p ; 1 p P p 1 r p 2 ; 4 r 3 ; P 3 B 1 ; 8 ; 3 Q 4.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 814.

By KARL BEHTING.

Black—Eight Pieces.

White—Eight Pieces.

4 s 2 K ; 8 ; 6 R Q ; 4 k S p 1 ; 5 R 2 ; 5 B 1 s ; 1 p P P 1 p 1 r p ; b 7.

White mates in three moves.

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MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
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January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 807. R (K 3)—Kt 3.

No. 808.

Q—Kt 8 / K—B 5	2. Kt—R 5 ch / K x P	Q—K 6, mate
..... / Kt—B 5	2. ..... / K—K 4	Q—K 8, mate
..... / Kt—B 5	2. Q—Q Kt 8 ch / Kt—Q 3	Q x Kt, mate
..... / Kt x P	2. ..... / K—K 3 / Kt x P ch	Q—K 8, mate
..... / Kt x P	2. ..... / K x Kt	P—Kt 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D. D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

807: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans.

808: Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.

Comments (807): "Ranks highly in its class for ingenious originality. A fine problem in all respects"—H. W. B.; "A good key, but lacks variety"—J. G. L.; "Beautiful"—R. G. E.; "Neat, if not over-original"—F. G.

808: "Easy, but very ingenious"—M. W. H.; "Light for a first-prizer"—G. D.; "Not great or difficult. A model of economy and accuracy"—F. S. F.; "Has few real prize-qualities"—H. W. B.; "Worthy of admission to your late Tourney"—C. N. F.; "A lovely little gem; charming in setting and play" F. G.

In addition to those reported, W. T. St. A. and W. G. H. got 709-806 with the exception of 802, 803; R. G. E., 803-806; C. M. F., 803, 805; W. G. H.

Erratum: In solution of Problem (February 21) read No. 805 and No. 806, instead of 806 and 807.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

By losing his game with Marshall, and "drawing" with Tarrasch, Pillsbury is in second place. The score at time of going to press:

	Won.	Lost		Won.	Lost
Teichmann	7	2	Mason	5½	4½
Pillsbury	7	2	Taubenhaus	4½	5½
Marco	6	3	Wolf	4½	5½
Mieses	6	4	Albin	2½	5½
Schlechter	6	4	Marshall	2½	6½
Tarrasch	6	4	Leggio	2½	6½
Maroczy	5½	4½	Moreau	0	10

Pillsbury's Latest.

In Moscow, recently, Mr. Pillsbury played *sans voir* twenty-two games simultaneously, losing only two games. Here is a specimen of his wonderful play.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	KASPARO-WITSCH. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	KASPARO-WITSCH. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 4
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	16	Q—Kt 3	Q—Q 3
3	B—B 4	Kt—B 3	17	Kt—K 4	Q—K 3
4	P—Q 4	P x P	18	K-Kt sq(e)	Kt—Q 6
5	Castles	B—B 4 (a)	19	R—K 3	P—K B 4
6	P—K 5	P—Q 4	20	Kt—B 5	Q—Kt 3
7	P x Kt	P x B	21	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
8	R—K sq ch	K—B sq (b)	22	Q—K 5	P—K B 3
9	B—Kt 5	P x P	23	Q—K 7	P—B 2
10	B—R 6 ch	K—Kt sq	24	K-K sq (f)	P—B 5
11	Kt x P	B x Kt (c)	25	B x P	R-K B sq (g)
12	P—Q B 3	B x P ch (d)	26	R-Kt 3 ch	B—Kt 3
13	K x B	B—B 4	27	B—R 6 wins (h)	
14	Q—B 3	B—Kt 3			

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American.

(a) This is now the usual order of moves through which the Max Lange attack is reached.

(b) B—K 3 is best.

(c) If Kt takes White moves P—Q B 3.

(d) B—K 4 is answered by Q x Q ch and P—K B 4.

(e) A necessary King move, as Black menaced Kt—Kt 5 ch.

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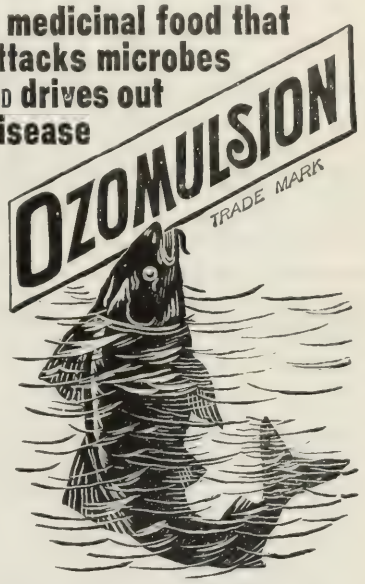

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102 West 89th Street,
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Particularly in one case of incipient consumption. This patient came to my office in November, 1902. He was emaciated, had a constant cough, with night sweats, and all the symptoms of Phthisis Pulmonalis. A microscopical examination of the sputum showed the characteristic tubercle-bacilli.

I prescribed Ozomulsion, telling the patient when I did so, that I thought I could not help him any. Much to my surprise, the first bottle was of marked benefit to him. He has taken in all six bottles and has gained ten pounds. His cough is very slight and he feels so much better that he has gone back to his work as salesman.

I can endorse your Ozomulsion in every way. I have prescribed it in many cases of Bronchitis and in wasting diseases, where a real food was needed. One thing that impressed me was the fact that Ozomulsion did not interfere with digestion, as so many preparations of Cod Liver Oil do.

Yours truly,
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[illegible] is long on lumber throughout, but a cramped position gives him the death.

The Princely Expert.

Prince Isidor, of Wingrella, is one of the most [illegible] in the world. The following game is one of a series played [illegible] Russia:

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 P—K B 5	B—K B 7
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 P—Q Kt 4	P—K Kt 3 ch
3 P—Q 4	P x P	15 Kt x P	P x Kt ch
4 B—Q B 4	B—Q B 4	16 K—Kt sq	Kt x P!
5 P—Q B 3	P—Q 3	17 P x B	Q x P
6 P x P	P—Q Kt 3	18 Q—K 2	Kt—K R 5
7 Castles	Kt—K B 3	19 P—K B 4	R x P
8 P—Q 5	Kt—K 2	20 Kt—K B 3	Kt x Kt ch
9 Kt—Q B 3	Castles	21 R x Kt	R x R
10 P—K R 3	Kt—K Kt 3	22 Q x R	Q—K R 7 ch
11 K—R 2	Kt—K R 4	23 K—B sq	P—K Kt 7 ch!
12 Q—Q 3	P—K B 4	24 Q x P	R—K B sq ch
13 Kt—Q 2	P—K B 5!	25 Resigns.	
14 Kt—K 2	Q—K R 5		

International Tournaments.

Year.	Place.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.
1895	Hastings	Pillsbury	16½	4½
1895	St. Petersburg	Lasker	11½	6½
1896	Nuremberg	Lasker	13½	4½
1896	Budapest	Ismigorin	8½	4½
1897	Berlin	Charousek	14½	4½
1898	Vienna	Tarrasch	28½	8½
1898	Cologne	Burn	11½	4½
1899	London	Lasker	22½	4½
1900	Paris	Lasker	14½	1½
1900	Munich	Pillsbury, Schlechter	12	3
1901	Monte Carlo	Janowski	10¼	2¾
1902	Monte Carlo	Marocsy	14¾	4¼
1902	Hanover	Janowski	13½	5½

Pillsbury played in ten of these Tournaments. The following table gives a summary of his standing:

Year.	Place.	Rank	Played.	Won.	Lost.
1895	Hastings	1	21	16½	4½
1895	St. Petersburg	3	18	8	1
1896	Nuremberg	3	17	12	8
1896	Budapest	3	12	8½	4½
1898	Vienna	2	37	28½	8½
1898	London	1	27	18	9
1900	Paris	2	16	12½	3½
1900	Munich	1	15	12	3
1902	Monte Carlo	2	19	14½	4½
1902	Hanover	2	17	12	5

Answers to Correspondents.

J. R. B. Ruy Lopez is pronounced Rū'i Lō'pes.

F. O. F.—(1) Whether or not there is a player living the equal of Paul Morphy, is an open question, concerning which there are diverse opinions. Morphy was the greatest of his time; Lasker and Pillsbury are the greatest now.

(2) Pillsbury and Lasker have never played a series of match games.

G. O. M.—The game beginning with Black's first move P—K 3 is called the "French Defense" because it was favored by Labourdonnais, the great French Master. Staunton never liked the "French," and called it a "King's Pawn one sneak." Lasker gives an analysis of it in his "Common Sense in Chess," and says: "This defense had for a long time the reputation of leading to a dull kind of game. In later years it has been found that it gives opportunities for a great many violent attacks of a character which it is difficult to obtain in any other opening."

W. R.—Your questions are answered, and other information given, in our little book "First Lessons in Chess."

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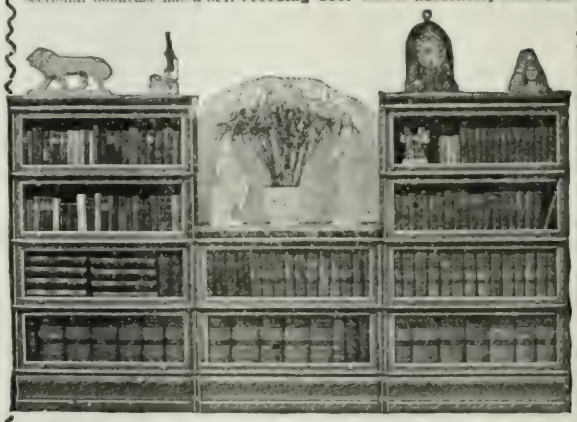

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOLDING UP THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

SCENES enacted in the two houses of Congress during the closing weeks of the session have elicited from the American press many comments in disapproval of the methods of procedure in national legislation. The House of Representatives adopted rules that "sent the bills through the House as if they were greased," according to a Washington correspondent, and gave the minority about as much direct influence on legislation as if they had not been present. Only one roll-call was permitted on any measure received from the Senate, and motions for recess were given precedence over motions to adjourn. At the other end of the Capitol a situation in striking contrast existed. Two Senators, Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, practically monopolized the time for several weeks to such an extent that there was virtually no opportunity for discussing important bills, and hardly time for passing them. Senator Quay's purpose was to force the "omnibus" Statehood bill through the Senate by blockading all other legislation until that bill was passed. Senator Morgan's purpose was to "explain his objections" to the Panama Canal treaty. It has been freely charged, both in the press and on the floor of the Senate, that Senator Morgan, who is the chief advocate of the Nicaragua route, was trying to kill the Panama treaty; but as he has denied the charge with great vehemence and indignation, the only other explanation left is that his objections were so many and weighty that several weeks were necessary for their proper elucidation.

The newspapers have shown more patience with Senator Morgan than with Senator Quay. The Washington *Times* says, in a representative comment:

"This obstruction of legislation is the work of one man, Senator Quay. It is true that, on this occasion, Senator Morgan divided the responsibility with him. But Senator Morgan is a sincere opponent of the Panama canal. He had a clear right to make a final presentation of his arguments against that route and in favor of the Nicaragua project.

"No one wanted to abridge his right. He might be tedious, but he was sincere. The Senate was prepared to listen to him at whatever length he might find it convenient to speak, and then to proceed to a vote.

"But with Senator Quay the case was different. His is a rule-or-ruin policy. To promote projects of his own, and to force the Senate to vote on the omnibus bill, he has not hesitated to hold up all important legislation for weeks. He has loaded his bill on half a dozen appropriation bills, and is willing to cut off the supplies of the departments rather than lose his scheme."

Mr. Quay's tactics are "vicious," says the Baltimore *American;* and the Pittsburg *Gazette* calls them "odious" and "revolutionary." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* characterizes the situation as "amazing," and goes on to say:

"The Senate has lately more than ever been arrogating to itself a supremacy over the coordinate branches of the Government. Yet almost simultaneously with his pretension it exhibits a spectacle of utter futility due to its own faults. Its members have admitted that its acts are subject to the prohibition of selfish cliques, and it approaches the close of the season with a confessed inability to pass measure of which nine-tenths of its members approve. Could there be a more humiliating demonstration that the Senate needs to reform its procedure, as well as that the people should reform its membership?"

Many other papers are also urging a reform in the method of electing Senators. Says the Buffalo *News:*

"The truth is that the Senate has become the nearest approach to an illustration of what is meant by anarchy that this country affords. This is due to the doctrine of the courtesy of the Senate, now employed after the fashion of the highwayman whenever it suits any man of any school of politics to employ the deadly weapon on a helpless mass of victims. The cry is rising all over the land that the Senate must do business or suffer reform. The House does not stand on its dignity and rights with half enough insistence, and thus the Senate has a clear field to hold up everything in the way of legislation until it can fix things to suit the individuals who compose it. It is vain to blame Morgan or Quay or any other Senator for this state of things. It is the fault of the majority for clinging to rules that are obsolete, and for making specious answer to demands that issues be settled by vote before the country gets unsettled about the Senate itself."

The President tried to break this blockade, the Washington correspondents report, by warning the party leaders in the Senate that if the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties were not acted upon by March 4, he would call the Senate in extra session to act upon them, and on Monday last he issued the call. Some papers regard this interference as worse than the blockade. The Kansas City *Journal*, for instance, says:

"This is clearly an attempt to influence legislation by the executive department, and to that extent is a usurpation of the prerogatives of the law-making department. The President's duty to convene Congress in special session is limited to occasions when something arises during a recess of Congress that necessitates quicker action than could be had by waiting until the next regular session. The framers of the Government never contemplated that the Executive should say to a sitting Congress, 'Pass this measure, or I will straightway call another session.' It was never intended that the President should hold a special session as a club over the head of a regular session, to drive it to do his wishes.

"Probably no harm has ever come to the country from this practise; it has been used thus far only to promote needed legislation. But nevertheless it is a usurpation by one branch of the Government of the prerogatives of another branch, and it might easily be carried to harmful extremes or used for unwise purposes."

"I DID IT, DAD, WITH MY LITTLE HATCHET."
—*The New York World.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES

GROWING POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT OVER COMMERCE.

A PROMINENT Democrat in Washington was quoted by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* the other day as saying that the present Administration is being equipped with weapons against combined capital more keen and far-reaching than any with which the Democratic party, in its wildest days of radicalism, had ever dreamed of arming William J. Bryan. This declaration was prompted by the Supreme Court decision on Monday of last week that Congress can prohibit interstate commerce in lottery tickets. If Congress can stop interstate commerce in lottery tickets, most of our daily papers argue, it can stop interstate commerce in trust-made goods; in short, as the New York *Tribune* declares, the Supreme Court ruling "opens the door wide for the most drastic sort of anti-trust legislation which Attorney-General Knox and Mr. Littlefield have been denounced for proposing." A decision that is even suspected of opening a door to such interesting possibilities prompts one to turn to the New York *Sun*, to see how it takes such startling news. *The Sun* finds the case little short of alarming. It sees in the future the possibility of "a law prohibiting any person from crossing the line between one State and another," "a law closing to traffic every ferry line across the lower Hudson and across the Delaware at Philadelphia," or "a law prohibiting for supposed sanitary, moral, or sociological reasons all communication of any kind, whether by personal visit, messenger, letter, telegraphic despatch or telephone, between the citizens of one State and those of another; this under the plenary power of Congress over interstate commerce, which the majority opinion defines as embracing 'navigation, intercourse, communication, traffic, the transit of persons, and the transmission of messages by telegraph.'"

Any such startling possibilities, of course, are matters of inference. Mr. Justice Harlan, who read the majority opinion, concurred in by Justices Brown, White, McKenna, and Holmes, was careful to distinctly disavow any intention to rule on the power of Congress over other articles of commerce. He said:

"The whole subject is too important, and the questions suggested by its consideration are too difficult of solution to justify any attempt to lay down a rule for determining in advance the validity of every statute that may be enacted under the commerce clause. We decide nothing more in the present case than that lottery tickets are subjects of traffic among those who choose to sell or buy them; that the carriage of such tickets by independent carriers from one State to another is therefore interstate commerce; that under its power to regulate commerce among the several States Congress—subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the exercise of the powers granted—has plenary authority over such commerce, and may prohibit the carriage of such tickets from State to State: that legislation to that end and of that character is not inconsistent with any limitation or restriction imposed upon the exercise of the powers granted to Congress."

Chief Justice Fuller, who read the dissenting opinion (concurred in by Justices Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham), said, in part:

"Does the grant to Congress of the power to regulate interstate

SENATE: "I thought I heard some one calling."
The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OF STATESMEN

commerce impart the absolute power to prohibit it? It was said in Gibbons vs. Ogden that the right of intercourse between State and State was derived from 'those laws whose authority is acknowledged by civilized man throughout the world,' but under the articles of confederation the States might have interdicted interstate trade, yet when they surrendered the power to deal with commerce as between themselves to the general Government it was undoubtedly in order to form a more perfect union by freeing such commerce from State discrimination and not to transfer the power of restriction.

"It will not do to say—a suggestion which has heretofore been made in this case—that State laws have been found to be ineffective for the suppression of lotteries, and therefore Congress should interfere. The scope of the commerce clause of the Constitution can not be enlarged because of present views of public interest. . . . . .

"The power to prohibit the transportation of diseased animals and infected goods over railroads or on steamboats is an entirely different thing, for they would be in themselves injurious to the transaction of interstate commerce, and, moreover, are essentially commercial in their nature. And the exclusion of diseased persons rests on different ground, for nobody would pretend that persons could be kept off the trains because they were going from one State to another to engage in the lottery business. However enticing that business may be, we do not understand these pieces of paper themselves can communicate bad principles by contact.

"I regard this decision as inconsistent with the views of the framers of the Constitution and of Marshall, its great expounder. Our form of government may remain notwithstanding legislation

or decision, but, as long observed, it is with Government as with religion, the form may survive the substance of the faith."

The Baltimore *News* believes that the court has made a mistake. It says:

"Congress clearly has power to regulate commerce, but regulate does not mean prohibit, and not even a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States can make it mean prohibit. The trouble with decisions of this sort, which do violence to language and common sense in interpreting words which are well understood, is that they make precedents which return to plague us and are sooner or later twisted to our harm. Everybody is glad to see the lottery get its *coup de grace*, but it would have been infinitely better if it could have been done without subterfuge and the putting of such a grotesque twist on the seemingly plain phrase 'to regulate commerce among the several States.'"

Most of the press, however, will not be sorry if it proves true that Congress can lay a restraining hand on the operations of the trusts. To assume that Congress "will ever do more than exercise wisely and well the prohibitory functions vested in it," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is to assume that Congress will abuse its privileges to an extent that would make the Union a farce and reduce the separate commonwealths to a condition of absolute dependence upon the whims and wishes of the federal legislature." And the New York *Mail and Express* says, with equal approval:

"Unless it is wrong for the nation to move forward on the path of progress and destiny, this decision is right. Unless it is wrong for a Government to be competent to do the things necessary for the peace, the safety, the prosperity of its citizens, this judgment is right. Its wisdom is not qualified nor its rectitude impeached by the fact that it is a close decision—that four of the ablest men on the Supreme bench dissent from a judgment pronounced by five. It is no new thing for the most vital questions to be decided in this great tribunal by a narrow margin.

"What of the effect of the decision on the business of the great combinations engaged in interstate commerce? That is a question which the future must fully answer. Whether for good or for ill, so far as enterprises of the utmost public usefulness and industrial value are concerned, these great interests must make up their minds to bow to the inevitable. The time is past for insincere experiments, for readjustments which are intended to meet public and legal obstructions in a new way and to surmount them, always striving to accomplish the same thing. The tendency must be recognized and met fairly. Regulation comes nearer and nearer to being prohibition. All this may be bad for some kinds of business, but is it not clear that the people will have it that way, and that the courts will sustain them?"

COASTING ON CAPITOL HILL.

—*The Washington Star.*

IN THEIR HOUR

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATIONS IN CUBA.

THE coaling and naval stations secured by the United States in Cuba, as stipulated in the Platt amendment of the Cuban Constitution, are, in the opinion of the press, well selected and admirably located. Two naval bases were chosen, instead of four as originally planned, one at Bahia Honda and the other at Guantanamo. It was the first intention to locate one of the stations at Havana, but the Cubans objected to the presence of a United States naval station at their capital city, so Bahia Honda was selected instead. The stations were ceded to enable the United States, according to the Platt amendment, to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, "as well as for its [the United States'] own defense." "The concession of the naval stations is a reasonable return for the sacrifice of life and treasure made for Cuban independence by the people of the United States," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*. As for the location and the possible usefulness of these two stations, the Baltimore *American* says:

"The two sites selected for naval-stations are most admirably located. Bahia Honda is located on the northern coast of the island, but a short distance west of Havana. From it we can command the Florida Straits at the same time that we protect the city of Havana and the approaches to our Southern coast. With a station at this point and another at the Dry Tortugas, it will be impossible for an enemy to enter the Gulf of Mexico bent on ravaging our coast or in the hope of reaching the Caribbean Sea to strike at the transisthmian canal, without encountering an American force advantageously placed.

"The base at Guantanamo possesses equal strategic value and importance. It will be located on Guantanamo Bay, forty miles east of the entrance to the harbor of Santiago and only about 100 miles west of the eastern end of the island. The harbor is excellent, being, like nearly all those on the Cuban coast, securely landlocked, the entrance being through a narrow defile between the hills. This was the rendezvous of the naval force on the North Atlantic station during and after the blockade of Santiago, in the Spanish-American war, and it is familiar to a great number of our naval officers. From this point it will be possible for an American naval force to effectually prevent any

WRECKED AGAIN.

—*The Detroit Journal.*

OF TRIAL.

approach to the Caribbean Sea through the Windward Passage, while at the same time the south coast of Cuba and the American possessions in Porto Rico can be looked after.

"These two stations afford us, therefore, great additional range for our naval establishment, and their importance from the viewpoint of our national defense will be demonstrated when first we are called upon to fight a foreign foe boasting rank as a naval power."

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION IN FIVE STATES.

THE legislatures of South Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, New York, and Alabama have been busy this winter with laws for protecting the little children from the manufacturers and parents who would put them into the mills and mines at too tender an age. In South Carolina a law has been put on the statute books placing the age limit for child workers in factories and mines at ten this year, eleven next year, and twelve in 1905 and thereafter, and prohibiting night work for children under twelve; but allowing orphans and the children of widows or disabled fathers to work in the textile-mills, and allowing children who have been in school four months during the current school year to work in the textile-mills during June, July, and August. In Oregon the legislature has provided that children under fourteen shall not be employed in stores, mills, or mines, and that children under sixteen shall not be so employed unless they can read and write. In regard to the situation in Alabama the Philadelphia *Record* says:

"In Alabama an agreement was reached early in the session by representatives of the mill operatives, the child labor committee in the legislature, and the Federation of Women's clubs on a bill providing that no child under ten should be employed in any manufacturing establishment; and no child under twelve should be employed unless a widowed mother or an aged or disabled father were dependent upon such child for support; that no child under thirteen should be employed in a factory at night; that no child under sixteen should be employed at night more than forty-eight hours in a week, and that no child under twelve should be employed more than sixty-six hours a week, which is much longer than adults work in most Northern States."

In New York and Pennsylvania similar measures are on their way through the legislatures. *The Record* goes on to say:

"In New York four bills are being pressed. One requires parents to file with the board of health absolutely unquestioned evidence that the child is fourteen years old before they can secure a certificate allowing the child to be employed in a factory or store. The only thing now required is the affidavit of the parent, and it is found that many parents will commit perjury without hesitation. The pending bill would require the birth certificate and the school record. Another bill would prohibit the employment of children under fourteen as messenger-boys, telegraph or delivery boys, or office boys. More than a thousand boys under that age are now employed in New York city. A third bill prohibits vacation work in factories or stores by children who have not had advantage of the full school term. A fourth bill fixes a nine-hour limit for children between fourteen and sixteen, instead of the ten-hour limit, and forbids the employment of any child under twelve as a newsboy, bootblack, or street pedler, or the employment of any children under fourteen after 9 P.M."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* recommends to the Pennsylvania legislature a bill introduced last week by Senator Sproul. The main features of the bill it recounts and comments upon as follows:

"The Sproul bill provides that it shall be unlawful to employ any child under fourteen at any labor during the hours when the public schools are in session, or more than ten hours in any one day, or more than fifty-five hours in any one week. In addition, no child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen shall be employed between nine in the evening and six in the morning, nor shall any child from fourteen to sixteen years old be employed at all who shall not be able to read and write, or who has not complied with the education laws of the State. This requirement may be called a supplement to the compulsory school law of the commonwealth.

"One of the most important sections, if not the crucial one of the bill, is the requirement that parents and guardians shall file with the employer affidavits certifying to the age, and that these affidavits shall be open for inspection at all

BRYAN: "Any old passenger, so long as I steer"
The St. Paul Dispatch.

THE NEW GAME OF PUSH BALL
The Brooklyn Eagle.

A "GRAVE" DISPUTE
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CARTOON RAPS AT MR. BRYAN.

times to any one connected with the school system, the juvenile court, or the factory inspector's department.

"It has been difficult to have a satisfactory child-labor law enacted, but the chief difficulty is to enforce the law when passed, either because the parents or the children, or both children and parents, wish to practise deceit, or because the employers are indifferent.

"If the affidavits are readily accessible, as, for instance, under the Sproul law, a few prosecutions for perjury would have a most salutary effect."

NEGRO VIEWS OF THE EX-SLAVE PENSION BILL.

"MAY the Lord bless his efforts!" exclaims the Augusta (Ga.) *Baptist* (Afro-American), in comment upon the bill to pension ex-slaves, which Senator Hanna introduced into Congress "by request" a few weeks ago; and it assures the Senator that he will occupy a "warm place in the heart of every intelligent colored man and woman in the country" if he succeeds in getting the measure enacted. The Littleton (N. C.) *True Reformer* (Afro-Am.) expresses similar gratitude to Mr. Hanna, but believes that the bill will not get through Congress unless it is "prayed through." "This is a blessing worth praying for," the editor assures his readers, "and all who would like to enjoy it are at liberty to go at it." Senator Hanna is "the idol of the masses," declares the Washington *Bee* (Afro-Am.), and he will win the Presidential nomination and election next year in a walk. And the Columbus *Standard* (Afro-Am.) adds:

"The bill introduced by Senator Hanna, allowing pensions to ex-slaves, is an exemplification of his humanitarian spirit. Think of it, four millions of people of one race, after over two hundred years of bondage, turned loose upon the world uneducated and without a dollar. The Government should have protected them and by all means should have given them some aid. Should the bill never become law, the spirit in which Senator Hanna introduced it will be appreciated by the ex-slaves and his name forever honored."

It must be said, however, that the Afro-American papers quoted above represent a very small section of the negro press in their attitude toward this measure. "The bill is a humbug from start to finish," declares the Charlotte (N. C.) *Star of Zion* (Afro-Am.), and it is urging its readers to inform the illiterate negroes of the fact. "Senator Hanna can do but one thing to set himself right," says the Philadelphia *Odd Fellows' Journal* (Afro-Am.), "and that is, go before the committee on pensions and have the bill reported adversely at once. It is a serious matter when a United States Senator lends his name to a national fraud, no matter how unwillingly it may be done." "Mr. Hanna is playing to the gallery, and in doing so he has opened the door for sharks to rob the poor old colored people," thinks the Huntsville (Ala.) *Journal* (Afro-Am.); and the Little Rock *Citizen* (Afro-Am.) says: "The whole scheme is but an attempt at this juncture on the part of Hanna to fool the prospective colored delegate, and any sensible colored man who goes off after Hanna in our estimation is either a fool or a knave, and possibly both." Many other negro papers, such as the Cincinnati *Enterprise*, the Chicago *Conservator*, the Pensacola (Fla.) *Sentinel*, the Columbia (S. C.) *Recorder*, the Houston *Freeman*, and the New York *Age* also regret that the bill was introduced. The suspicion expressed by many of our daily papers that Mr. Hanna had the Southern delegates to the Republican national convention in mind is handled by the Salt Lake City *Oracle* (Afro-Am.) as follows:

"Senator Hanna's bill to pension ex-slaves has aroused much discussion as to his motives in introducing it. There seems to be a well-defined idea that he is making a strong bid for the colored vote at the next Presidential election, provided he secures the nomination. Be that as it may, the introduction of a bill, which stands but a poor chance of passing, would have but little weight, when compared with Roosevelt's proven friendliness to the race."

And the Cleveland *Gazette* (Afro-Am.) says similarly:

"Senator Hanna's introduction of a bill granting pensions and bounty to all ex-slaves who were freed by Lincoln's proclamation is a piece of buncombe we did not think that even he would stoop to. Hanna knows there is no more chance of the passage by Congress of such a bill than there is of his going to heaven as he is, should he die. The introduction of that bill but helps scamps and scalawags, white and black, in the South to fleece thousands upon thousands of poor ignorant souls who do not know that there is absolutely no possibility of the passage of such a bill. This cheap attempt of Ohio's 'lilywhite' Republican sympathizer to gain favor with Ohio Afro-Americans is so ridiculous as to be disgusting, and will fall as flat to the ground as it should."

THE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC AT ITHACA.

"WE have been careless and thoughtless, and we are paying the price," is the way the Ithaca *Journal* sums up the matter in relation to the typhoid epidemic there, which has stricken many of the inhabitants of the town and many of the students attending Cornell University. *The Journal* holds everybody responsible—the Ithaca Water Company, the Ithaca board of health, the university, and the private citizen. Many of the other papers agree with *The Journal* in holding the authorities responsible, but they omit the public. At this writing about 450 cases of typhoid have been reported in Ithaca. Eighty of these are student cases at the university, of which nearly 20 have proved fatal. It has been alleged that the university has shown culpable carelessness in relation to the water-supply in the college buildings, but President Schurman, in a recent interview defending the college authorities, declared that "every building on the university property is now supplied with tanks of artesian well-water, from which the students may draw freely," and the faculty proposes to spend $150,000 to assist the village in establishing a filtration-plant. He said further:

"It is not true that there is any reason to suspect the purity of the university's own supply of water. Not a single case of typhoid fever has occurred among those who have used that water alone. It does not seem to be generally known that there are no dormitories for men students at Cornell, and that they all live in private houses outside of the university property, and scattered over miles of the city's territory. These houses all get their water from the city water company's supply. The university has no control over them or over the water they use. . . . While the university has no legal right to control the action of the proprietors of the boarding-houses in which the students live, it has been doing all that was possible to insure proper precautions by those proprietors. It has secured written pledges from more than two hundred of such proprietors that no water will be used in these houses unless it is first thoroughly boiled, so as to remove all possibility of danger from it, and it is taking pains to secure the fulfilment of these pledges."

The following paragraph taken from the New York *Tribune* gives a description of the condition that exists in the neighborhood of Lake Cayuga, which probably led to the epidemic:

"Investigation has revealed a condition of affairs in the water-supply which is simply hideous. Mention was made the other day of a dead horse on the bank of a stream from which water is taken. That was a mere trifle. Drainage and sewage from barnyards, pigpens, outhouses, and what not are all poured indiscriminately into the hell-broth which is distributed for drinking-water to the city and university, and which carries disease and death with it wherever the poison-laden stream flows. The moral responsibility which rests upon the company owning and operating the water-works is not light, nor is that which falls upon the health board of the city. Had either of those bodies done its duty this monstrous epidemic could never have occurred."

It is "very difficult to realize that some one is not gravely

derelict in duty in not having the company which has supplied water unfit for use indicted for maintaining a public nuisance," remarks the New York *Times*. "Men who do not know pure water from that which is polluted," it adds, "and can not appreciate the difference between them as affecting the public health, are not to be trusted to manage public utilities of this character." The Philadelphia *Press* comments:

"It was common talk in that city five years ago that the sewage was emptied into Lake Cayuga and that the ice supply was cut from the same lake only a few feet away from the outlet of a sewer. Whether the statement was true or not, its utterance is proof of a general belief that adequate care was not being exercised. And as to the water-supply, the recent discoveries need no additional testimony to prove that almost criminal negligence was shown in providing the city with this necessary of life.

"In saying this there is no purpose to add to the embarrassments of the authorities of Ithaca or to discredit Cornell University. They have been no more negligent than many other cities. But the result of this negligence at Ithaca affords such an object-lesson that it ought to be impressed as vividly as possible on the public mind. There are scores of cities, old and new, that have been violating all the laws of health for years, and the accumulated penalty must be paid in time."

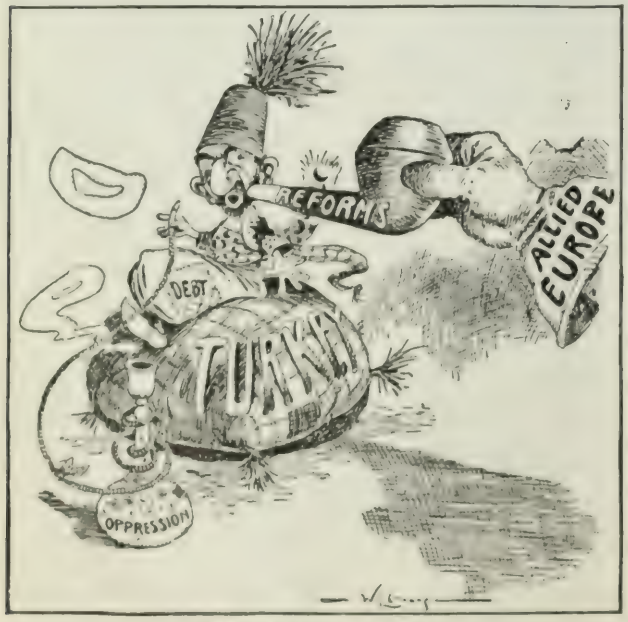
MR. DARROW ON PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

IT is rather interesting to know that Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the coal-miners' union, is not in favor of the execution or imprisonment of criminals. His views on this subject are set forth in a new book entitled "Resist Not Evil," in which he advocates the Tolstoy and Crosby doctrine of non-resistance. Our present method of dealing with crime, he declares, is a failure; and as he had been a lawyer nearly thirty years, he should speak with some knowledge on the point. Punishment, he argues, does not make good the damage done by the criminal, does not make the criminal good, and and does not deter others from crime. "By no method of reasoning," says Mr. Darrow, "can it be shown that the injustice of killing one man is retrieved by the execution of another, or that the forcible taking of property is made right by confining some human being in a pen." Instead of reforming the criminal, it has often been demonstrated that our prisons harden him and school him in crime; and the fact that "prisons grow and increase in the same proportion as other institutions grow" shows that the punishment does not deter others from wrong-doing. "Whether brotherhood, love, and non-resistance would lessen crime may be a matter of debate," remarks Mr. Darrow, "but that punishment does not lessen it seems to be as well established as any fact that can not be absolutely proved."

"Nearly every crime could be wiped away in one generation by giving the criminal a chance," is Mr. Darrow's belief. He finds by an examination of statistics that there is more crime in winter than in summer, and more crime in hard times than in good times. The improvement of the material conditions of the poor, therefore, would reduce crime. The number of crimes rises and falls with the price of food. "England made Australia its dumping-ground for criminals for years, but these same criminals, when turned upon the wide plains, with a chance to get their living from the soil, became peaceable, orderly citizens, fully respecting one another's rights."

Mr. Darrow's program, then, is to provide a more equitable distribution of wealth, pull down the jails, and dismiss the officers of justice. "To use violence and force upon the vicious and the weak," he reasons, "must produce the evil that it gives. Like produces like. Clubs, jails, harsh language, brutal force inevitably tend to reproduce the same state of mind in the victim of the assault." The world would not become an Eden in a week, Mr. Darrow admits, but the mob law that might be necessary would, in his opinion, be better than the present system. He says:

"With our long heredity and our imperfect environment, even if the organized force of the state should disappear, even if the jails and penitentiaries should close their doors, force would only completely die in course of time. Evil environment and heredity may have so marked and scarred some men that kindness and love could never reach their souls. It might take generations to stamp out hatred or destroy the ill effects of life; but order and kindness most surely would result, because nature demands order and tolerance and without it man must die. No doubt, here and there these so-called evil ones would arouse evil and hatred in return, and some sudden act of violence would for a time occasionally be met with violence through mob law in return. But uncertain and reprehensible as mob law has ever been, it is still much more excusable and more certain than the organized force of society operating through the criminal courts. Mob law has the excuse of passion, of provocation, not the crimi-



"HERE, SMOKE UP!"
The Cleveland Leader.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT RESUMES OPERATIONS.
—The Detroit News-Tribune.

WOES OF THE TURK IN CARICATURE.

nal nature of deliberation, coldness, and settled hate. Mob law, too, generally reaches the object of its wrath, while evidence is fresh and facts are easily understood and unhampered by those rules and technical forms which ensnare the weak and protect the strong. And unjust and unwise as the verdicts of mob law often are, they are still more excusable, quicker, more certain and less erring than the judgments of the criminal courts."

And as men came to understand the new order of things, crime would disappear:

"When society is taught the truth that it is wrong to punish, to use force, to pass judgment on man, it will have no need for jails. The man who really knows and understands this truth can have no malice in his heart, can use no force and violence against his fellow, but will reach him with love and pity. The man or society that understands this truth will know that so-called crime is only so-called crime; that human conduct is what the necessities of life make of the individual soul. Then in reality, as now only partially, men will turn their attention to the causes that make crime. Then will they seek to prevent and cure, not to punish and destroy. Then man will learn to know that the cause of crime is the unjust condition of human life; that penal laws are made to protect earth's possessions in the hands of the vicious and the strong. Man will learn that poverty and want are due to the false conditions, the injustice which looks to human law and violence and force for its safeguard and protection. Man will learn that crime is but the hard profession that is left open to a large class of men by their avaricious fellows. When new opportunities for life are given, a fairer condition of existence will gradually be opened up, and the need for violence and the cause of violence will disappear."

FUTURE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

THE great increase in the Socialist vote last November led many to predict that in the near future we shall have a Socialist President at Washington; but Henry W. Wilbur, connected with the Prohibition party of New York, declares that the Socialist party will never elect a President, because, like other "symptomatic parties," it voices "the dissatisfaction of a class." Hence the influence it exerts and the following it secures show "the local and not the general character of the issue." To prove this, Mr. Wilbur, in *Gunton's Magazine*, gives the votes of three former "symptomatic parties," the Greenback party of the seventies, the Union Labor party of 1888, and the Populist party of the nineties, to show that their issues were of a local and not of a general character. An analysis of the vote of these three parties shows that the rural vote predominated; that in one instance ten States gave no vote at all; while in another, the Populist vote of 1892, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut gave, in all, 30,400 out of the 1,040,000 votes polled.

The Socialist vote demonstrates, according to Mr. Wilbur, that "the Socialist movement has its strength almost entirely in cities"—a condition just the reverse of that of the other three "symptomatic parties." Take, for instance, the Socialist vote of New York State last November. The Socialists polled in all about 39,000 votes, of which seven counties containing large cities cast nearly 32,000, while the remaining fifty-four counties cast about 7,000. Mr. Wilbur continues:

"It will thus be seen that while Populism and Greenbackism were symptoms of the adversity which at particular periods affect the tillers of the soil, Socialism is a symptom of prosperity not satisfactorily diffused. All three parties, however, have furnished the avenues through which the voice of dissatisfaction and discontent is poured into the ears of the Government by way of the ballot-box. In cities the dividing-line between wealth and poverty, prosperity and penury, is more sharply drawn than in the rural districts. In the city the range of wants is wider, and ungratified legitimate desire more impressively annoying than in the country. It is therefore perfectly natural that political parties which are symptoms of existing social envy, or the unrest which is characteristic of men possessing a desire for a higher standard of living, and who see no plain way of immediate satisfaction, should receive support almost entirely in cities. It is easy to recognize the symptom and sympathize with the discontent, without seeing a remedy where there is none.

"The increased Socialist vote is simply symptomatic of condition, and from it those who have the power of apprehension and comprehension may learn a lesson. We have a large and growing class in this country, constantly being recruited by importations from over the sea, that will always take the shortest cut to an expression of dissatisfaction with bad or misunderstood conditions, and vindictiveness toward those who it is justly or unjustly supposed are responsible for them. The exigencies of the coal strike, and certain matters connected therewith, have wonderfully tho differently impressed all classes of society, and have intensified the prejudices of the superficial and the poorly informed to a marked degree. Baer's doctrine of the divine right of the holders of capital to possess the earth, without a doubt helped to increase the followers of the symptomatic party of 1902. The lesson which the believers in the evolution of society rather than its revolution must learn is plain. It is the lesson of justice and enlarged opportunity for the masses of men, no matter what may be their part in the world's work."

HENRY W. WILBUR,

Who gives reasons for thinking that the Socialist party in this country will never elect a President.

The Greenback, the Union Labor, and the Populist parties have ceased to be. The last named, in spite of "promises of permanency and prophecies of success contained in the Populist platform," was "disrupted" and "swallowed up, not in victory, but in the capacious maw of a Bryanized Democracy." "Thus did the party which claimed to have a remedy for commercial disaster cease to do business even as a symptom." As for the Socialist party:

"History may be expected to repeat itself. Whenever the symptomatic party of 1902 assumes dangerous proportions, and the number of its discontented followers may be necessary to the victory of some larger party, another act of political absorption may take place. The Socialist coal plank in the New York State Democratic platform is only a hint of the bidding which may be indulged in when the symptom of Socialism becomes sufficiently formidable.

"No party which appeals in the main to a class, which gets its support from localities and not from the country at large, can be depended upon to either discover or apply real remedies for economic disorders. It may be that a revolt against despotic capital and tyrannical capitalists will result in localized and temporary resort to some form of Socialism, but the common sense of America is not likely to supplant that intelligent competition and persistent struggle by which the race has secured its social and economic development, in order to try a revolutionary experiment."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ADDICKS certainly deserves a term. But not in the Senate.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

SOMETIMES Mr. Bryan feels that white suffrage is a failure also.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

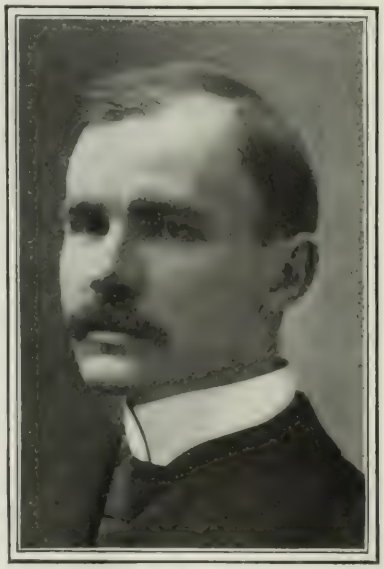
OF course Bowen won a glorious victory, but Germany, England, and Italy got the money.—*The Chicago News.*

DEMANDING reforms from the Sublime Porte is an occupation which has permanency to recommend it.—*The Detroit News.*

LETTERS AND ART.

PRESENT TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN FICTION.

AN interesting chapter in Mr. Bliss Perry's new "Study of Prose Fiction" is devoted to the present tendencies of American fiction. In estimating these tendencies, we are too apt, as Mr. Perry points out, to assume a "contemporaneous point of view." The literary student, he thinks, needs to get a sense of historical perspective, and to become acquainted with American literary achievement. "It is still possible," he observes, "to select twenty or twenty-five American story-writers of the past forty years who have published enough good books to place American fiction well alongside of American poetry, and certainly far in advance of American music, painting, sculpture, or architecture." This great body of works suggests to Mr. Perry three main tendencies in American fiction. The first is "the production of novels of the soil," that is to say, the presentation of American types and scenes. Here we quote:



BLISS PERRY,
Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

"The service of Fenimore Cooper in this direction was a most important one. Before his time, Brockden Brown, for instance, had treated American themes, yet in so romantic a fashion as to disguise the reality. But Fenimore Cooper's backwoodsmen and sailors and frontier landscapes have the verity of nature herself. Hawthorne, too, did for New England, by very different methods, but with an equal honesty of rendering, what Cooper did for northern New York. Before the war, notes Professor Richardson [in 'American Literature'], there were few attempts to delineate American home life in the various sections of the country; but the improvement in American minor fiction since 1861 is largely owing to the attempt to describe American life as it is. This tendency is growing more and more marked with every year; it is very little, if at all, affected by the present revival of romanticism; it has been helped, rather than hindered, by the sudden crop of historical novels. If every American county has not its novelist, its painter of manners—as Scotland is said to have had—at least every State can show fiction-writers who aim to delineate local conditions as faithfully as they may, and there is every reason for thinking that this movement will be permanent."

A second characteristic of American fiction, and one that follows closely upon the first, is "its excellence in a limited field, rather than any largeness of creative activity." Mr. Perry writes on this point:

"The qualities which a foreign critic would be inclined to postulate theoretically about our fiction, reasoning from our immense territory, our still youthful zest, our boundless faith in ourselves, our resources—in short, the general 'bigness' of things American—are precisely the qualities which our fiction has hitherto lacked. Instead of fertility of resource, consciousness of power, great canvases, broad strokes, brilliant coloring, we find a predominance of small canvases, minute tho admirable detail, neutral tints, an almost academic restraint, a consciousness of painting under the critic's eye. American fiction lacks breadth and power. What Walt Whitman tried, with very imperfect success one must admit, to do in the field of 'All-American' poetry, if I may use the phrase, no one has even attempted to do in fiction. Some magazine critics have expressed the opinion that the cause of this is to be found in the fact that the conventional standards, the critical atmosphere, of the effete Atlantic seaboard have hitherto been dominant in our literature. They profess to believe that when the 'literary center' of the country is established at Chicago, or Indianapolis, or thereabouts, our fiction will assume a scale proportionate to the bigness of our continent. But this matter is not so simple as it looks, and the question whether excellence in a small way rather than largeness of creative activity will continue to characterize American fiction is still to be solved."

The third fact by which Mr. Perry is impressed is the "fundamental morality" of the American novel.

"It is optimistic. Its outlook upon life is wholesome. The stain of doubtful morality or flaring immorality which has often tinged English and continental fiction, and made both the English and the American stage at times unspeakably foul, has left scarcely any imprint as yet upon the better-known American story-writers. Our greater magazines have remained for the most part unsoiled. Bad as our 'yellow' newspapers are, brazen as our stage often is, people who want the sex-novel, and want it prepared with any literary skill, have to import it from across the water. The outlook for the morality of the distinctively American novel seems assured. If our professional novelists have, in the last five years, withstood the temptation to win notoriety and money by *risqué* books, we can confidently say of the American fiction of the future that while it may not be national, and may not be great, it will have at least the negative virtue of being clean."

In concluding, Mr. Perry ventures the following forecast of "the kind of subjects with which American novelists of the immediate future seem likely to occupy themselves":

"That there will be very shortly—if indeed there is not already—a reaction against over-production of Colonial, Revolutionary, and other types of American historical fiction, can not be doubted. But this is chiefly because the supply has temporarily outrun the demand. The story of our own ancestors and their struggles upon American soil will never lose its essential fascination when depicted, not by a horde of imitative weaklings, but by masters of the fictive art. The marvelous epic of the settlement of the Western half of the continent still waits an adequate reciter. We have had already a legion of Civil-War stories, and yet we have not begun to see the wealth of material which that epoch holds for the true imaginative artist. The romance of labor, of traffic, of politics, in our strangely composite civilization, has been perceived by a few writers; but how much is still to be told!"

SIR HENRY IRVING AS DANTE.

"DANTE" is the title of a new drama in four acts written by MM. Victorien Sardou and Emile Moreau for Sir Henry Irving. The play is to be produced in the near future in London, and has been translated from the French by Mr. Lawrence Irving, a son of the actor. In an interview with a representative of the *Journal* (Paris), the translator furnishes some interesting particulars in regard to the drama. We summarize as follows:

The prolog takes place in 1303 in Pisa, near the "Tower of the Seven Sorrows." Dante is seen accompanied by his mistress, Pia de Tolomei. They are looking for a lost daughter, Gemma. The search for Gemma provides the central motive of the play, and Dante, during the course of his quest, resorts to subterfuge and assumes various disguises. In one act he appears as a monk, in another as a physician. A very dramatic scene occurs in the prolog, when Dante comes into violent conflict with Archbishop Ruggieri, on account of the latter's brutal treatment of the imprisoned Ugolino. Francesca da Rimini, her brother Bernardino da Polenta, Giovanni and Paolo are all introduced, and Paolo and Francesca are slain by the jealous husband early in the play. In the third act Dante meets the spirit of Beatrice and asks her what has become of Gemma. He follows her to the

HORATIO W. PARKER.

HENRY HOLDEN HUSS.

Courtesy of *The Theatre* (New York).

EDWARD MACDOWELL.

FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.

Courtesy of Davis & Sanford.

PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

under-world, and sees the spirits of Vergil, Pope Nicholas III., Francesca, and others. In Purgatory he meets the spirit of his former mistress, Pia de Tolomei, who tells him that their daughter is a prisoner of Pope Clement V. at Avignon, and that with her is Bernardino. Dante returns to earth in time to intercede for the life of the couple, and to witness the sudden death of the Pope.

The Paris critics detect a number of historical inaccuracies in the play, and take the view that the character of Dante has been "made over" and adapted to the peculiar characteristics of Sir Henry Irving. The Italian critics are even more severe in their comment. *La Fanfulla* (Turin) terms the play "an incredible mixture," and says further: "Sardou betrays historical truth with the same insolence with which he betrays human truth. . . . His 'Dante' is repugnant to every feeling and principle of reasonableness and fitness; one would rather think it a great joke than a serious attempt."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME VITAL FIGURES IN AMERICAN MUSIC

THE American composer is gradually coming into his own. A generation ago he had but little honor even in his own country. To-day, his works are performed in London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. In short, he has become an authentic power in contemporary music. Mr. Lawrence Gilman calls attention to these facts in an article in *The Theatre* (New York). He goes on to say:

"We have, I think, adopted a somewhat uncritical attitude toward the American composer: we are inclined to accept him *en bloc*, as if the mere fact of his Americanism endowed his work with a superior and magical virtue—inclined, in the phrase of Philip Hale, 'to cover mediocrity with a cloak of patriotism.' One lacks somewhat of discrimination, surely, in according the same measure of approbation to Mr. Paine and Mr. Buck, Mr. Foote and Mr. Chadwick, for example, that one accords to Mr. MacDowell, Mr. Parker and Mr. Huss. Not to perceive the fundamental and incalculable difference between work that is merely unexceptionable and derivative and work that is self-sprung and vital is to exhibit an unenviable want of critical sensibility. Between the accomplished, conscientious, and generally ineffectual work of the academics and the amiable trifling of certain of the younger men, there is little to choose; but both are equally negligible in comparison with the achievements of such composers as Mr. MacDowell, Mr. Huss, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Van der Stucken—musicians of conspicuous individuality and force, who are engrossed in the task of realizing musically, with all possible poignancy and truth, some personal and valid experience of human life—and not, let it be noted, through the imagined efficacy of an adventitious nationalism; for they have realized that a national note will not suffice—that every race passes, and that provinciality in art, even when it is called patriotism, is fatal."

Edward MacDowell is given the place of distinct primacy among American composers. "Of Mr. MacDowell only," we are told, "is it possible to speak soberly in comparison with such foreigners as Richard Strauss, Goldmark, Debussy, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Elgar." Mr. Gilman says further:

"It has been remarked before that Mr. MacDowell is essentially a poet—a poet profoundly enthralled of 'the mystery and the majesty of earth,' and intent upon vivifying, through the medium of tones rather than of words, a deep and intimate vision of the natural world. One feels that here, actually, is 'music . . . woven of streams and breezes'; and he is a native to a remote, enchanted, spellbound region of fairy waters and magical, haunted woods—an aerial, Shelley-like world of dream and fantasy, where, as in his 'Nautilus,'

> . . . . a silver vision floats
> Obedient to the sweep of odorous winds,
> Upon resplendent clouds—

music in which the mood is so tenuous, the emotion so incalculable and evanescent, that it seems scarcely to have a credible existence as material fact. . . . . .

"I do not know if a remoter verdict will award Mr. MacDowell greater honor as a writer for the voice or for instruments—certainly it is rash to be over-positive in decision upon the relative value of such work as, on the one hand, the 'Four Songs,' and, on the other, the 'Keltic' Sonata; but, for my own part, I must believe that, admirably affecting song-writer as he is, Mr. MacDowell has never equaled, certainly never surpassed, that work of his which I have already named: the 'Keltic' Sonata, his Fourth in E minor (op. 59); as I must believe also that no finer, no more eloquent and noble music has been written by an American."

Like Mr. MacDowell, Henry Holden Huss, of New York, is a composer with impressionist and romantic feeling. He "holds for himself an ideal whose beauty and nobility he has realized with memorable completeness in such achievements as his fine scene for soprano and orchestra, 'Cleopatra's Death'—in which he has interpreted Shakespeare's text with impassioned eloquence and effect—and his 'Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead' (after Tennyson)." Of Horatio W. Parker we read:

"Horatio W. Parker, who is professor of music at Yale University, is paramountly a writer for the church, altho he has written not infrequently in the secular forms. It is by his 'St. Christopher' and his 'Hora Novissima'—both oratorios—rather than by his 'Harold Harfager' or his 'Northern Ballad,' that he would probably care to be remembered—altho he has scarcely, if ever, surpassed his magnificent rhapsody for baritone and orchestra, 'Cáhal Mór of the Wine-red Hand' (after the lyric by James Clarence Mangan). Mr. Parker had been acutely aware of the genius of Wagner, particularly in his 'St. Christopher'; but then one may say that of almost any composer who has written since the mighty Richard's death; and the impeachment is not really serious, for Mr. Parker owns a distinguished and forceful gift of musical speech—a speech that is, in the main, indisputably his own."

Mr. Gilman passes on to a consideration of Frank Van der

[illegible], of Cincinnati. This composer is described as "a modern of moderns," who achieves "richness without turgidity, intensity without bombast, flexibility without diffuseness." His songs, in particular, are praised as inimitable expressions of a "sumptuous color sense" and a "sensitive feeling for dramatic values." Mr. Gilman concludes:

"If I have seemed to ignore the excellent work of Mr. Kelley and Mr. Whiting, Mr. Hadley and Mr. Shelley and Mr. Loomis—not to speak of the admirable art of Charles Martin Loeffler, whose Americanism is questionable—it is because the line had obviously to be drawn somewhere, and that it was necessary to make a choice—not arbitrarily, if that were possible, tho from a standpoint necessarily personal and fallible."

THE DISADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION.

GOETHE once said, "The greater the knowledge, the greater the doubt," and Hazlitt, "The most learned are often the most narrow-minded men." These sayings are quoted in a striking article in *The Nineteenth Century* (February), in which we are reminded that education has its disadvantages, as well as its advantages, and that "the most prominent men in nearly every province of human activity have been amateurs." The writer, Mr. O. Eltzbacher, declares:

"Amateurs, and not professionals, are selected to rule our great public departments. Our great administrators have nearly all been amateurs and autodidacts. To take a few of the best known examples: Cromwell was a farmer, Warren Hastings and Clive were clerks, Mr. Chamberlain was brought up for trade, Lord Goschen for commerce, and Lord Cromer for the army. Other countries have had the same experience with self-taught amateurs. Prince Bismarck was brought up for law, failed twice to pass his examination, became a country squire, and drifted without any training into the Prussian diplomatic service and the cabinet, and founded the German empire. George Washington was a surveyor, Benjamin Franklin a printer, Abraham Lincoln a lumberman, M. de Witte a railway official.

"In a less exalted sphere we meet with the same phenomenon. Sir William Herschell was a musician, Faraday a bookbinder, Scott a lawyer's clerk, Murat a student of theology, Ney a notary's clerk, Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-machine and the first cotton manufacturer, a barber; Spinoza a glass-blower, Adam Smith a clergyman, Lord Armstrong an attorney, Herbert Spencer an engineer, Pasteur, the father of modern medicine and chirurgy, a chemist; Edison a news-vender; George Stephenson and most of the great inventors and creators of industry of his time were ordinary workingmen.

"When we look round we find not only that many leaders of men were devoid of a highly specialized training in that particular branch of human activity in which they excel, that they were self-taught amateurs, but that many of the ablest politicians and of the most successful business men have not even had the advantage of a fair general education. Abraham Lincoln had learned at school only the three R's, and those very incompletely; President Garfield worked with a boatman when only ten years old; President Jackson was a saddler and never spelled correctly; President Benjamin Harrison started life as a farmer, and President Andrew Johnson, a former tailor, visited no school, and learned reading only from his wife. George Peabody started work when only eleven years old; the late Sir Edward Harland was apprenticed at the age of fifteen years; Andrew Carnegie began his commercial career when twelve years old as a factory hand; Charles Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, drove a coach as a boy, and then became a stake-driver at an iron-works. Josiah Wedgewood started work when only eleven years old; Arkwright, the father of our cotton industry, was never at school; Edison was engaged in selling papers when twelve years of age, and Sir Hiram Maxim was with a carriage-builder when he was fourteen. 'Commodore' Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railway king, who left more than a hundred million dollars, started as a ferryman at a tender age; the founder of the wealth of the Astors was a butcher's boy, Baron Amsel Mayer von Rothschild a pedler, Alfred Krupp a smith, Rockefeller, the head of the Standard Oil trust, a clerk. All these most successful men were autodidacts."

In view of these numerous well-known instances of greatness achieved by men uneducated, is it to be wondered at if "even the learned begin to waver and to ask themselves whether the much-vaunted benefits of learning have not been largely overestimated?" We quote further:

"It has been truly said 'Knowledge is power,' but knowledge in itself is not power, only *applied* knowledge is power. Knowledge is like money, not valuable in itself, but only valuable for what it will buy. Knowledge is like a strong weapon, but the best weapon is useless to a man who does not know how to wield it. Knowledge is an elementary power, but the power of the Niagara, or of steam, or of electricity, would be useless to mankind unless intelligence directs that power to some practical purpose. The Chinese knew magnetic iron long before the Europeans knew it. To them it was a piece of iron and nothing more. Handled by European intelligence, magnetic iron became a useful power in the compass, which gave Europe the rule of the seas. The Chinese knew also gunpowder before the Europeans knew it, but to them it was only a plaything used in fireworks. A man who has read endless treatises on boxing, and who has studied the fights of all great boxers, gets knocked out while he is reflecting how Jackson or Fitzimmons would have behaved. The officer whose mind is soaked in military literature, and who can tell why Napoleon won the battle of Austerlitz and why Frederick the Great lost the battle of Hochkirch, has lost in nine cases out of ten his common sense, the buoyancy, resourcefulness, and impartiality of mind with which a less erudite officer would tackle a difficult question."

New ideas, continues Mr. Eltzbacher, are hardly ever welcomed in schools. On the contrary, "schools have ever proved reactionary and inimical to new ideas."

"Great minds have ever been persecuted owing to the narrow-mindedness and the jealousy of the schools from Socrates onward. Galileo, Columbus, and many other great discoverers were imprisoned and treated like criminals with the approval, and largely at the instigation, of schools of science because their discoveries threatened the tenets of accepted learning. Even the heavy artillery of theology has been advanced by the universities of the Middle Ages, and also of later days, against geological and astronomical discoveries. Newton and Darwin were laughed at by the faculties, and in Roman Catholic universities Darwin is still ostracized, according to report. Kant became a professor only when he was forty-six years old, after fifteen years' lecturing; Schopenhauer never became a professor owing to the jealousy of the universities. Liebig and Pasteur were jeered at by the profession, vaccination and homeopathy had to fight for decades against the envy of the medical schools. David Strauss and Renan were compelled to leave their universities; Beethoven and Wagner were persecuted by the schools of music, and were treated like madmen because they did not conform with musical traditions. Millet was neglected by the Salon in Paris, and Whistler snubbed by the Royal Academy in London. The inventions of Edison, Marconi, Roentgen, Koch, could not be explained away by modern science schools, but their discoveries have been greeted by the universities with personal attacks full of animosity, and these men have been pictured as the commercially successful exploiters of other people's ideas. A late correspondence in *The Times* with regard to discoveries of Mr. Marconi is typical in that respect."

The writer comes to the conclusion that in order to improve education, it "may have to be individualized." That is to say, "the present uniformity of the schools may have to give way to schools catering directly for the practical needs of the various classes of the population." "Let us hope," he adds, that the spirit of combination which seems to be growing, tho somewhat slowly, within the community, will in due course dot the whole country with technical schools founded and supervised by the various industries themselves, and planted under the very eye of these industries in their business center. . . . Let us hope, besides, that the direct active interest in education, which prac-

tical men are beginning to take, will cause in course of time the mapping out of specialized school programs by competent experts for all schools from elementary schools to universities throughout the country; for, after all, practical men, not tradition-bound schoolmasters and well-meaning clergymen, can determine the practical requirements of education."

A PLEA FOR "INTELLECTUAL" PLAYS.

OPPOSITION to the theater has not entirely disappeared, but the growth of the popularity of the play as a form of popular entertainment is generally recognized as a characteristic feature of modern life. Is theater-going good for society, or is it to be reckoned among the corrupting and demoralizing influences? Aristotle believed in the stage, and many great thinkers since his day have regarded the drama as a potent teacher of virtue and righteousness. D'Alembert said the stage was "morals carried into action; rules reduced to examples," and Matthew Arnold urged the "organization" of the theater as an educational and uplifting institution. Rousseau, on the other hand, condemned it, and declared that the only people who are not morally injured by the stage are those who are too degraded to be injured by anything.

Citing these and other authorities, ancient and modern, a Russian writer, I. N. Ignatoff, discusses elaborately in the *Rousskaye Bogatstvo*, a leading and advanced periodical, the psychological and social effects of stage representations. He dismisses as superficial the ordinary division of the plays into "good" and "bad." Of course, he says, there are immoral and pernicious plays, and right-thinking men justly condemn them. But the deeper, the real, question is whether the best plays, the masterpieces of the Greek, English, French, and German dramatists, are wholesome from the standpoint of individual character and social progress. In other words, do moral plays necessarily promote virtue and goodness and humanity?

His answer is a negative one, and he is led to a new classification of plays, and to a plea for the intellectual, literary, and problem-giving play, as against the emotional and "strong" play which is addressed to the feelings, sensations, or nerves.

The great fault of the theater is, according to this writer, its tendency to encourage and strengthen *passivity* in the spectators —to develop the restraining centers of the psychical system. He says:

"All plays, good and bad, have for their direct effect this strengthening of the auditor's disposition to passivity. Of course, if a habitual theatergoer were to see on the street a real Othello attempting to strangle his wife, he would not remain as passive as he does in the theater; according to his temperament and proclivities he would reach some decision—to throw himself on the murderer, run after the police, or cry 'Help!' Still, whenever the circumstances, in a real case, favored inactivity, the habitual theatergoer would be prone to yield to his disinclination to act and behave as he does in the theater, where he restrains himself under excitement and grows enthusiastic over the artistic form while giving no expression to his feeling of indignation. . . . . .

"The spectator [in the case of an emotional play] leaves the theater overwhelmed, crushed, depressed, perhaps esthetically gratified, but at the same time mentally paralyzed and incapable of action. He has lived through a great deal, but this experience has not taught him any lesson, has not provided him with any guide to future conduct. Grant that his sympathy has been enlisted on the side of the weak and poor; all the same, this will not enable him to realize his humane aims."

Should, then, the theater be abolished, or should it be encouraged only for the sake of the uncultured whose natural tendency is to act without sufficient reflection and do more harm than good by unreasonable or improper interference? No, answers the writer. The theater has another distinct and important mission—to make people think, inquire, analyze, and ponder grave questions of individual and social morality and duty:

"The theater forces us to think, and this quality modifies largely those conclusions to which we should be driven did we confine our analysis to its influence on the emotional nature. If the sufferings depicted in a play do not summon one to immediate action, but induce thought upon the causes of this suffering, upon human relations, then there is nothing pernicious in the restraining effect upon the will exerted by the enforced passivity. It is essential, therefore, that the play shall address itself much to the reason and but little to the feelings."

Referring, for illustration, to Ibsen's "Nora" and to Hauptmann's "Weavers" and similar dramas, the writer points out that in each of these, while the emotions are appealed to and our sympathy and antipathy are aroused, yet at the same time there is no call for any immediate action. There is a delicate complex and difficult problem to solve. What could we do for Nora in her Doll's House? How can we help the misery-stricken and disinherited weavers?

"The activity of the intellect does not end with the play; it continues until other impressions supervene and give the mind a new direction. If thus the theater often causes me to think about certain problems, a habit is formed which is extremely useful in life, if these problems closely concern humanity. Whether I solve these problems or not; whether I apply my solution when found, is a different question. At any rate, the theater which stimulates thought not only leads us to sympathize with the weak and unfortunate, but also to consider ways and means of helping them, and such reflection is a step toward participation in human affairs."

It is true that intellectual plays at certain periods of the drama have caused extreme and inartistic didacticism, concludes the writer, and dry moralizing is foreign to the stage; but excess in one direction does not justify excess in another by way of reaction. The fact is that reason is the element in the drama to which we must look for its highest and most beneficial influence. Harrowing, "clinical," and intense plays, whether moral or immoral superficially, are fundamentally anti-social.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TEN BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

WHY should grown-up folks have a monopoly of lists of "best books"? *St. Nicholas*, the well-known children's magazine, has been inviting the opinion of its readers upon the best books for children under ten years of age, and in December awarded the prize to the child who sent in this list:

"Alice in Wonderland"—Lewis Carroll.
"A Child's Garden of Verses"—Robert Louis Stevenson.
"The Birds' Christmas Carol"—Kate Douglas Wiggin.
"Greek Heroes"—Charles Kingsley.
"Hans Brinker"—Mary Mapes Dodge.
"King of the Golden River"—John Ruskin.
"Little Lord Fauntleroy"—Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"The Prince and the Pauper"—Mark Twain.
"Water-Babies"—Charles Kingsley.
"The Wonder Book"—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In its January issue *St. Nicholas* publishes another list, showing, in the order of preference, the ten most popular books, as they appear in the multitude of replies sent in for the competition:

"Little Lord Fauntleroy"—Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"Alice in Wonderland"—Lewis Carroll.
"The Wonder Book"—Nathaniel Hawthorne.
"The Birds' Christmas Carol"—Kate Douglas Wiggin.
"Wild Animals I Have Known"—Ernest Thompson-Seton.
"Water-Babies"—Charles Kingsley.
"The Jungle Books"—Rudyard Kipling.
"Black Beauty"—Anna Sewell.
"Nights with Uncle Remus"—Joel Chandler Harris.
"A Child's Garden of Verses"—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Lamp (formerly *The Book Buyer*) finds the first list a good one, but the second "far more interesting." "The difference," it says, "is just this: the first list is the one *St. Nicholas* thinks is the best of all those submitted, while the second list represents the opinions of the children themselves."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW THEORY OF OLD AGE.

THEORIES of old age differ according to the particular symptom that is assumed to be its characteristic. We recently published an account of an elixir of youth whose action depends on the hypothesis that hardening of the arteries is the central feature of old age. To-day we translate from the *Revue Scientifique* (January 17) a theory that looks upon certain cell alterations in the tissue as its characteristic feature. The fact is doubtless that the numerous changes that we find in the aged all unite to produce the condition that we know as senility. They may perhaps be ultimately referred to a common cause, but that does not seem to have been done as yet. The new theory is that of M. Metchnikoff, the eminent Russian physiologist, whose study of the phagocytes or "devouring-cells" of the body has made his name famous. Old age, he says, is itself a result of a devouring process of this kind, the nerve-cells being destroyed by nerve-eating cells that are specially numerous in the aged, altho they appear also in many diseases. Similar cells, the "color-eaters," destroy the pigment cells in the hair and turn it gray or white. Says the writer in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"In a former study . . . Messrs. Metchnikoff, Mesreil, and Weinberg proved that the whitening of hair and fur is the work of certain ameboid cells, the pigmentophages or rather chromophages [color-eaters]. These elements, under the influence of causes not yet determined, become overexcited and at a given moment surround the pigment grains of the hair and transport them either into the skin or out of the organism. In this way the hair whitens, often in a very short space of time.

"It is certain that we have here a phenomenon capable of throwing light on senile degenerescence in general, and the authors have pursued their researches along this line, where they have already made a curious discovery. Owing to the difficulty of operating on fresh specimens, they have given up human organs and have selected the parroquet, which alone, among all creatures that may be easily procured, is able to live as long as man."

On individuals of this species the investigators carried on their researches. Of one of the birds, who had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, the writer says:

"During the last years of its life, the parroquet manifested evident signs of senility and feebleness. . . . The microscopic examination of the organs revealed no particular anomaly, nor any sign of acute disease to which the death of the creature could be attributed.

"But the attention of the investigators was specially attracted to the central nervous system by very curious phenomena in the brain. . . . It was filled with single-nucleated cells, playing the rôle of macrophages. The nerve-elements were characterized by the absence of pigment, which is so abundant in the nerve-centers of old people and of old mammals like the dog and horse. . . . Despite the absence of degenerative symptoms of the nerve-cells, a very great number of them were surrounded by neuronophages [nerve-cell eaters], mononuclear cells with round nucleus and generally rich in chromatin.

"The phenomena of neuronophagy are well known in the pathology of the nervous centers. They are met in a considerable number of nerve-diseases and poisonings. They are very frequent also in the brains of old people and old animals, as Pugnat announced for the first time. But Metchnikoff never had observed neuronophagy comparable to that of the old parroquet. Whole regions of the cerebrum were filled with masses of the nerve-destroying cells, in the midst of which no more nerve-cells were found. These masses were formed of a variable number, about twenty or more, of neuronophages. . . . All the intermediate stages between the presence of the typical nerve-cell and its complete disappearance leave no doubt that we have here to deal with a real and intense phagocytosis [devouring of cells]. The phenomena indicate that this consists of a progressive passage of the contents of the nerve-cells into the interior of the surrounding neuronophages. The latter do not devour the nerve element whole, but, so to speak, they suck it dry. . . . . .

"These observations, which surely need to be multiplied, tend to establish the legitimacy of the phagocyte theory of old age, formulated by M. Metchnikoff."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW PEPPERMINT IS GROWN.

THAT 300,000 pounds of peppermint oil are annually consumed by the world, and that more than ninety per cent. of this is grown within seventy-five miles of Kalamazoo, Mich., are two of the interesting facts about peppermint told by Charles B. Richardson in an article on the subject in *The Rose Technic*. Kalamazoo, Mr. Richardson tells us, may fairly be called the center of the essential oil industry of the world. Formerly Wayne County, New York, was the peppermint center of the world, but the product for this year was only 1,000 pounds, so that this industry in New York has practically passed into history. The writer goes on to say:

"The 'mint' industry is a specialty with peculiar features, combining farm and factory—agriculture in growing the plant, and manufacture in separating the oil from the plant by distillation. There are about 80 'stills' in Southwestern Michigan, and since there are 4,000 acres of the plant under cultivation, we see that one 'still' is required for every 50 acres of peppermint.

"The mint is grown on marsh or 'muck' land, which is coal black in color and very moist; so moist, in fact, that during a rainy season water may be seen standing all over a large field. The land, prepared as for a garden, in the fall, is laid off in furrows early the following spring. The furrows are three feet apart and run north and south, if possible, so that the sun will strike both sides of each row. This work is done the first of April and the planting should be completed in the same month. The roots for planting are 'root-stocks' or 'runners,' like strawberry runners, only they run just under the ground, like hop 'roots,' instead of on top of the soil like berry runners. They are pulled with potato-hooks from new mint of the preceding year; two men working on each row, one pulling, the other following, shaking out the muck with a fork. The roots, thus cleaned, are taken to the furrowed field, where the planters proceed to put them in the ground. Each planter has a burlap sack, holding three to four bushels of the roots, and with this swung over his shoulder he takes a furrow or row, draws the roots from the sack with the right hand, holding back the roots at the mouth of the sack with the left, and with a peculiar 'uplift'-forward motion throws them straight into the open furrow. The roots are from one to two feet long and thus, in planting, a continual line of roots is formed. These are slightly covered with dirt and pressed into the ground by the feet of the planter as he moves forward. A roller is then passed over the ground.

"The fields are kept clean by cultivating and hoeing until about the 20th of June, when runners start, and the weeds are pulled by hand, until 'stilling,' which begins August 1st and continues until about the 20th of September. The mint grows to a height of three or four feet. The new mint is cut with scythes, each row being passed over twice, because the row parts in the middle and falls in a tangled mass on either side. It is left to wilt thoroughly, and is then bunched and drawn like hay to the 'still.'

"The wilted mint is here pitched into large tubs seven feet top diameter, six feet bottom diameter, and six feet high. Two men walk around on the mint in the tubs and tramp it solid, after which a steam-tight cover is let down, closing the tub. Steam is let in at the bottom of the tub, breaking the little sacks on the under side of the leaves which contain the oil, and converting this released oil into vapor. The steam and oil vapor pass upward and escape through a pipe near the top of the tub into the 'worm,' which is a series of tin pipes, one above the other, two inches or more in diameter. Cold water is caused to drip from above upon the 'worm,' and this condenses the vapors. The water and liquid oil pass out at the end of the worm into a receiver, where the two liquids are separated by gravity, the oil being lighter than water. All the oil is removed from the leaves

after steaming for an hour, and from one to ten pounds of oil are obtained from one tub. The oil thus obtained is 90 per cent. pure. The juices of weeds, which are more or less mixed with the mint in the tubs, and other foreign substances are removed from the oil at refineries.

"The price of peppermint oil six years ago was 70 cents, now it is $5 per pound. The price has advanced within the last month from $2.50 to $5 a pound. This advance was caused by one of the largest growers in Michigan having bought up 95 per cent. of the oil produced this year, and thus practically cornered the market. The total value of the crop this year is approximately $650,000, and the advance in price, caused by the corner, is in the neighborhood of a quarter million dollars. With the price at $5 per pound, peppermint growing is a very paying industry, since from ten to forty pounds of oil are produced per acre and the cost of cultivation is only from $15 to $25 per acre.

"The growing of peppermint has not been remunerative for the past five years, and the market in New York and London has been ruined by manipulations and adulterations. There is a constantly increasing demand for the oil, and an idea of the trade may be gained from the fact that this oil enters into the manufacture of various pharmaceutical articles, confectionery, gum, toilet waters and perfumes, extracts, etc. . . . . .

"A large field of peppermint is a very pretty sight indeed, especially when the plants are about half-grown, at which time the foliage is the brightest green and shows up very nicely against the coal-black soil beneath. . . . . .

"The oil is handled in 2½-gallon tin cans, which when filled weigh twenty pounds. Thus $300 worth of oil can be packed in a little box 30 × 8 × 12 inches, and it sometimes happens that a man's entire crop can be packed in a peppermint oil-box of this size."

WHAT BECOMES OF A DISSOLVED SUBSTANCE?

THE ideas of scientific men of different schools, and in different periods of the world's history, regarding the nature of solution, have been recently described in a volume by M. P. Duhem, the French physicist. A reviewer in *The Popular Science Monthly* epitomizes them as follows:

"If we drop a lump of sugar into a glass of water, the sugar disappears, and we have in the tumbler a colorless liquid which looks like water, but which has a different taste. We are all agreed as to the fact, but there has always been a difference of opinion as to what became of the sugar. One view is that the sugar and water are still there, but so finely divided that we do not see the sugar. If we grind a little dry sugar together with a good deal of charcoal, we get a black mixture in which the eye does not detect the sugar, tho the sugar is unquestionably there. Another view is that we have neither water nor sugar in the tumbler, but a new substance having properties differing more or less completely from those of the sugar and water. This is the view that we take in regard to sugar itself when we speak of it as made up of charcoal and water. The first view, of a mechanical mixture, was held by the Greek atomistic philosophers under Epicurus, while the second view was defended by Aristotle and the peripatetic philosophers. Through the Middle Ages, the views of Aristotle prevailed; but Bacon and Descartes brought the atomistic view to the front again, while Newton modified the views of Descartes by substituting assumptions in regard to mutual attractions and repulsions for assumptions as to the shape of the atoms.

"In the second half of the nineteenth century, the application of thermodynamics to chemistry has led to the discovery of new laws, and these discoveries have been made without assuming anything in regard to atoms. The natural tendency is therefore to reject the atomic theory as a superfluous hypothesis. The only distinction that we can draw between chemical compounds, like sugar or salt, and solutions, such as a mixture of sugar and water, is that the composition of the solutions can vary continuously, while the composition of the compounds can not. The natural inference is that solutions are to be looked upon as compounds or new substances with varying composition. The scientific world has thus come back to the view of Aristotle. The matter stands now as it stood centuries ago. One school still holds the views of Epicurus, another stands ready to break a cudgel for Aristotle. Even now we do not know what happens when we put sugar in our coffee, tho we know why we do so—except where it is merely a matter of habit."

THE ALGEBRA OF VITAL PHENOMENA.

SOCIOLOGY has hitherto consisted largely of statistics; it has remained for a Belgian, M. Ernest Solvay, to make an attempt to reduce at least one division of it to mathematical expression. M. Solvay believes that the part of the output of energy of each individual that is useful to society may be figured out by the methods of exact mathematics. Solvay has founded an institute in Brussels to carry out his ideas and investigations, and he has stated his opinions somewhat fully in a note published at its opening. The following is a condensed statement of them given by the *Revue Scientifique* (December 20):

"Convinced of the preponderant rôle played by oxidation in the phenomena of life, M. Solvay in the first place forms the algebraic equation that connects the quantities of heat set free by the animal with the potential energy of the oxidized food and of the excreted matter. He denotes by appropriate symbols the total energy set free by the organism in the unit of time (which may be separated into heat or thermic energy registrable in a calorimeter, and mechanical energy), the energy of the food consumed, that of the matter eliminated, and that of the food assimilated."

We then have an equation stating in algebraic form the fact that the total energy set free, including heat and mechanical energy, equals that taken in with the food less that left in the body and that eliminated by excretion. To continue the quotation:

"This equation, which is pretty well verified by experience, implies that no outside energy has any particular influence on the available mechanical energy of the body. It would be of the highest interest to pursue the minute verification of this relation in various animal species. M. Solvay is led to consider the ratio of the total energy set free to that of the food consumed, whose variations with age it would also be interesting to determine. He defines a perfect organism as one in which this ratio tends toward unity.

"From the sociologic point of view it is the term denoting the available mechanical energy that is interesting; or rather, the fraction of this energy that is socially utilizable. . . . . .

"From the biological standpoint, the term denoting energy received represents only food, but by judicious considerations M. Solvay justifies its extension to objects of a purely sensorial order, like dwelling-place and clothing, or of intellectual nature, like the productions of art or science. These indirect factors of energy enable us to assimilate better the matter consumed. . . . . We may therefore assume that these values will be more precisely determined by the methods of psychophysics, properly extended. . . . . .

"M. Solvay notes that cerebral phenomena have no direct and characteristic mechanical equivalent. 'Amounts of work of very unequal value,' he says, 'may be connected with the same degree of oxidation.' These phenomena correspond simply to different states of distribution of neuromuscular energy. How shall we introduce these factors into our formulæ, since they are so weighty from the sociological point of view?

"M. Solvay evades the difficulty very ingeniously; he measures intelligence by the economy of effort that it produces in the unit of time. The intelligent being, in order to obtain a definite result, diminishes mechanical energy exerted, and therefore also the energy of the food consumed for the same value of the energy excreted.

The difference between the energy exerted by an intelligent and an unintelligent being measures the intellectual capacity; everything takes place as if there was a real gain of utilizable energy. . . . . .

"This, however, does not exhaust the value to society of brain-work. Inventions and ideas save units of energy to humanity outside of the inventor himself and even after his death. We

must, then, besides the terms relating to physical and psychical energy add a third, which M. Solvay calls ideo-energetic. . . . .

"An immediate consequence of these points of view is a new definition of the values of things. What we pay out (and we can pay out nothing else) are calories (heat units), directly or indirectly; what we get are increases of production or phenomena of pleasure that are always reducible to such increases. There ought then to be concordance between the values of transactions and those of energy. In fact, this concordance does not exist, but it will tend more and more to be established, as we succeed in bettering the social yield and getting the maximum out of it, so that we shall be more nearly directed toward the perfect state of a normal society.

"The principle of tendency to the maximum product dominates both sociology and biology; the ingenious artifice by which M. Solvay calculates cerebral phenomena may be applied, we believe, to numerous problems. M. Solvay has inaugurated a true social physics, not simply social statistics, as was intended by his compatriot, the illustrious Quetelet. We hope that numerous collaborators will follow him in this fertile field."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CLOSE MENTAL CONNECTION BETWEEN TWINS.

A CURIOUS case has been reported from France in which twin sisters, living far apart, developed at the same time the same unreasoning fear, namely, a repugnance toward drinking from glass vessels. Advocates of telepathy will probably make use of this theory in explaining the case, but probably, if not a mere coincidence, it may be regarded as due to an undeveloped tendency present in both sisters and coming to the surface in each at about the same time. The case, which was reported to the French Biological Society by M. Charles Féré, is thus summarized in *The Medical Record* (February 7):

"The twins, females, were of a neuropathic family on the mother's side. They resembled each other singularly closely, even to an almost exactly duplicated birth-mark; also physiologically and psychologically (voice, articulation, expression, walk, attitude, holding of pen or needle; certain repugnances and preferences, such as a marked taste for salt, and repugnance, to the point of vomiting, for butter; sympathies and antipathies for persons and animals, and appreciations of colors and odors). The mother dying a few days after their birth, each of the twins was taken by an aunt, reared by a separate nurse, and brought up differently, along with its cousins, male and female. Up to six years of age they saw each other often. Then one aunt removed from the country, and thenceforth their communication was limited to a few words added to the letters of the aunts."

At thirteen years of age, one of the twins was frightened by a carriage passing rapidly near her. No further immediate results appeared, but soon afterward the following took place:

"At supper, on wishing to drink, she put down her glass suddenly, with fright, saying there must be fragments from the rim of the glass, this rim could wound her, there must be fragments fallen to the bottom of the glass. It seemed impossible for her to use this glass, and a silver cup was given her instead. Little by little she came to examine the bottle, fearing that there were fragments of glass which had fallen to the bottom, and had not been emptied, and she would drink only when the glass bottle was nearly full. When this singularity was reported to the family where the other twin lived, attention was directed to a singularity which had existed several weeks in her; she did not empty her glass completely, but threw out what remained at the bottom before refilling it. Questioning was avoided, and things remained unchanged for a fortnight, but, following a rather grave angina, the fear acquired a considerable intensity, and extended from fear of swallowing glass to fear of touching it, and fear of glass objects and of objects resembling glass; and, some months later, to the inability to speak of glass objects without visible repugnance. Meanwhile, with the first twin, the fear of swallowing glass has remained, and she wipes her hands after touching it. Interesting as the case is, it can, however, hardly be said to satisfy the demands of modern psychiatry, as it lacks a sufficiently detailed study, or, at any rate, report."

THE ELECTRIC FURNACE AS A MEANS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

THE temperature of the ordinary electric arc, formed between carbon points, is extraordinarily high, and when this arc is properly enclosed in a crucible, forming an electric furnace, it is possible to reach a degree of heat not obtainable in any other way. The electric furnace is most widely known for some of its sensational performances such as the melting and vaporization of quartz, and the production of real gems; but engineers are familiar with its commercial applications and have come to appreciate it as a powerful means of producing reactions otherwise unattainable. An editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* predicts that it will also take high rank as an instrument of pure research. The reasons, he says, why it has not yet been so used to any extent are complicated, but he attempts to set them forth as follows:

"In the first place, for the past quarter-century inorganic chemistry has fallen into disrepute, and the attention of nearly every first-class chemist has been turned to the wonderfully futile field of organic compounds. These are vastly more manageable in the laboratory, are more amenable to comprehensible theory, and have yielded commercial results of truly immense importance. In inorganic chemistry, on the other hand, the list of fundamental working reactions is a short one, and the products tend either to great stability, which is inconvenient, or too extraordinary instability, which is equally bad. Nor has there been evolved any general theory of inorganic compounds that can serve as a guide to research. Inorganic chemistry has, therefore, remained comparatively undeveloped and has largely fallen into the hands of technologists able in their respective lines, but not with time or taste for purely scientific study. . . . . .

"The present interest in radioactive substances has stimulated investigation in inorganic lines, but not yet to edification. Now the electric furnace with its tremendous temperature is capable of enormously increasing the possible range of inorganic reactions, and for this purpose it should form a part of the apparatus of the expert theoretical chemist instead of being, as at present, mostly in the hands of the technical chemist. We would not in the least depreciate the work of the latter, but it is directed at results rather than at the exact causes of results. Now chemistry, especially physical chemistry, is at a point where extensions of theory are greatly needed. The data are fast accumulating for some tremendous generalizations, and every powerful means of research at hand ought to be worked to the very utmost to furnish additional facts."

Perhaps the very greatest problem in theoretical chemistry, the author reminds us, relates to the splitting-up of the so-called elements. Belief in the indivisibility of the atom has been shaken by recent work in electricity, but no element has yet been resolved into simpler parts. The author, in making this statement, takes no account of "the mere isolation of minute traces of hitherto unknown components as in the cases of argon, krypton, and their allies," but means the actual breaking-down of an element as now known into definite components. He says:

"Not a few of the elements have been long open to suspicion. Zinc, cadmium, and magnesium, for instance, form a trio conspicuously open to attack. In fact, one noted scientist thought a score of years since that he had broken up cadmium, and communicated the result to the French Academy. Iron is another element which is very likely dissociated at very high temperatures, as it probably is in the sun, and who knows what strange properties its components might have if they could be isolated? Perhaps calcium is in the most exposed position of all to successful attack, for it is well-nigh certain that when vaporized at the temperature of the electric furnace it splits off a gaseous component, or passes into a new condition, comparatively simple,

nearly as tenuous as hydrogen and well known in the solar atmosphere. If the elements could be split up into their primal components, there is at least a chance that these could be recombined in what marvelous ways no man would now dare to predict. Problems such as these lie at the very foundation of science, and are deserving of the best efforts of the best investigators. It is to this colossal theoretical work that we hope to see engines like the electric furnace successfully applied. And it should be remembered that no great advance in theory has ever failed of producing great advances in practise, sooner or later."

THE COMING WOOD FAMINE.

THE world is using wood faster than the forests are producing it. This means that the forests are disappearing and that ultimately we shall not be able to get what we want. Aside from the question of esthetics, therefore, or the still more practical one of the regulation of the flow of our rivers, which has been shown to depend so largely on forests, there is every reason why we should try to treat our wood crop like any other. Only we must remember that it is not a matter of a season, but of long years—a forest can not be grown in a few months like a crop of wheat. And even in Europe, where scientific forestry has been much more generally practised than in this country, the cry is now going up that good wood for building and cabinet-making is getting scarce. Says a writer in the *Musée Commercial* (Rouen, France):

"If we examine official statistics . . . we may easily convince ourselves that most European countries, especially industrial countries, do not produce the quantity of wood that they need. England has to call on foreign aid more than any other country; she imports nearly 500 million of francs [$100,000,000] worth annually. Other countries, better endowed by nature, have to make the same appeal to their neighbors, Belgium for 100 million francs [$20,000,000]; Germany for 350 millions [$70,000,000]; Switzerland for 15 millions [$3,000,000]; Spain and Italy for 30 millions [$6,000,000]. France imports 140 millions and exports 40 millions, and thus finds herself in arrears 100 millions [$2,000,000].

"In Europe the only countries that have to-day an excess of exports are the Austrian empire, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. In these countries, therefore, are found the reserves of wood, to which we must add, in the New World, those of the United States and Canada.

"When we compare the commercial movements of the past twenty years, . . . we shall become convinced that the demand for wood for manufactures has increased during this period, and as the product of the forests has not increased in the same proportion, we may conclude that the amount of wood in the world has grown less.

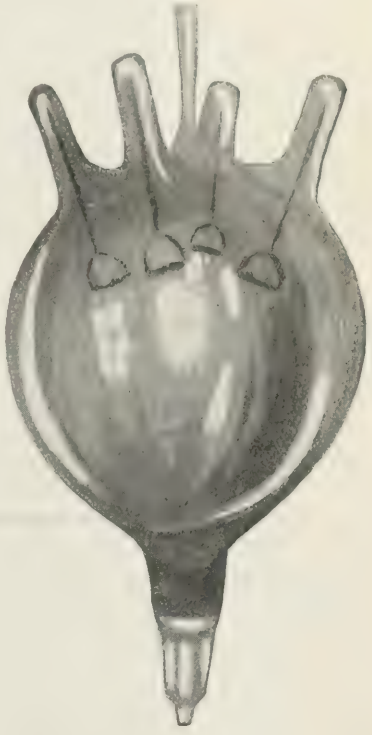
"Demand for wood is increasing considerably. When we say that since the introduction of metal into construction wood is no longer sold, we should add that the kind of wood that no longer sells is firewood, which can not compete to-day with more economical combustibles, such as coal, coke, and gas. But wood is used more and more in manufactures, and for certain kinds, notably wood for paper pulp, the development of the market is considerable. . . . With us [in France] there is a great excess of firewood, which sells with difficulty, and an insufficiency of wood for manufacture.

"To have at our disposal a large quantity of wood it is first necessary for the owners of forests to enter upon habits of foresight. The Government should take restrictive measures against the lack of it; for instance, the Swedish Government has forbidden in certain provinces the cutting of trees before they have reached a certain stage of growth.

"In what degree should we encourage the intervention of the state in this matter? What reforms should be made in the management of our forests, and what provision should be made for the future by the reforesting of uncultivated land? Every one recognizes that it is for the public interest to take hold of these questions and provoke discussion on them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INGENIOUS ELECTRIC INVENTION.

IT has long been known that certain media present a much easier path to a current of electricity when it is passing in one direction than when the flow is reversed. Peter Cooper Hewitt, whose invention of the mercury-vapor lamp has already made him known, has been investigating this phenomenon and has based upon it what he calls a "selective converter," which is expected to have important results in the electrical transmission of power. The device is thus explained by a writer in *The Electrical Age*:



SELECTIVE CONVERTER FOR THE THREE-PHASE CIRCUIT.

"The basis on which this apparatus works is: when an alternating current is caused to jump through a space filled with mercury vapor of a given degree of attenuation, it presents a ready passage to certain portions of the wave, whereas other portions of the wave are damped back or form a selective electric valve, which allows impressed electromotive force of a certain character only to flow through the apparatus. The practical utility of such a device becomes immediately apparent, for it forms a method of producing a direct current from an alternating circuit, and extends the field of alternating-current transmission into those fields which have required undirectional currents, such as the storage-battery and electrolytic work.

"The device used for this selective converter is as simple as an incandescent lamp. The containing shell in the device exhibited is made of glass and of spherical shape. Into this shell project the terminals from the alternating current circuit, whereas the terminal for the direct circuit is taken from a separate terminal at the bottom of the globe. A starting terminal is also introduced into the globe, which is used for starting the converter, and to this a higher tension is first applied. After being once started, the action is continuous as long as the impressed alternating electromotive force is applied.

"This selective converter is surprisingly small for the energy it converts. In one, rated at eight kilowatts, the vapor globe is seven inches in diameter and weighs not over four pounds, whereas a rotary converter to do the same work would weigh over 700 pounds.

"We feel that Mr. Hewitt has made a great stride, and has, at least, thrown down the barrier which separated the alternating and direct-current fields, and it is hard to predict at this early date the influence on the art this radical innovation will make."

Air Purification by Fog.—The atmosphere is cleared of suspended matter by a fog just as surely as by rain, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, January 31), the only difference being that the drops are smaller and do not fall so fast. He says:

"It is rarely that suspended matter in air or in water fails at length to subside, but the process may be slow or it may be rapid. In either case the act of subsidence effects purification. The condition of the London streets after persistent dense fog is

well known—the pavements are covered with a greasy grime, the impurities of the air, oily soot, and tarry bituminous particles, combining to make a slippery, pasty mass. This mass possesses a remarkable and objectionable bacteriology as well as chemistry, which during the existence of the fog belonged to the air. In this manner a fog may exercise a distinctly purifying effect upon the air. A fine rain produces a similar result, and when the shower is ended the air is freshened and clean. In the same way bright clear water, that has been just recently muddy, is probably pure for drinking purposes, or at any rate it will be found to be absolutely free from bacteria. Matter in suspension would thus appear to be endowed with a function of importance to the health of the community which is not generally considered, and, if we only knew, there might be occasions when we should be grateful for a muddy river, a foggy day, or a persistent drizzle. The effect of rain upon the air, however, is probably chemical as well as mechanical—that is to say, the air is not only 'scrubbed' but it is 'braced up,' so to speak, for after a shower it possesses an added freshness which is possibly due to the formation of peroxid of hydrogen and in some cases even of ozone."

SUSPENSION OF LIFE AT LOW TEMPERATURES.

CURIOUS experiments showing that in very primitive organisms, such as certain bacteria, the effect of low temperature is such as to produce a strange suspension of vital activity that is neither life nor death, but a state midway between the two, were described by Dr. Macfadyen and Mr. Rowland at the last meeting of the British Association. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* in an abstract of their paper:

"The first experiments were made with organisms possessing varying degrees of resistance, the extremes in this respect being represented by the sensitive spirillum of *cholera asiatica* and the resistant spores of *bacillus anthracis*. Ten organisms altogether were used and cooled down to −190° C., in the first instance for twenty hours, and eventually for seven days. These exposures did not produce any appreciable impairment in the vitality of the organisms, either as regards their growth or their characteristic physiological properties, such as pigment and gas production, pathogenicity, etc. Among the organisms tested were photogenic bacteria, and these likewise preserved their normal luminous properties; and we were able, through the kindness of Professor Dewar, to apply a still severer test—namely, an exposure to the temperature of liquid hydrogen (about −252° C.), a temperature which is as far removed from that of liquid air as is that of liquid air from the average summer temperature. Ten hours' exposure to this temperature had no appreciable effect on the vitality of the micro-organisms tested. At such temperatures it must be assumed that the chemical metabolism of the cell ceases, in the absence of heat and moisture. At the same time it appeared to us advisable to test the influence of a prolonged exposure to low temperatures on the vitality of cells. The experiments were conducted with the aid of the liquid-air plant at the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine. The organisms employed were the *B. typhosus*, *B. coli communis*, *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, and a *saccharomyces*. The bacteria were suspended in small loops of platinum wire or on cotton-wool swabs, and directly immersed in the liquid air. The yeast, washed and pressed, was wrapped in rice-paper, and likewise directly immersed in the liquid air. Samples were taken and tested at intervals for a total period of six months. In no instance could any impairment of the vitality of the organism be detected. The yeast gave a good growth, and exhibited its fermentative powers unaltered; the typhoid bacillus retained its pathogenic and other properties; the *Staphylococcus aureus* gave characteristic pigment growth; and the *colon* bacillus responded to all the typical tests that were applied to it. Judging by the results, the experiments might have been prolonged for a much longer period than six months without appreciable influence on the vitality of the organisms in question.

"The ordinary manifestations of life cease at zero, but at −190° C. we have every reason to suppose that intracellular metabolism must also cease—as a result of the withdrawal of two of its cardinal physical conditions—heat and moisture.

"It is difficult to form a conception of living matter under this new condition, which is neither life nor death, or to select a term which will accurately describe it.

"It is a new and hitherto unobtained state of living matter—a veritable condition of suspended animation."

Oysters as a Cause of "Mysterious" Typhoid.—That oysters polluted by infected sewage can cause typhoid in those who eat them physicians are now agreed. A writer in *The Hospital* states his belief that shell-fish are responsible for many isolated cases of the disease whose origin has been looked upon as unaccountable. Speaking of oysters that have lain in sewage-polluted water, he says:

"A moment's consideration is sufficient to show what a toss up it is whether an oyster so laid does or does not become a vehicle of infection. Sewage does not consist of a homogeneous liquid throughout the whole of which its various constituents are evenly and impartially distributed. It consists of a fluid in which float a large number of bits of solid matter, no two of which are alike in regard to the infection with which they may or may not be charged. Into the open shell of one oyster there may float a fragment charged with virulent infection, while into the shells of ten thousand others there may enter nothing of any moment. Thus the distribution of infection is an absolute lottery. . . . Out of the thousands of oysters sold, only one here and there may have received its infection in such quantity and at such a date as to be capable of acting injuriously at the moment it is swallowed, and thus it happens that in the great majority of cases 'shell-fish typhoid' is spread haphazard over large areas, arising apparently without cause, sometimes acting as the starting-point of local outbreaks, sometimes ending with the single case. So far as present knowledge enables one to speak positively at all, there seems no doubt that we must regard the consumption of infected shell-fish as the explanation of many apparently inexplicable cases of sporadic typhoid."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE making of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons is a trade secret known to scarcely two dozen people in the world," says *Popular Mechanics*. "It has been handed down from father to son for probably a century. So carefully is the secret guarded that the process has never been patented. The method is said to be so very simple and inexpensive that any one could easily manufacture it if only the secret of the composition were known. Much money and time have been spent in endeavoring to make the valuable discovery, but all to no avail. The secret yet remains with the original discoverers and certain members of their families."

"MOST people are aware," says *The Scientific American*, "of the power of egg-shells to resist external pressure on the ends, but not many would credit the results of tests recently made, which appear to be genuine. Eight ordinary hen's eggs were submitted to pressure applied externally all over the surface of the shell, and the breaking pressures varied between 400 pounds and 675 pounds per square inch. With the stresses applied internally to twelve eggs, these gave way at pressures varying between 32 pounds and 65 pounds per square inch. The pressure required to crush the eggs varied between 40 pounds and 75 pounds. The average thickness of the shells was 13-1000 inch."

THE way in which billiard-playing is simplified by the device of a Munich professor has astonished those who have witnessed the test, says *The American Inventor*. "The sides of an ordinary billiard-table are provided with six mirrors, one or more of which can be turned down when a play is made, and the advantage rests in the fact that any image is reflected in the same angle in which it falls on the mirror, just as the billiard-ball rebounds from the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror shows at once the different ways in which a shot can be made. Even the tyro is said to make difficult indirect shots as readily as direct ones, and the intricacies of the game are quickly conquered by anybody."

IT having been proposed to introduced the American "quick-lunch" into London, the following protest is made by *The Lancet*: "We do not hesitate to ask that all our readers will impress upon their patients that the adoption of this proposal would be a wicked physiological step. The repair of the body is not a process to be trifled with in this way; eating should not be done in a hurry. The demands of business may be pressing, but the demands of the body are in reality more serious. Just as by stoking a steam-engine to cramming point the fuel burns badly and the intensity of the fire is lowered, so by bolting his food the vital processes within a man's body are hindered rather than helped. Necessarily food eaten rapidly escapes in a great measure the preparatory processes of digestion and sooner or later a breakdown in the maltreated human machine supervenes. In a word, hurrying over eating is fatal to the healthy sustenance of the body."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A LIBERAL CATHOLIC SCHOLAR'S VIEW OF PROTESTANTISM.

NEXT to Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," the most discussed theological book of the times is the work, already referrred to in our columns (December 13), of the Catholic professor of theology in Freiburg, Dr. Albert Ehrhard, entitled "Der Katholizismus des Zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts" ("The Catholic Church of the Twentieth Century"). In something over a year twelve editions of this book have been issued, which is phenomenal considering that it is a purely scientific production. The author is a devoted son of the Roman Catholic Church, but this does not prevent him from criticizing what he considers defects of his own communion, nor from expressing admiration for certain features of Protestantism. His views on this latter subject particularly have been attracting attention. They are substantially as follows:

It is an undeniable fact that Roman Catholics in their judgment of the Protestant Church are more just than Protestants in their judgment of the Roman Catholic Church. Here, too, it is evident that Catholicism is not purely anti-Protestantism. Indeed Roman Catholic scholars often go so far in their irenic appreciation of Protestant thought and church life that they even do injustice to their own cause. It must, however, be recognized that a purely objective history of the Reformation and of the origin of the Protestant Church, one that does justice to both the Catholic and the Evangelical sides, has not yet been produced by either a Protestant or a Catholic scholar. The opinion, however, that the Reformation and the Protestant Church it produced is the solution of the great church problem of Christianity is a mistake. Luther's fight against the Catholic Church was the consequence of the peculiar views which he took on the question of the personal relation of the believer to his God. Under the influence of an unsound and inharmonious religious life and a dissatisfaction with the types of piety prevailing in his age, and under the influence of certain Biblical books, especially the Psalms and the Pauline Epistles, he found an answer to this problem in the doctrine of justification by faith alone without works, and therein sought perfect certainty of salvation. He and with him the whole Protestant Church never attained to a fully developed and harmonious religious system. Luther's character and work were preeminently of a practical nature.

The Reformation spread as it did on account of a depression of the Christian ideals of the times. The doctrine of justification by faith alone suited the ease of the current religious life and encouraged the natural tendency to shun practical exhibitions of Christian life. The pride of the people was encouraged by the doctrine of the universal priesthood; and a further factor lay in the appeal to the Germanic national feeling against the Latin and Romance peoples as representatives of the Catholic principles. To the present day, in such agitations as the "Away-from-Rome" movement in Austria, the Protestant Church is lauded as preeminently the church of the Germans. The rapid spread of Protestantism is accordingly no evidence of its inner justification or intrinsic strength. Far from being what the people and the times needed, the Reformation has turned out to be rather the mother of revolutionary and radical movements in the religious and intellectual life of the peoples. It must ever be remembered that Protestantism placed religion in the control of the princes, in accordance with the principle "*cujus regio ejus religio.*" The Protestant movement was accordingly not a step forward, but rather the first serious interruption of and break with the historical development of the church. Not indeed that it is a barren product or factor. The view expressed by so many Catholic writers that Protestantism will dissolve by the process of self-integration is not at all justified by actual facts. Protestantism has saved for itself enough of the essence of Christianity to be a living religious and ecclesiastical power and even the source of a genuine religious life. The Catholic Church, in claiming to be the "only saving" church, does not deny this to Protestantism, and it is high time for Protestants to cease repeating the stale charge against the Catholic Church as tho the latter claimed that outside of her communion there can be no salvation. The smallest results, however, have been achieved by Protestants in the department of ethical and social service. It has nothing to compare with the great work of the Catholic orders. Notwithstanding this, it must be acknowledged that Protestantism has exercised a highly beneficial influence on the Catholic Church, and where the latter must live and labor side by side with the former, the latter appears in the best light.

Protestant periodicals have discussed the views of Ehrhard extensively, and practically agree in placing the author in the same category with Doellinger, when that great historian, before the days of the Vatican Council, passed severe judgment on Luther and the Reformation, which he afterward openly retracted. The *Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic), in commenting on these views, states that while Ehrhard shows a remarkable independence of thought for a Roman Catholic savant, it was not necessary for him to make a special declaration of the fact that he is still a faithful son of his church.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A "BOOM" IN AMERICAN IDOLS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of a wholesale firm of Seoul, Korea, has arrived in this country to contract for idols to be used in the heathen temples of his country, as well as in China. It seems that a few years ago an American firm sent some idols to one of the Korean sacred orders, and the results were so satisfactory that there is now a widespread demand for American idols. "For years," observes the Chicago *Tribune*, "England and Germany have been monopolizing the trade in Buddhas, Krishnas, Sivas, Ganeshes, and Jumjums. . . . The American manufacturer has now succeeded in bringing the trade where it really belongs." The Philadelphia *North American* adds:

"This recognition of our industrial supremacy was bound to come. American bridges span the sullen Nile, American locomotives toot along the banks of the sacred Ganges, American mules drag the guns of empire across tropic deserts. But these are mere commercial triumphs. At last the skill of the American artisan is recognized in the realms of poetic legend. Philadelphia idols will glower in the dim, scented gloom of far-off temples. The almond-eyed devotee will burn his paper prayers to a Frankford god. The shaven bonze will swing his censer before images made in Jersey City and Tacony."

The New York *Christian Herald* is disposed to view the matter seriously:

"Merchants who send rum and other intoxicating liquors to heathen lands are little likely to have any compunction of conscience about sending idols. When the greed of money takes full possession of a man's soul, he is ready to supply almost any demand that has the promise of profit in it. Yet what a horrible situation it is, that the men who are pandering to the degradation of their countrymen should be able to obtain the means of doing so from a civilized, not to say a Christian, country! It would be interesting to learn what account they give of the origin of these idols. The image that the Ephesians worshiped was said to have fallen from Jupiter, and similar supernatural origins are assigned for other objects of worship; but what will be the account given of these American idols? Will they say that they are the gods that are worshiped in the great nation beyond the sea? How it will puzzle the people who have listened to the Christian missionaries whom America has sent to Korea, to reconcile such a statement with the Christian message! It will be embarrassing to the missionaries, too, to have the idolatrous worship they are laboring so hard to destroy galvanized into new life by such importations. For the credit of our country, we could wish that the origin of the images might be kept a secret, for it is a disgrace that we should have among us men who would aid in perpetuating the superstition and degradation of a simple people. We can but wonder whether conscience and principle are not dead in men who, in this age of the world, can make images to be worshiped; and so the Psalmist have been right when he compared the idols to the idol-makers: 'They that make them are like unto them.'"

EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S "SACRILEGE."

WHEN the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale partook of the communion on the occasion of the recent service held in Trinity Church, Boston, commemorating the tenth anniversary of the death of Phillips Brooks, it was hardly expected that his action would arouse any special attention or comment. He has taken communion in the same church before, at the invitation of Bishop Brooks himself; and other prominent Unitarians, as is pointed out by the Boston *Christian Register* (Unit.), have been frequently admitted to the communion-table of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In view of these facts, a charge of "sacrilege" brought against Dr. Hale by the High-Church Episcopal organ, the Milwaukee *Living Church*, has created something of a sensation. *The Living Church* says, in part:

"Friday, January 23, was a notable day in Boston, because the tenth anniversary of the death of Bishop Phillips Brooks, observed by the bishops and clergy of Massachusetts, showed the depth and reality of the affection with which that bright and venerable name is cherished there. . . . But one thing jarred upon the harmonious seemliness of the occasion, with a note so false, so strident, as to make comment absolutely necessary. We are informed by credible eye-witnesses that the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, a well-known minister of the Unitarian denomination, advanced to the altar and received outwardly the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, the Bishop of Western Massachusetts administering the bread, and the Bishop of Maine the chalice. Dr. Hale is a *littérateur* of distinction, a true philanthropist, and a most engaging gentleman of blameless life, whose four-score years place him in the first rank of New England's citizens. But he is not a communicant of 'the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,' nor of any church in communion with that church; he is not 'confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed'; and, more than all, he openly denies the Deity of our blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, whom Christian folk, ever since St. Thomas the Apostle, have worshiped as the Lord and their God. Bearing this in mind, we unhesitatingly avow that the act was sacrilege, and we deplore it inexpressibly.

"It is difficult to imagine why Dr. Hale should have wished to receive the Blessed Sacrament, since he would be prompt to disavow as 'stuff and nonsense' any doctrine which churchmen could receive concerning it. Why should one desire to 'show forth the Lord's death,' who does not acknowledge that death as the 'full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world'? He can not have been ignorant of the law of the church; for, many years ago, a similar act on his part drew forth from the present Bishop of Vermont an admirably clear statement in severe reprobation of those who admitted Dr. Hale to the highest privilege of the Catholic religion. . . . . .

"We make no attempt to place responsibility for this most unhappy scandal. Bishop Vinton, the celebrant, was outside his own diocese, and indeed may not have recognized the person of Dr. Hale. The Bishop of Massachusetts was in another part of the chancel; and the rector, we learn, had no part in the service. But we should be false to the duty we owe the whole church, if we did not bear solemn record of the grief which fills the hearts of loyal churchmen at the knowledge of the dishonor done our Lord in the Sacrament of his love; and at the possibility of grave danger done, under the guise of a blessing, to the respected divine who, being outside his rightful environment, ought to have placed neither himself nor the officiating bishops in such a position."

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EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

His participation in a communion service at Trinity Church, Boston, has "shaken the religious world to its center."

This incident has aroused great interest in the secular, as in the religious, press. The Boston papers print interviews and letters reflecting every phase of thought on the subject under discussion. The Springfield *Republican* terms the charge made by *The Living Church* "one of the most astonishing pranks of ecclesiasticism." Miss Lilian Whiting, the well-known Boston author, herself a life-long Episcopalian, writes in the Boston *Budget*:

"There was a peculiar fitness and beauty in the presence of Dr. Hale, and his sympathetic uniting in the commemoration of the life and work of Bishop Brooks; and that a church journal representing, at best, but a minority of the Episcopal faith, could adversely criticize an ideally beautiful illustration of the true Christian fellowship that transcends all mere forms and sects, seems incredible in the present age. The journal in question calls itself *The Living Church*. It might far more accurately announce itself as *The Dead Church*, and, being dead, is thus deaf and blind to all the finer meanings of life."

The Boston *Universalist Leader* says:

"It ought not to shake the religious world to its center when Dr. Edward Everett Hale takes communion. But it has. One part is shaking with laughter and the other with cold, sacrilegious shivers! . . . We can but commend the strident note of *The Living Church*, if it really believes that sort of thing. If it is its conscientious conviction that, 'The clergy are "ministers and stewards of God's mysteries," and they are answerable for seeing that the table of the Lord is rightly fenced,' then it can do no less than protest, but we are sorry for it! We are sorry, too, that any one, however holy, should so far seem to violate the proprieties as to intrude in the holy of holies behind the fence! But we would not overlook in this small ecclesiastical incident the pernicious eagerness of the secular newspapers to 'work up' trouble for the church."

The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) makes the following comment:

"To Dr. Hale this invitation could mean no more than courtesy and good nature; nor had he to do violence to any scruples on his part to accept it. In common with all Unitarians, he looks with lofty patronage, not unmixed with pity, on the various Protestant Christian bodies, regarding their internal dissensions as family troubles, not to be taken too seriously and of little moment in themselves, except as landmarks in the progress of each toward the freedom of Unitarianism. He does not believe in the divinity of Christ, nor in the communion as more than a testimony of human fraternity—the feast of the children of the All-Father, is probably as far as he would go in ascribing to it a religious character. Looking forward, reasonably enough, to the near future of consistent Protestantism, he finds no insincerity in participating in a religious rite which for so many of them already means so little. The indignation of *The Living Church*,

of Chicago—organ of the 'Catholic party,' apparently—is therefore absolutely thrown away upon him. . . . . .

"But those Episcopalians who believe that the divine Christ instituted the sacrament in which he gives himself for the daily food of true believers, should ask themselves—What authority did he institute to separate the true from the false? Was ever its need more evident than at this moment in the divided and subdivided house of Episcopalianism?"

Dr. Hale's reply to his critics is: "I received my invitation nineteen hundred years ago"—an "admirable answer," in the opinion of the New York *Independent*. The Unitarian *Christian Register* says: "Whether Unitarians can accept the letter and spirit of the Lord's Supper as administered by an Episcopal bishop is a matter for their own consciences to decide."

AUTHORSHIP OF THE FOURTH GOSPEL.

PROF. GEORGE PARK FISHER, of Yale University, has reissued, after twenty years, his "Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief" in revised form with a great part rewritten. One of the most interesting chapters of the new book is that devoted to the authorship of the Fourth Gospel. His treatment of this question is regarded by Prof. Albert T. Swing, of Oberlin College, as the most able and satisfactory treatment anywhere to be found. "What Professor Fisher," he says, "has not presented in these pages, pro and con, on the subject, can be set down as of no special importance." The treatment of the subject reaches its high-water mark when the various hypotheses against the historical testimony are brushed aside and the author comes forward with his conviction of its genuineness on the score of its appeal as autobiography. Professor Fisher asserts that if the apostle really did not write the Gospel, it would be very difficult to escape the inference that the writer, whoever he might be, practised deceit, and deceit of a different sort from that practised by most pseudonymous writers. He adds:

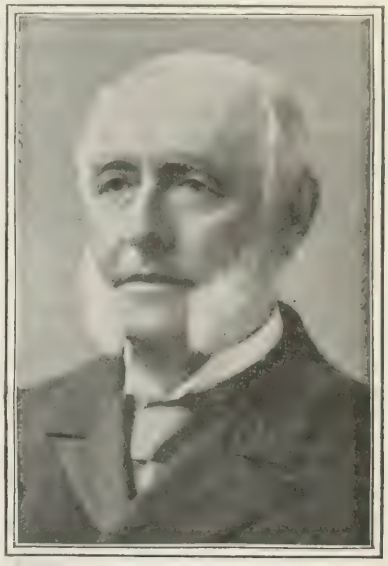
"There is none of that *naïveté* of the authors of this species of literature, which constitutes the sole apology that can be made for them. They do not set a trap for the reader. They do not in a sly way entice him to connect the book with its pretended author. They betray, as they feel, no hesitation in assuming his name. On the contrary, if the Apostle John was not the author, it is difficult to escape the conviction that an artful device is carried from the beginning to the end of the book. The writer not only pretends to be the apostle, but in order to succeed in this aim affects modesty. He puts himself side by side with Peter, leans on the breast of Jesus, goes to his sepulcher, stands before the cross, there to have the mother of the Lord committed to his charge; but, in order to mislead his readers more effectually, takes pains to avoid writing the name of John—except when he speaks of the Baptist, whose usual title, however, he suppresses—doing thus from cunning what John the apostle, being of the same name and a disciple of the Baptist, might do naturally."

Professor Fisher then turns from this line of speculative argument to the real evidences of autobiographic verity:

"The Gospel professes to tell the story of the origin and development of the author's personal faith in Jesus as the divine Son of God. It is the grounds of his own faith which he wishes to set forth, his purpose being to inspire others with the same faith, or to confirm them in it. After a short preface, a glowing avowal of the faith which had brought joy to his soul, he enters upon the story of its genesis and growth. Why not recount the very facts which were really the source of this faith in his heart? Why betake himself to fables? Did he imagine that the words and works of Christ, which had actually evoked faith in his own soul, required to be reenforced by action?

"The fact of the personal love of the author of the Gospel to Jesus appears irreconcilable with the supposition that the narrative is non-apostolic. It is evident that the author regards Jesus with a warm personal affection. Whom does he love? Is it an unreal person, the offspring of philosophical speculation? The person whom he loves is the historic Jesus. Of him he says, 'which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled.' He is conscious that he had been specially an object of the love of Jesus—'the disciple whom Jesus loved.' To Jesus he is consciously united by the closest tie of personal friendship. Did the author picture to himself a character, and then, conceiving of him as an actual person who had said and done what imagination had attributed to him, concentrate on this ideal creation the heart's deepest love?

"Does not the tender simplicity which marks so many passages of the narrative stamp them with the seal of truth? The record of the tears of Jesus on witnessing the sorrow of Mary and her friends; the saying that, as death approached, having loved his disciples, 'he loved them to the end'; the pathetic words 'Behold thy mother,' 'Behold thy son,' which were spoken from the cross—is not the verity of these accounts evident of itself?"



GEORGE PARK FISHER, D.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale University.

This method of viewing the Gospel is interesting in that it allies itself with the point of view often taken in testing examples of purely secular literature. In the following paragraph, however, the professor points out an element of distinction to be noted in such a view as applied to the Gospel of John:

"It is clear that, upon the supposition of the apostolic authorship of the fourth Gospel, a certain subjective element is perceptible in its contents. Imagine that an aged disciple, who has long been in the habit of musing on the doings and the sayings of Jesus, undertakes to set down his reminiscences. Might he not be spontaneously led to tell the tale in his own language? Would it be strange if it were to be tinged with a hue imparted by his own meditations? Should it even occasion surprise if, here and there, in his recalling of what Christ said, there were to mingle, without advertisement to the reader, an explanatory comment? This suggestion does not imply that the Gospel resembles even remotely that species of biography (or autobiography) which goes under the name of *Dichtung und Wahrheit*—wherein truth and poesy are of set purpose indistinguishably blended. We are only required to assume that the acts and words of the Master are steeped, rather than mechanically held, in the memory of the devoted disciple."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION FOR RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION.

THE daily press devoted but scant space to the great assembly of educators, pastors, and other Christian workers who recently met in Chicago, in accordance with plans formulated several months ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 27) to consider the problems of religious and moral education. And yet, observes the Boston *Congregationalist*, "probably no gathering of men of equal influence has ever before been held in this country for such a purpose." The New York *Outlook* adds:

"In the number and representative character of its attendance it surprised not only all who responded to the call for it, but quite as much those who worked so long and hard to assure its success. Not less than three thousand people faced its chairman as he opened the first session in the great auditorium, and each of its five succeeding business sessions averaged an attendance of fully a thousand."

Prior to the sessions of the convention, its organizers, including President Harper, of Chicago University, and Prof. Frank

K. Sanders, dean of Yale Divinity School, were called upon to meet not a little hostile criticism in the religious press. Some critics of the movement were disposed to think that the conference was designed to exploit the higher criticism of the Bible and to force radical doctrines on the churches; while still others asserted that the conference aimed to usurp the place of the time-honoured International Sunday-School Association. The outcome, however, according to the view of the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), "showed conclusively that the promoters of the movement had neither thought in mind, and that their sole object was to compel attention to two important truths: first, that there was an imperative need for a widening of the popular conception of religious instruction; and an equally imperative need for the improvement of methods in our Biblical instruction."

The convention was attended by nearly four hundred delegates, representing twenty-three States and twelve denominations. President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, opened the conference, and among those who took part in its subsequent discussions may be mentioned: Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Prof. George A. Coe, of Northwestern University; President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College; President Frank W. Gunsaulus, of the Armour Institute, Chicago; President Little, of Garret Biblical Institute; President Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University; President Rhees, of the University of Rochester; Professor Dewey, of the University of Chicago; and Professor Starbuck, of Stanford University. The most important action of the convention was taken on the third day, when a new national organization, "The Religious Education Association," was formally launched. Its scope is thus described by the New York *Outlook*:

"The constitution of the National Educational Association was adopted bodily, with only such changes as adapt it to the specific purposes of 'The Religious Educational Association.' The admirable balance of this well-adjusted and thoroughly representative form of organization, it was thought by all, would prevent any possibility of the use or abuse of the new association by any faction, section of country, school of thought, sectarian influence, or even by direction in the exclusive interest of any single phase of its own work. It will undertake 'to render service in unifying the efforts of the different agencies already engaged in various lines of work; in correlating the forces already established, to the end that these agencies may accomplish even larger results,' the acceptance of such service being, of course, wholly voluntary and in no case involving the giving up of independence. By resolution it was declared not to be the purpose 'to publish a series of Sunday-school lessons or to compete with existing Sunday-school or other organizations, but rather to advance religious and moral education through such agencies.' The type of relationship between the new association and any of the other agencies for similar work was fixed as wholly cooperative by the action of the 'Council of Seventy,' which called the convention on behalf of the Institute of Sacred Literature. Before it convened, this Council of Seventy formally resolved to have no other relation to the new organization than might subsist between it and any cooperating body. Independence of any and all publishing interests was emphatically stated to be the settled policy of the Association. Conspicuous among the speakers and officers of the convention were several prominent members of the International Sunday-School Association. The difference between the ideals, functions, and methods of the two organizations was most distinctly drawn and fraternally discussed by representatives of both. The election of Dean Frank K. Sanders, of Yale Divinity School, as president of the Association, and Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, as vice-president, together with the choice of widely differing but very representative men to the other offices and the council, guarantees the catholicity and effectiveness of this timely and forceful movement in American life and education."

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) comments:

"A new organization was established last week in Chicago which enters a totally new field. That field is the coordination and stimulation of all agencies now occupied in the religious and moral training of the young. We have had many societies that have attempted to federate religious forces in one direction or another—the Evangelical Alliance, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Endeavor movement, as well as the International Sunday-School Association and others—and they have all had their difficulties in promoting actual cooperation, as distinguished from nominal fellowship. It is too much to expect that the Religious Education Association will get all the machinery of religious education belted and geared together and running smoothly all at once. Nobody expects that. But there is reason to hope that after the preliminary period of adjustment is over, with its inevitable squeaks and occasional breakdowns, there will be genuine and rapid progress."

The St. Louis *Christian Evangelist* says:

"The convention may well mark the beginning of a new era of religious progress. We say the *beginning* because it is thoroughly understood that nothing of great importance is to be accomplished suddenly, but that it will take time to bring about the various reforms needed in our present educational ideals and methods. The spirit of unity that marked the utterances and proceedings of the convention was very beautiful and very inspiring to those of us who are looking and longing for the fulfilment of Christ's prayer for the unity of his disciples. It remains now for the new organization—the Religious Education Association—to vindicate the wisdom of the movement by the ability and single-hearted devotion it shall manifest in carrying forward the great work for which it was brought into existence."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, on the other hand, is entirely out of sympathy with the work of the convention, and prints the following:

"One who attended the recent Chicago convention writes:

"'One thing which grows upon me is the one-sidedness of this convention, despite its claims to represent Protestantism. There was no paper on the history of religious education; none on the other side of the critical questions concerning the Bible; none on Protestant doctrine as related to the new psychology, etc. The most ultra views were set forth and the Protestant churches were expected to accept them as representative without demur.'

"This is damaging, but just, criticism. The whole affair is a set-up job on the Christian church. It is a scheme in the interest of critical scholarship and of liberal thinking, and the church will find it out in due season to her bitter cost if she lends it countenance."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE first number of a monthly *Review of Catholic Pedagogy*, edited by the Rev. Thomas E. Judge, has been published in Chicago. Some of the most prominent American and European educators, among them members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy who have had long experience in teaching, have promised to contribute to the magazine.

AN appeal has been issued by "The Central Committee of the Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign"—a national committee representing the leading denominations—urging that all churches unite in the observance of Lent. It is suggested that noon and evening services be held for the purpose of promoting a spiritual quickening among the churches; and that special prayer be made "for a return to absolute faith in the Bible as the inspired, authoritative word of God."

A BALTIMORE firm has been sending out a circular to ministers offering to sell ready-made sermons, written by "an earnest and able theological student in England." The incident evokes both surprise and indignation in the religious press. "This is an offense against ministers of no small proportions," says the St. Louis *Herald and Presbyter*: "an enemy, seeing this circular, might imagine that there is some basis for such a proposition. We know of no minister in our Presbyterian Church who would see anything attractive in such an offer, and certainly of no one who would not see it to be an insult to both honor and intelligence."

GENERAL BOOTH'S last meetings in New York recall something of the old spirit of religious evangelism. It is estimated that about 12,000 men and women attended the services held in the Academy of Music on Sunday, March 1. According to the account in the New York *Times*: "Twenty-eight converts marched up to the 'mercy seat' at the end of the morning service, in response to the exhortations of General Booth and Colonel Lawley. In the afternoon there were thirty-six and in the evening many more. Beggars sat side by side with handsomely gowned women in the auditorium. Rags brushed against silks as the converts knelt along the row of plain oak chairs called the 'mercy seat.' . . . Each new convert was led across the stage into the registration room behind the scenes. There he would write down his name—not as a prospective member of the Army, but as one who had been led to promise a change of life through General Booth's efforts."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

A SETTLEMENT of Ireland's great land difficulty is in sight, if we may trust Dublin and London opinion. Last autumn there was formed a body representing Irish landlords and Irish tenants, and this body was styled the Irish Land Conference. It is now some weeks since it issued its report, embodying a series of proposals for buying out the landlords on the instalment plan at a cost varyingly estimated at from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. Sir Wemyss Reid thus summarizes the scheme in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London):

"The recommendations of the conference are that the holdings should be bought wherever possible by mutual agreement between owners and tenants, and, where that is impossible, by compulsory state purchase; that the landlords should be bought out at a figure which will give them their present net income from their estates, mansion-houses, demesnes, and sporting rights being reserved to them, and that the tenants should be able to obtain full ownership after a certain term of years by the annual payment of a sum of money representing a reduction on their present rents of not less than fifteen and not more than twenty-five per cent. The state is to be called upon to guarantee the payment to the landlords, and to provide whatever sum may be required to make up the difference between the payments due to the owners and the contributions of the tenants. It is not surprising that such a scheme as this should have found favor in the eyes of those for whose benefit it is intended. In what light it will be viewed by the British taxpayer when its full significance and cost are explained to him remains to be seen."

GEORGE WYNDHAM.
Irish voice of the British Ministry, who will be called upon to "steer" the coming land bill.

The mutually conciliatory attitude of both landlords and tenants is the grand fact in the situation, points out *The Daily News* (London), which paints a very rosy picture in these words:

"Not only have the landlords consented to discuss terms, but they have consented to discuss them with Irish members of Parliament as the natural representatives of the tenants; a proceeding which was fiercely criticized by the enemies of the scheme. There is no need to reiterate our arguments in favor of that representation. . . . The dual ownership is condemned, and the replacing of it by an 'occupying proprietary' is described as the only satisfactory settlement. If Mr. Wyndham's Irish land bill is to be the statesmanlike measure which the friends of Ireland hope for, here is a sound basis for him to go upon. The direct intervention of the state in the matter of purchase is not countenanced; the settlement, it is recommended, should, generally speaking, be left between owner and occupier. A just price is declared to be a thing necessary in the general interest of the country, and a basis for arriving at it is agreed upon; and it is here, of course, that the aid of the state is invoked as the guarantor of the landlord's rights, as it is further called upon to assist the tenant with something 'beyond the use of its credit' in cases where this can reasonably be done. The report insists that any project for the solution of the land question must be accompanied by a fair adjustment of the evicted tenants' difficulty; and this is a point that must be kept well in the foreground."

But this optimistic tone was dropped by *The Daily News* when it found that the scheme would cost a lot of money. This caused *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) to say:

"It might be imagined that Ireland was asking fifty or a hundred millions of a free gift across the counter for the transaction. 'The British people,' says *The Daily News*, 'would pay almost anything to be quit of the Irish land question; but there are some sums which at the present moment they can not pay. The war has stopped that. Twenty years ago, as Sir Henry [Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader] said, it was very different.' Apparently the Liberal journal has not quite realized that the British people are not to be asked to pay anything; that what is sought for is permission to use Irish credit and Irish land as the quite sufficient security for a settlement absolutely necessary to Irish industrial progress, and to facilitate the settlement by funds obtained from the retrenchment on the present criminal waste of Irish taxation."

Notwithstanding the harmony between Irish Home Rulers and Irish landlords on the basis of this new settlement scheme, there are dissident voices. *The United Irishman* (Dublin) says:

"The result of the land conference is a greater victory than Irish landlordism hoped for. Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Timothy Harrington, and Mr. T. W. Russell, have agreed to mulct the tenant-farmers of Ireland to the extent of thirty-three years' purchase to oblige Lord Dunraven and Lord Mayo. Mr. T. W. Russell claims to be the only man who fought up for the tenants, and he alleges that Mr. O'Brien, on the contrary, was eager to placate. Whether that be so or not, does not concern us. What the tenant-farmers of Ireland, who pin their faith to Mr. O'Brien, who, at one graceful bound, has jumped from eighteen years' purchase to thirty-three, have got to do now is to open their eyes to the fullest extent and refuse to be cozened into agreeing to this monstrous proposal."

THE SECRET ENEMY OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

THE path of The Hague court of arbitration has not been one of roses for some months past. Recent events have brought out clearly that a certain influence is at work to discredit it in the eyes of the world and to prevent any reference to it of international differences of importance. The spirit behind this hostile movement has defined itself in the European editorial mind as of Teutonic origin. When the Venezuelan diplomatic fencing was energetic, there appeared in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) an oracular utterance calling attention to the unwillingness of an unnamed Power to have anything to do with The Hague tribunal. This unwillingness was traced to an objection to arbitration as such. Arbitration as a principle would interfere with imperialist ambitions. This consideration was said to have operated to the detriment of The Hague court at more than one period of its history. The Paris paper made further remarks in the same general strain, and hinted that other Powers were being influenced adversely. The subject was referred to more than once. This, among other things, was said by the observer on the banks of the Seine:

"One can not but regret the tergiversations to which the Powers have resorted in their efforts to avoid The Hague tribunal. These tergiversations have given rise to unnecessary complications and have aroused international prejudices not only with immediate reference to the Venezuelan question itself. As far as the future of international arbitration is concerned, it is not reassuring to observe that certain Powers resort only in the last extremity, as if urged and compelled, to the institution designed to make a political reality of the principle of arbitration."

These Parisian pronouncements proved exceedingly distasteful to the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), an organ of the German Government. It repudiated the suggestion that the authori-

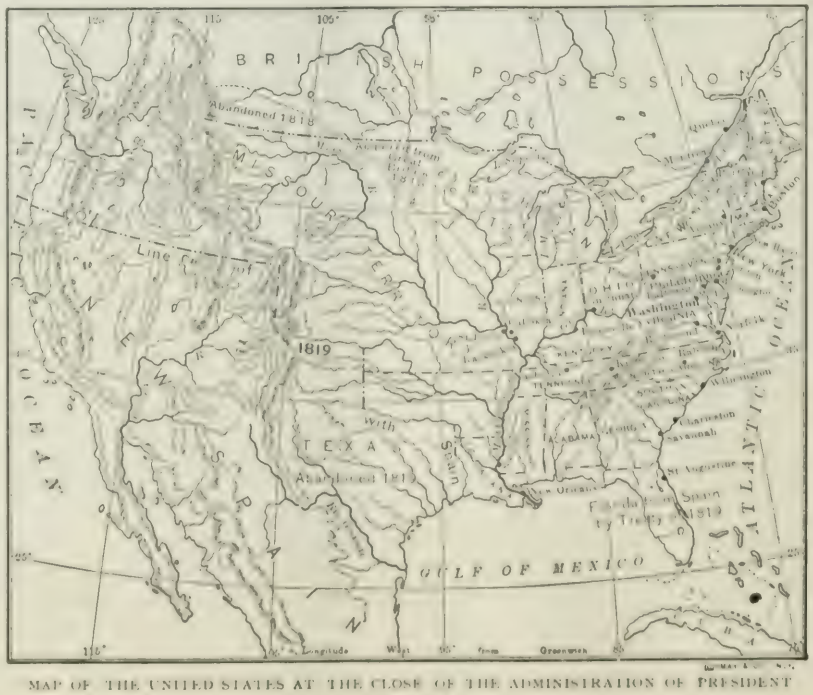
ties in Berlin are opposed to The Hague tribunal. The intimation that Germany has any secret connection with the enemies of the court of arbitration is pronounced a calumny. In the face of this, the London *Times* permits its Paris correspondent to reiterate the charges against Germany in an aggravated form, as follows:

"The moment may not be very far off when it will be possible to set forth the cause of Germany's systematic opposition to the idea of The Hague court. Suffice it to say that there are serious considerations of general policy affecting the realization of well-known German aspirations that inspire Germany with profound reluctance to contribute toward giving The Hague and Holland in general anything approaching an international *status*. There may also be an instinctive aversion on the part of the German Emperor to have his hands tied by anything in the shape of an international conscience. What would happen in all probability if The Hague court were to acquire prestige by the settlement of one or two important cases would be that the people of all nations would frequently look to that tribunal for the redress of their grievances, and not always to the sagacity of their own rulers. In any case it is a fact beyond dispute that Germany is an inveterate opponent of the settlement of international difficulties by The Hague court."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON DEFINITION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

HAMLET'S madness was never more of a mystery to his relatives than the Monroe Doctrine seems to be to the intellect of Europe. The United States is besought by organs of an official character in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin to "define" the Doctrine. In the absence of any definition Europe professes to be at sea, while English papers insist that America fails to perceive that the Monroe Doctrine entails "responsibility" for South America—of a financial kind, presumably. Now Captain A. T. Mahan, the famous author of "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," comes forward in *The National Review* (London) to assert that definition of the Monroe Doctrine is out of the question. "To cage its free spirit within the bars of a definition," he assures the world, he "certainly will not," and he does not see how his country can, either. The brilliant and distinguished captain thus enlarges:

"Nor can there be finality of definition, antecedent to some national announcement, formally complete, which it is to be hoped will never be framed; but which, if it were, would doubtless remain liable to contrary interpretations, sharing therein a fate from which neither the enactments of legislatures nor the bull of a Pope can claim exemption. The virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, without which it would die deservedly, is that, through its correspondence with the national necessities of the United States, it possesses an inherent principle of life, which adapts itself with the flexibility of a growing plant to the successive conditions it encounters. One of these conditions, of course, is the growing strength of the nation itself. As Dr. Johnson ungraciously said of taxing Americans for the first time, 'We do not put a calf to the plow, we wait till he is an ox.'"



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT MONROE.

As Captain Mahan develops his theme, we perceive that the Monroe Doctrine, like everything else endowed with life, has an organic growth of its own:

"The Monroe Doctrine has not obtained the full legislative sanction even of the country of its origin; and its present development there rests upon successive utterances of persons officially competent to define, but not of full authority to commit the nation to their particular expressions. So, too, international acquiescence in the position now taken has been a work of time, nor can there be asserted for it the final ratification of international agreement. The Monroe Doctrine remains a policy, not a law, either municipal or international; but it has advanced in scope and in acceptance. The one progress as the other has been the result of growing strength; strength of numbers and of resources. Taken with position, these factors constitute national power as they do military advantage, which in the last analysis may always be resolved into two elements, force and position."

The captain lays stress upon these two factors of American geographical position and American strength. The Monroe Doctrine has no other legs to stand on:

"In the conjunction of these two factors is to be found the birth of the Monroe Doctrine and its development up to the present time. It is a product of national interest, involved in position, and of national power dependent upon population and resources. These are the permanent factors of the Monroe Doctrine; and it can not be too strongly realized by Americans that the permanence of the Doctrine itself, as a matter of international consideration, depends upon the maintenance of both factors. To this serious truth record is borne by history, the potent mother of national warning and national encouragement. That the Doctrine at its first enunciation should not at once have obtained either assent or influence, even in its most limited expression, was entirely natural. Altho not without an antecedent history of conception and occasional utterance by American statesmen, its moment of birth was the announcement by Monroe; and it had then all the weakness of the new-born."

There is a good deal of fault-finding with this, and also with the Captain's statement that the Monroe Doctrine does not entail upon the United States any responsibility in South America other than the prevention of territorial acquisition there by a European power. Says *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"Captain Mahan declares that the United States can not adopt a 'quasi-suzerainty' in America, and that the true correlative of the Monroe Doctrine is abstinence from interference in questions territorially European. We confess not to following this, since we feel sure that the Monroe Doctrine can not be made to mean that the United States is to have no responsibility for the Powers and states over whom she casts her cloak."

The assurance of Captain Mahan that the Monroe Doctrine is practically incapable of definition inspires in

the London *Times* a whole column of editorial regret, from which we extract this specimen:

"The Monroe Doctrine has, unfortunately, never been defined, tho it meets us at every point in dealing with transatlantic politics. Captain Mahan practically holds that it is incapable of definition, while, at the same time, he is clear that it must be regarded as a cornerstone of American policy. . . . Perhaps it is technically incapable of definition. But the policy it represents is perfectly intelligible and is well understood by all those who have to reckon with the Government at Washington. The United States will not acquiesce in any assault on the independence or territorial integrity of any other American state, but neither will they countenance by their support any shirking on the part of such a community of its international responsibility. In that sense the doctrine is heartily accepted here; but we regret that Captain Mahan denies the corollary that the Power which holds a shield over the weaker states is under an obligation to compel them to observe their duties in regard to others."

GENERAL MATOS, REVOLUTIONIST.

VENEZUELA merged herself so completely in Mr. Bowen recently that the world quite overlooked the existence of General Matos. President Castro is said to be far more concerned about General Matos than he is regarding Great Britain, Emperor William, The Hague court, and the series of indemnities now stretching out like the endless line of kings in Macbeth's vision. For General Matos, the revolutionist, is what is known in pugilistic circles as a "stayer." President Castro's friends denounce Matos as a tool in Germany's hands whose only aim is to pawn Venezuela to the bankers in Berlin. His revolution has been languishing of late, but like truth crushed to earth it will rise again. That much may be gathered from the *Revue* (Paris), which imparts this information:

"At the name of Matos, sworn detractors of the Spanish-American republics will not fail to say: Who is this adventurer, or this hero? Is he a bandit like Ludovico Sforza; a plowman like Cincinnatus? What are his motives? What aims does he pursue? Matos is neither a countryman devoted to agriculture nor a city lounger seeking the surest means of attaining the Presidency of the republic. Matos is a simple citizen, a business man who held an important position in Caracas and the possessor of one of the largest fortunes in Venezuela. His enemies accuse him of being devoted to the interests of British and German financiers. They say he derived from them the funds to maintain his struggle with President Castro. His friends protest energetically against this malicious insinuation, affirming that he defrays the expenses of the war out of his own private means."

Matos, we read further, was finance minister under three Venezuelan presidents. He was also a candidate for the Presidency once. During his incumbency of the financial post he established the solvency of his country and he voluntarily quitted office. "Matos is not therefore, it is plain, an adventurer. He has antecedents which attest his merit. He is a man of resource":

"The friends of Matos—and they are numerous—see in him the man for the emergency. They think he alone is in a position to restore the former prosperity of Venezuela. It being an economic ill from which the country suffers, its destinies should be entrusted to a financier and an economist like Matos. In any event he remains Castro's resolute foe. . . . As for the aim he pursues, it is of the noblest. Restore the country, free it from the robbers and men of violence now rending it, impart new energy to commerce, agriculture, and industry, place the republic in a position to meet its foreign and domestic obligations by a rigorous administration of justice, by establishing peace, order, and increased revenue—such is the purpose of Matos."

Recent events, including the blockade, have favored the Matos cause, says this authority, which hopes that Castro may yet be driven from power. And the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), which deals with the subject at length, anticipates a formidable revival of the revolutionary movement, but it hints at "the development of a mysterious plan" behind the recent show of force in Venezuelan waters. It quotes charges to the effect that a well-known German banking-house is aiding the revolutionary cause with funds, while a revolutionary committee is active in London and makes the British island of Trinidad a base of operations. We quote:

"What is there to be surprised at, asks President Castro, if the revolution is still unsubdued? It has, he says, secret sympathizers, even open ones, in certain European Powers, because its chief, Matos, dared to promise what he would never have promised himself: the establishment of foreign control over the national finances. And these sympathies were not passive or Platonic."

Attention is also called to the fact that even if General Matos be driven from the field his supporters have a leader ready to succeed him, and future developments may further complicate a situation already too complicated.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PERILS OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

IT is well known that the present anti-Clerical ministry of M. Combes retains power in France only through a temporary combination of the more advanced groups in the chamber of deputies. This combination is now threatened by the inability of the groups to agree regarding the separation of church and state, the question of dogmatic instruction, the regulation by law of the religious orders, and the suppression of the embassy at the Vatican. Debates on these allied topics were proceeding in a way that developed discord, when Premier Combes made a speech that plunged the situation into still greater confusion. The subject of his remarks was the necessity of religious instruction. While announcing himself favorable to the separation of church and state in theory, the Premier said that the immediate institution of such a reform would greatly embarrass the republic, because, in his opinion "religious ideas are still necessary for the masses." He announced that he was a "spiritualized philosopher." The people "can not do without faith. Reason alone can not guide man through the perplexities of life. We can not and should not disturb the people in those habits of faith implanted in them by fourteen hundred years of Catholic training." These words created confusion among the groups that support the Premier. The radical organs denounced M. Combes, and his anti-Clericalism was gravely questioned. Some days later, accordingly, the Premier returned to the subject. He said he had been misunderstood, that his speech was left incomplete, and that the sense of his utterance had been perverted. He never meant to say that morals, as taught by a laity, should rest upon a foundation of dogma. On the contrary, he eulogized "lay moral teaching," which he said was "based upon eternal ideas of justice and right." It seems generally admitted that the incident might have led to serious consequences for the ministry had not the Socialist leader Jaurès come to the support of the Premier. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), an anti-Clerical Liberal paper, comments pessimistically upon the episode:

"It is clear that it would have been better had the Premier made his explanations when he delivered his remarkable address, which the radicals disapproved of, whereas the Conservatives applauded it. The misunderstanding would still have been decided, but as it is we do not know if we can credit the absolute sincerity of M. Combes. It should be noted that the ideas expressed by M. Combes were discussed in the cabinet, that many members of the ministry protested energetically, and that the

radical press debated at length whether it would be best to continue supporting the Government until the question of the religious orders is disposed of, or whether it should not be abandoned at once. All this naturally impressed M. Combes, who saw the necessity of saving his ministry, since its task is unfinished, and who therefore retracted what he had said. It was very generous on his part, for many politicians would not have consented to a retraction of this kind. We fear, however, that this retraction will not efface the impression made by the incident and that the cleavage produced in the combination of anti-Clerical parties will grow greater. Twice the Conservative elements voted with the Government, while the radicals voted against it. Twice, in the matter of the Vatican embassy, and after the fine speech of M. Jaurès, the majority split, the greater part opposing the ministry's view, while the moderate fraction voted with the Conservatives to save the cabinet. Such demonstrations are significant, and it would be idle to suppose that M. Combes, in making amends, has repaired the evil."

It would be folly to turn the ministry out now, contends the *Petite République* (Paris), "on account of some philosophical opinions," and as this paper is the organ of M. Jaurès himself, it speaks with authority. The Paris sheet says the fall of the ministry would undo all the anti-Clerical labors of the years of radical combination. The *Radical* (Paris) speaks of "the patriotism of Jaurès," and the *Lanterne* (Paris) says Jaurès has "unmasked" the enemies of the state. The *Aurore* (Paris) says the difficulties have no significance because the parties that voted together to settle them are antagonistic. The *République Française* (Paris) thinks the situation makes Jaurès all powerful, while the *Gaulois* (Paris) remarks sarcastically that fine words can not save France. The *Temps* (Paris) does not wish anti-Clericalism pushed too far. The French press in general suspects that some secret pact exists between the ministry and the Vatican. This agreement, if we are to believe the *Intransigéant* (Paris) is that the Vatican will not interfere to protect the religious orders, while, on the other hand, the ministry will not suppress the French embassy at the Vatican and will not bring about a separation of church and state. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which affects impartiality as between Clericals and anti-Clericals, heaps ridicule upon M. Combes for blundering into abstract philosophical remarks that almost wrecked his ministry, and it heaps greater ridicule upon M. Jaurès for the style of his defense. We read:

"The unexpected speech of M. Combes has thrown his followers into alarm and confusion. The more radical roundly condemn the tolerant and religious speech made by the Premier. For them there can be no equivocation. M. Combes has precipitated a doctrinal conflict that can not be evaded. He stated his mind clearly. The *Radical* invites the majority to state their own with equal clearness, and this amounts, as might be expected, to a repudiation of the ministerial utterance. M. Jaurès is not so severe. He wants no conflict, no equivocation, not even a misunderstanding. He dreams of a reconciliation of the fractions of the majority at the expense of the religious orders and to the glory of Combes. This is no easy matter when one remembers that certain radical groups are in a very bad temper and are scowling at the spiritualized effusions of the Premier."

But M. Jaurès is a man of infinite resource, proceeds this authority, and he has used all his mental astuteness and all the subtlety of his logic to prove that Mr. Combes is innocent. Thus:

"No doubt M. Combes spoke, and dexterous as is M. Jaurès he did not pretend to demonstrate that the Premier said nothing. But what does saying anything amount to? Nothing or almost nothing. Speech is a light, uncertain, and ephemeral thing. He is foolish who depends upon it. It is affecting to observe M. Jaurès thus depreciate language, of which nevertheless he is a master. That is modesty. It is also the fruit of his ripe experience. M. Jaurès knows better than any one what words amount to, and when he proclaims that too much importance should not be attached to them we must believe him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PACIFICATION OF MADAGASCAR.

STUDENTS of the situation in Madagascar can not fail to be impressed by certain of its resemblances to the situation in the Philippines. "The pacification of Madagascar," we read in the accurate *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "is an accomplished fact." The vast and vaunted island was officially proclaimed a French colony in 1896, a distinguished officer, General Galliani, being then sent to make the proclamation a reality. He seems to have succeeded brilliantly. The native races, notably the Hovas, are contentedly accepting French supremacy to-day, but there are warlike tribes in the south and west of Madagascar who do not know when they are pacified. We quote the Paris paper:

"Their only occupation in the line of industry is cattle-stealing. For generations it has been their custom to raid villages and capture herds. Their enterprise in this direction is somewhat less audacious now. But encounters of a more or less serious kind take place in the valleys, and the frays have led to loss of life."

These untamed natives are pursued by French troops, but victory has not invariably been on the side of the Europeans. Yet this state of affairs is exceptional, and Western civilization has made Madagascar practically its own. Ample evidence to this effect is supplied in an article in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) from the pen of P. B. Gheusi on "the work of General Galliani in Madagascar." We learn from it that a long and well-equipped railroad was opened last October, highways have been extended for miles into the interior and rendered safe for travel, public works have been equipped and maintained. Our authority thus summarizes the task to be done:

"From the native point of view, the chief features of the program were abolition of slavery and of corporal punishments, abolition of caste and feudalism, establishment of private property and the recognition of public rights, the creation of representative bodies in native communities in place of the authority of tribal chiefs, organization of an educational system, creation of various bodies of native officials, institution of citizenship, marriage laws, and finally a medical service, which exists to-day in a state of perfection unknown to any other of our colonies and which extends throughout every province of the island. It has greatly improved the sanitary situation in Madagascar. From the European point of view there was an equally important work of organization to be done—the division of the country into provinces, the establishment and administration of government departments, justice, finance, posts and telegraphs, agriculture, forestry, and the like."

All these things and more were taken in hand by General Galliani with a success that wins him golden praises from the writer of the article quoted. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the natives to accept the family institution, the wilder tribes particularly resisting it. But the work of education in this direction has not been in vain, and monogamy is being gradually accepted as the law of the land. Another very important matter was the rumored presence of gold in the soil, a point on which the *Revue Coloniale* (Paris) says:

"The precious metal exists in all the valleys of the island. It has even been contended that Madagascar is an immense goldfield. But, with the exception of two or three mineral centers, the quantity of metal per cubic foot of earth or alluvial soil is small and pays only the pan-worker. Therefore it is useless to seek gold in Madagascar as a commercial venture. It has been said that the auriferous rocks of Madagascar are similar to those of the Transvaal. This opinion was based on the proximity of the two regions, which are separated only by the Mozambique Channel. This opinion, however, is untenable. The auriferous conglomerates of the Transvaal are located in Devonian and Silurian layers. . . . The ores of Madagascar, on the contrary, are primitive rocks, granite, gneiss, and mica-schist. In other words, the quartz of the primitive granitoid rocks of Madagascar is aurigenous, while the quartz of the Siluro-Devonian rocks of the Transvaal is auriferous."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE EPIC OF THE WHEAT.

THE PIT. A STORY OF CHICAGO. By Frank Norris. Cloth, 5¼ x 8⅛ in., 421 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is difficult to regard this work except through a sort of hallowing mist that the author's untimely death has cast about it. Yet the work is in no need of any extraneous influence to make a lasting impression. The conception is a strong one and the workmanship is stamped with sincerity on every page. Mr. Norris shows the influence of Zola and Howells, and his methods are those of the realists; but he has not felt compelled to limit himself to petty events and drearisome, commonplace characters. He was not afraid of strong dramatic situations, and in "The Pit," as well as in "The Octopus," there are scenes that remind one of Victor Hugo in his great passages.

FRANK NORRIS.

As in "The Octopus," the Wheat itself is the *deus ex machina*. It was the Wheat that conquered the railway, "the octopus," and finally wreaked vengeance upon S. Behrman; and it is the Wheat that breaks down Jadwin in the flush of his vast success in the Chicago wheat-pit. What human power had failed to do, this mighty tide flowing from the farms of the West accomplished, and one sees in this tide a force like that of gravitation itself, and as ineluctable as fate. As one feels in the old Greek tragedies the implacable power of the gods back of human passions and making mock of human efforts, so one feels in this work the vast resources of nature as typified in the Wheat, back of the machinations of man and ready when the fulness of time has come to brush aside all such petty things as railroad corporations and millionaire speculators. It is a true epic.

The first half of the story moves slowly, and to most novel-readers will prove disappointing. Laura Dearborn and her three lovers are the principal characters here, and their relations to one another are interesting, but not absorbingly so. The best parts of this section of the story are in the nature of incidents, such as Laura's first night at the opera and the rehearsal for private theatricals at the Cresslers, and the conversation between Laura's sister Page, just budding into womanhood, and her first lover, Landry Court. But the real power of the author is developed after the marriage of Laura and Jadwin, when "The Pit" begins to drag him into its maelstrom of speculation, when he begins to neglect her, and she, piqued and outraged, almost throws herself into irretrievable ruin with an old lover, halting, however, on the very brink. Jadwin's stupendous operations on 'change, the fights between the bulls and bears, are a sort of modernized "Iliad," and, like the ancient tale, thrill with personal encounters, until Jadwin, overturning all opposition, is himself overwhelmed by a power more than human. Crushed, but not destroyed, he returns to sanity, to health, and to domestic joy, and the end is a happy, tho pathetic, one. It is one of the strongest works of fiction produced in America in recent years.

A CASE OF FATAL GENIUS.

THE JOURNAL OF ARTHUR STIRLING. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 356 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THE case of a poet whose delicate wings are shattered by friction with the world, and who consigns a brain still teeming with unuttered fancies to the extinction of an early grave, is not absolutely unknown in the annals of literature. But it is most unusual that one of these exotic creatures, foredoomed to be broken on the wheel of life, should leave a florid and carefully prepared statement of his case, such as this "Journal of Arthur Stirling" purports to be.

Briefly, Stirling is represented to us a youth consumed with a frenzy for expressing himself in verse, which enabled him to endure no end of hardship in order to write a poem called "The Captive." He succeeds in doing so by accepting such lowly employments as cable-car conductor, wholesale paper vender, waiter in cheap restaurants, and shoveler of snow. He does not submit to these with very good grace, but it is his merit that he could put up with them even doggedly. When ten publishers in succession "decline with (or without) thanks" "The Captive," Stirling declared that he would drown himself if the eleventh followed such Bœotic example. The eleventh did, and Stirling jumped into the Hudson with a large dumb-bell attached to his person.

That is, "*Did* he?" One can not be too sure that there ever was any "Arthur Stirling" outside of the brain of the kindly "S" who edits his memoirs. It makes a difference, whether he is a myth or not, in estimating his story. If he lived the life the "Journal" sets forth, it is fearfully sad. But if, instead of being "a human document," it is only a somewhat morbid literary creation, one will let it pass with much tranquillity.

The book is divided into three parts: "Writing a Poem," "Seeking a Publisher," and "The End." Each is as harrowing as possible, and the sufferings of the poor youth are all the more pathetic to the reader because he can not believe in Stirling's "genius."

But nevertheless, there is something heartrending about the "Journal." However fictitious the character, many of the phases of misery which he is represented as undergoing have been undergone by many a young man who has practised literature as a profession. Many of his callow, dogmatic utterances are not calculated to win sympathy or assent. He is so cocksure of some things which even great philosophers ponder upon. After he has decided on and "billed" his coming suicide, here are some of his intemperate remarks in regard to it:

"When I was young they taught me to be orthodox. And I see them stare at me now in horror. 'Suicide!' they gasp. 'Suicide!' Yes. Why not? Am I not the lord of my own life, to end it, as well as to live it? And the law! Prate not of laws. I know of no laws, either of man or God; my law is the right and my holy will.

"And the punishment! Well, and if your hell be a reality, why, it is my home—it is the home of all true men. The sublime duty of being damned is ever my reply to theological impertinences."

This is very puerile and bumptious, and quite qualifies Stirling for entrance into the Mary McLane class. Mary panted for the Devil.

A TALE OF THE SUDAN.

THE FOUR FEATHERS. By A. E. W. Mason. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 400 pp. Price, $1.50. Macmillan Company.

IN plot and construction, the intention here was to achieve a novel of incident. The result, however, shows also a quite remarkable soul-study. Philip Faversham is the son of a long line of British soldiers, men who have lived but to fight for the extension of their country's glory. He is introduced to the reader at the age of fourteen, while he sits listening to the tales of a group of veteran companions whom his father is entertaining on the anniversary of one of their great Crimean battles.

One of the men, Lieutenant Sutch, watches the boy while his face blanches and a pitiful smile wreathes his lips in his effort to hide his feelings. Sutch perceives what the father is mentally incapable of seeing, a subtle imagination likely to prove the boy's undoing in the career his father will choose for him; and his heart goes out to the lad whose mother, if living, could have understood him.

When next seen, Philip is a young officer, entertaining a group of companions to whom he announces his happy engagement to a young Irish beauty. Even while they toast to him, he is handed a telegram which conveys a private hint that his regiment is likely to be ordered to the Sudan. A spasm of old revulsion seizes him and mingles with his newly found happiness; but, making light of the telegram, he casts it without explanation into the fire, even while determining on the instant to resign his commission. Later, three of the men penetrate his secret, and on their way to the seat of war mail to him with their cards three white feathers.

A. E. W. MASON.

He is then visiting his fiancée in Ireland, and the box containing the feathers is handed him while they pause on the veranda of her home after enjoying a waltz together. They look at the contents together; she suspects; native truth compels him to confess. The high-spirited girl is shocked, cut to the soul, and in the ebb and flow of feeling she breaks from her fan a white ostrich tip and adds it to the three heron plumes.

Philip's plight is one to touch the reader's heart. Morally heroic to the extreme of martyrdom, he finds himself irrevocably branded a coward and can not explain. His swift and poignant imagination only comes to his aid. Then and there he makes up his mind to go to the Sudan as a civilian, and through disguise and strategy perform deeds that will compel the three men to take back their feathers. He sees all the difficulties, but at worst can die in the attempt.

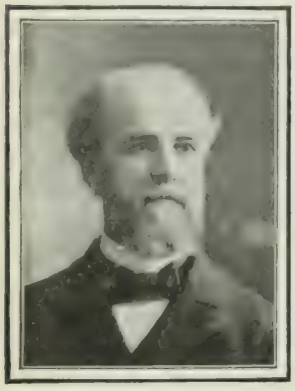
From this the reader makes the acquaintance of a new Philip Faversham. The scenes he lives through and the things he achieves tax the resources of the best novel-writing, and also the credulity of the reader; yet they are within the bounds of possibility. One seems to witness the full horrors of war in a savage country. The evolution of character is wrought with a master-hand. To the marrow of one's being one is

made to *sense* the difference of different kinds of courage; and one lays down the book feeling that its author is a psychologist no less than a weaver of plot and situation.

SCIENCE FOR THE SPEAKER AND WRITER.

SCIENCE [illegible]. Compiled by James C. Fernald. Cloth, 6½ x 10 in., 917 pp. Price, $5 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THERE will be many readers of this compilation to whom these "lights" will not remain merely "side-lights," to be thrown upon other related themes, but will have direct illuminating value in themselves. These selections, thirty-eight hundred in number, have a merit of their own that makes nearly unnecessary the compiler's statement that they "are not primarily for the astronomical, geological, chemical, or other scientific teachings" which they convey. As with many other plans, so with the plan of this book—an idea which was subsidiary and secondary may become its most valuable feature. The amount and variety of its scientific instruction may easily make it more useful in that way than as a work of illustration for the preacher, or lecturer, or writer. One would almost certainly derive from its reading an inspiration for the further study of many of the 192 great authors quoted in the book. A pivotal paragraph, striking in most cases a central idea or fact, or answering, on the authority of a master, recurrent and pressing questions about the world, follows every numbered title. One learns, for instance, how volcanoes occur and erupt (Judd), how earthquakes are produced (Milne), how a glacier excavates its bed (Tyndall), what we ought to mean by intelligence in animals (Romanes), the opinions of Henry Drummond on the goal of evolution, how Helmholtz explains the spots on the sun, Geike's theory of earth sculpture, Carpenter's speculations upon the development of reptile organisms into birds, and similar facts and opinions extending through 770 double-column pages, that are literally packed with varied information about the natural world.



JAMES C. FERNALD.

The primary idea of the author, however, as we have said, is to furnish an unlimited supply of feathers for the arrows of the speaker and writer, and the thoughts suggested in the interpretative titles will guide those who use the book for this purpose. The author's suggestion to the preacher that illustrations from the realistic domain of science should give a sense of interesting reality to a discourse in which they are used, is a hint to be regarded. There was never so great a demand as now for preaching and teaching of practical realities, and it goes without saying that the preacher or other public speaker who can rest his thought upon the facts of science and the authority of great masters in that realm, will thereby increase his effectiveness.

THE JESUS OF EARLY TRADITION.

THE EXTRA-CANONICAL LIFE OF CHRIST: BEING A RECORD OF THE ACTS AND SAYINGS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH, DRAWN FROM UNINSPIRED SOURCES. By Bernard Pick, Ph.D., D.D. Cloth, 311 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE unquenchable thirst to learn all about the Founder of the Christian religion gets considerable satisfaction in this contribution of Dr. Pick. It may be, indeed, even more valuable in one way than the Gospels themselves, as showing the exaggerated and at times fantastical estimate of Jesus held by so many writers of a near succeeding age. The coincidences that obtain between these apocryphal compositions and the canonical Gospels, as well as the divergences, help the critic to make the discriminations between the reasonable and the unreasonable affirmations about Jesus that higher criticism has pointed out as necessary. The work is likely to reopen in the mind of many inquirers all the pertinent questions relative to the validity and binding force of the accepted canon, and to provoke queries as to just the reasons that have led to the selection, out of such a mass of testimony relative to Jesus of Nazareth, of the four Gospels as accepted canon of Scripture.

Dr. Pick gives in his introduction a thoroughly digested and analyzed account of all the apocryphal literature of the life of Jesus, from which the reader may pursue this study further if he should feel interested to do so. Following this introduction there are chapters of extracts carefully translated concerning Mary, the birth and childhood of Jesus, his passion and resurrection, and miscellaneous records of his life.

One of the most pregnant and interesting passages included in this apocryphal literature is the (alleged) report of Pilate to Tiberius Cæsar, giving an account of the marvels that attended the death of Jesus:

"Herod, therefore, and Archelaus and Philip and Annas and Caiaphas with the whole people delivered this man to me for examination, stirring up much tumult against me as regarded their accusation against him. At first, scourging him, I found no fault in the matters which they charged against him. Afterward I gave him to them again, and they had crucified him, when a darkness occurred over the whole world, the full-orbed sun being hidden, and the firmament of darkness appearing in the daytime (so that the stars were not visible); but nevertheless having its far-shining brilliancy darkened, as is not unknown to your highness, since in the whole world they lighted lamps from the sixth hour until early. And the moon being as blood did not disappear during the whole night, altho she was full. And the whole world was shaken by unheard-of portents, and the whole creation was about to be swallowed up by the under-world: likewise the veil of their temple was rent from above downward as thunder, and a great noise from heaven occurred so that the earth shook and trembled. In the midst of the fright dead persons appeared rising up. And the Jews themselves who had seen stated: That we have seen Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, and the twelve patriarchs, those that died twenty-five hundred years ago, and many others, and we saw Noah visible in the body."

Theological students and ministers should find in this book ample material for sermonic illustration.

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE STORY OF THE TRAPPER. By A. C. Laut. Illustrated by Arthur Heming and Others. Story of the West Series. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 284 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

FROM the red man on his hunting-grounds (crowded from the Atlantic seaboard back over the mountains, from the mountains to the Mississippi, west to the Rockies, north to the Great Lakes), the trapper, French or American, *voyageur* or *coureur des bois*, mountaineer or "free trapper," buffalo-runner, or he for whom every line in the open page of nature spelled "Bear"—from the red man, first of all, this Romany of the wilderness learned the cunning of his trade. For the first man to blaze a trail into the wilderness between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay, or between the Great Lakes and the Rockies, had gone to school to him of the muskrat gauntlets and the caribou capote. And now the scholar stands out, the most picturesque figure in American history—the French trapper, "king in the wilderness and pauper in the town, living hard and dying hard, lavish to-day and penniless to-morrow"—Pierre the scamp, reckless and splendid.

But the time came when the Rocky Mountain traders swept up the Missouri with their brigades of hundreds, and overran the mountains five years before the American Company's line of forts, slowly extending, reached as far west as the Yellowstone. Then came the clash of rival bands, inevitable by the peculiarities of the hunting-ground; streams too turbulent for canoes, boats to be abandoned for horses, cañons with sides sheer as a wall, driving the trapper back from the river-bed to interminable forests, with windfall, underbrush, and rockslide every foot of the way.

A. C. LAUT.

The mountains had bred a new type of trapper, a new style of trapping. Only the most daring of the Pierres and Bâtistes would sign contracts for the "Up-Country." He who ventured for a term of years went in the laughing, chattering, mocking *voyageur*, and came out horseman, climber, scout, Indian fighter, "lank and thin and lithe, silent and dogged and relentless." "The great silences of a life hard as the iron age had done it."

But it is in the "free trapper," such as John Cotter, that this strong singer of traps and trails shows us the true Romany of the wilds—revolting against all trammels of civilization, impelled by that passionate impulse for migration which, to the hunter, "was what the like instinct is to beast and bird and fish, and all wild things." The "free trapper" owed allegiance to no man, hunted where and how he would, on his own free foot, and scorned to carry his furs to any fort but the one that paid best.

Of such was the stuff that went to the making of that band of heroes, without the heroics, "who won a continent and bred a new race." Fearless, reckless, lawless, often shameless, prodigal, and wassailer—fighting, always fighting, knowing no truce but in victory, "the American trapper must ever stand as a type of the worst and the best of the militant heroes of mankind."

We salute the lady who has contributed to our national gallery so strong a portrait, and to our national epic so inspiring an episode. Miss Laut, of whose quality we have had an alluring taste in her "Heralds of Empire" and "Lords of the North," is mistress of the lore of her subject, and knows her woodcraft cunningly. She has cronied with the spirits of the cañon and the torrent, and knows how to put their spell upon her reader, with all the glamour of a fine witchery. We find a boyish rapture in the book; and the American boy will find, in the flash of paddles and the crack of rifles, many a place for a boyish shout.

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"Something for nothing" is a proposition which usually invites suspicion, and justly, too. We have something we want to send you for nothing, but we propose to be perfectly frank with you, and tell you just how and where we expect to receive an adequate return for our expenditure. We have the happy fortune to be the publishers of the late Speaker Reed's unique library of

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Booklet Number 340 — This Booklet contains ACRES OF DIAMONDS. By Russell Herrman Conwell.

. . I noticed the lady at the time, from the color of her bonnet. I said what I say to you now: "Your wealth is too near to you. You are looking right over it." She went home after the Lecture and tried to take off her collar. The button stuck in the buttonhole. She twisted and tugged and pulled and finally broke it out of the buttonhole and threw it away. She said: "I wonder why they don't make decent collar buttons!" Her husband said to her: "After what Conwell said tonight, why don't you get up a collar button yourself. Did he not say that if you need a thing other people will need it? So if you need a collar button there are millions of people needing it. Get up a collar button and get rich. *Wherever there is a need there is a fortune.*" (Applause.) That very woman invented this snap-button. That woman can now go over the sea every Summer in her own yacht, and take her husband with her; and if he were dead she would have enough money left to buy a foreign Count, or Duke, or some such thing. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Booklet Number 344 — This Booklet contains POPE LEO XIII. By Francis Marion Crawford.

. . Joachim Vincente Pecci, who has been Pope under the title of Leo XIII since 1878, was born in the year 1810. . . He was born in a small mountain town called Carpinato, situated thirty or forty miles to the South of Rome, on the very border of a district which is called Sandal Land—the land where the people wear sandals. There, in that town, is still the residence of the family of the present Pope, and in the old residence are portraits of the Pope's father and mother. . . . He has from his father the upper part of his head and the main features—the bony forehead, the prominent cheekbones, a very aquiline nose and firm jaw. From his mother he has the piercing black eyes that seem to hold you as you get into his presence so that you cannot get away from his look. Then he has a very strong mouth, very white, very thin lips, always set in a peculiar expression, which is firm, not unkind, something like a smile, and yet not altogether gentle. One of the most remarkable characteristics of his appearance is his complexion, which he shares with other members of the family. When the Pope comes toward you in one of those shadowy galleries of the Vatican, or in the dimmer church below, a real radiance seems to proceed from his face. It is absolutely colorless, but yet it is luminously pale. It has often been compared to a face carved out of alabaster, with a strong light within it.

Booklet Number 350 — This Booklet contains THE RACE PROBLEM, by Henry Woodfin Grady; and NORTH AND SOUTH, by John R. Fellows.

. . I had rather see my people render back this question rightly solved than to see them gather all the spoils over which faction has contended since Catiline conspired and Cæsar fought. Meantime we treat the Negro fairly, measuring to him justice in the fulness the strong should give to the weak, and leading him in the steadfast ways of citizenship that he may no longer be the prey of the unscrupulous and the sport of the thoughtless. We open to him every pursuit in which he can prosper, and seek to broaden his training and capacity. We seek to hold his confidence and friendship, and to pin him to the soil with ownership, that he may catch in the fire of his own hearthstone that sense of responsibility the shiftless can never know. . . . . .

Booklet Number 341 — This Booklet contains WIT AND HUMOR. By Edwin Percy Whipple.

. . Wit marries ideas, lying wide apart, by a sudden jerk of the understanding . . Wit exists by antipathy; humor by sympathy. Wit laughs at things; humor laughs with them. Wit lashes external appearances; . . . humor glides into the heart of its object, looks lovingly on the infirmities it detects, and represents the whole man. Wit is abrupt, darting, scornful, and tosses its analogies in your face; humor is slow and shy, insinuating its fun into your heart. Wit is negative, analytical, destructive; humor is creative . . . Wit, when earnest, has the earnestness of passion seeking to destroy; humor has the earnestness of affection, and would lift up what is seemingly low into our charity and love. Wit, bright, rapid and blasting as the lightning, flashes, strikes and vanishes in an instant; humor, warm and all-embracing as the sunshine, bathes its object in a genial and abiding light. . . .

Booklet Number 343 — This Booklet contains THE SCATTERED NATION. By Zebulon Baird Vance.

. . The Jew is beyond doubt the most remarkable man of this world, past or present. . . Though dead as a Nation—as we speak of Nations—they yet live. Their ideas fill the world and move the wheels of its progress, even as the sun, when he sinks behind the western hills, yet fills the Heavens with the remnants of his glory. As the destruction of matter in one form is necessary to its resurrection in another, so . . . the perishing of the Jewish nationality was in order to the universal acceptance and the everlasting establishment of Jewish ideas . . . We affect to despise the Jew, but accept and adore the pure conception of a God which he taught us. . . . The God of the Jews is the great governing Mind that directs and guides the whole frame of nature—eternal, infinite, and neither capable of change nor subject to decay. . . . The Jewish people, church and institutions are still left standing, though the stones of the temple remain no longer one upon the other, though its sacrificial fires are forever extinguished, and though the Tribes whose glory it was, wander with weary feet throughout the earth. A few remarks upon their numbers . . . present status in the world, their probable destiny, and my task will be done. . . . . .

Booklet Number 342 — This Booklet contains NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By Garrett Putnam Serviss.

. . And this . . . must stand as a true representation of the Napoleonic era, for these are the thoughts and these the scenes which his name conjures. Let not the bitterest enemy of Napoleon deny to him the name and fame of the greatest maker of war and the greatest winner of victories that the world has ever known! Greater than Cæsar, greater than Hannibal, greater than Alexander. Let him have all the glory; let him be the bright particular star-of-war, the great representative figure in the Valhalla of Mars and then let us rejoice that he belongs to our time, for thus he predicts the daybreak! There is no hour so dark as that which precedes the dawn. We may well believe that history will never frame a second Napoleon. She has done her best in that line, and now she turns to nobler things. Let the century that knew him wrap the tattered flags of war about it and lie down to dreams of slaughter, but let us look forward across the new century, whose sunrise now brightens the hills of coming time, believing that it will usher in the thousand years, the ten thousand years, ah! the endless era of peace universal. (Applause.) .

Booklet Number 346 — This Booklet contains FREEMASONRY, ANCIENT AND MODERN, by The Earl of Carnarvon; UNIVERSAL FRATERNITY OF MASONRY, by Charles Whitlock Moore; SPIRIT OF ODDFELLOWSHIP, by Alfred S. Pinkerton, and THE UNITY OF HUMAN NATURE, by John Jay Chapman.

. . Masonry is indeed a universal Institution. . . . It exists where Christianity has not gone; and its claims will be respected even where the superior claims of religion would fail. It is never obscured by the darkness of night. The eye of day is always upon it. Its footprints are to be traced in the most distant regions and in the remotest ages of the earth. Among all civilized people, and in all Christianized lands, its existence is recognized. It came to our shores at an auspicious period; and it was here rocked in the Cradle of Liberty by a Washington, a Franklin, a Hancock, and a Warren. Unaffected by the tempests of war, the storms of persecution, or the denunciation of fanaticism, it still stands proudly erect in the sunshine and clear light of heaven, with not a marble fractured, not a pillar fallen. It still stands, like some patriarchal monarch of the forest, with its vigorous roots riveted to the soil, and its broad limbs spread in bold outline against the sky; and in generations yet to come, as in ages past, the sunlight of honor and renown will delight to linger and play amid its venerable branches. And if ever, in the providence of God, lashed by the storm and riven by the lightning, it shall totter to its fall, around its trunk will the ivy of filial affection, that has so long clasped it, still cling, and mantle with greenness and verdure its ruin and decay.

Booklet Number 351 — This Booklet contains OHIO AND THE NORTHWEST, by Thomas C. Ewing; THE LADIES, by William B. Melish; A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR, by William Tecumseh Sherman; and THE BRIGHT LAND TO WESTWARD, by Edward Oliver Wolcott.

. . We are somewhat in the predicament of the green bridegroom at Delmonico's, who said: "Waiter, we want dinner for two." "Will ze lady and ze gentleman haf table d'hote or a la carte?" "Oh, bring us some of both, with lots of gravy on 'em!" . . . I can do no greater justice to my subject, the occasion, and myself, than by closing with the words of Shelley: "Win her and wear her if you can. She is the most delightful of God's creatures. Heaven's best gift; man's joy and pride in prosperity; man's support and comfort in affliction." . . . God bless her. (Prolonged Applause.) . . . . . .

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Hand in Hand." Verses for Mother and Daughter. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"Unanswerable Objections to Vaccination."—Isaac L. Peebles. (Bigham & Smith, Nashville, Tenn.)

"Journeys End."—Justus Miles Forman. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Thompson, the Detective."—James L. Hempstead. (The Abbey Press.)

"The Woman Who Toils."—Mrs. John Van Vorst. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"En Son Nom."—Edward Everett Hale. (William R. Jenkins, New York, $0.60.)

"Home Floriculture."—Eben E. Rexford. (Orange Judd Company, New York.)

"Back to the Woods."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

"Lovely Mary."—Alice Hegen Rice. (The Century Company., $1.)

"The True Origin of Coal and Petroleum."—(W. C. Welles, Parkersburg, W. Va., $0.30.)

"The Mosaical Account of Creation."—(W. C. Welles, Parkersburg, W. Va., $0.20.)

"Esther Burr's Journal."—Jeremiah E. Rankin. (Woodward & Lothrop, Washington.)

"Truth."—Emile Zola. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"A Daughter of the Pit."—Margaret Doyle Jackson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Sally Wister's Journal."—Albert C. Myers. (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia.)

"American Diplomacy in the Orient."—John W. Foster. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Out of the Shadow.

By LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

You did not think, who blindly were forsworn
In alien arms, that I might come some day
And greet you from the first dawn of my youth,
Clean and unsullied by a worldly chance.
You did not dream once in those hot bright dreams,
When earth so madly called you from the height,
And your soul answered, stumbling down the path,
That you might wake one day, you might crave
Another soul as fair as once you were.
You did not think to keep yourself withdrawn
From things that soil, that one day you might look
With equal courage into equal eyes.
You did not think of this when self besought
The gifts of selfishness, nor dared to spurn
The contumacious alms you paid your soul
To keep its silence.

Then, as morning light
Comes to a night of tempest,—thus you say—
I came. My path led close beside your own;
You stretched your arms and plead with eloquent eyes.
I knew not then the uses of your eyes,
What they had charmed, nor how, nor when, nor where.
To me they seemed the eyes of chivalry,
Of all that I had loved in union blent.
They drew me no less surely than your arms,—
I knew not then, what others these had held.
Knew! I knew nothing! Maiden solitude
Had never brooded deeper than had mine,
Rapt in the contemplation of a world
Serenely good. Nay, listen, I'll not weep;
I am too sad for tears; their time is past.

Well, thus I came, unquestioning, and thus
You loved me, as a young and saving grace
Borne from far heaven to lift your spirit up
And teach you new philosophies of life—

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A pool where you might bathe and was: you
white.
And I—God help me!—loved you as the rare
Bloom of my life; the ultimate good of things:
The crown of all—my husband: blushing even
To speak the name, so sacred seemed the sound
To the child-soul of the incipient woman.
Then, passing all the rest, the pride, the hope,
The exquisite trust, the simple hidden faith
In worshiping you—aye, there I sinned indeed,
For true it is, in thinking thus of you
I thought less of my God: a costly fault,
As later I have learned in weary pain.

Then, after this fresh happiness had passed
Into a calmer joy, one day you paused
Beside me, and, with strange-accoutered words
That needed some translation to my ear,
You told me of the others you had loved;
Told me the ancient story of the world;
Told me the inmost secret of your past,
And spared me nothing, not a single lash
Of the enscorpioned whip that struck me dumb.
I rose up, you remember. It was night,
And darker night within my stricken soul.
I rose and looked at you when you had done,
Nor knew the pain you smothered with your words:
(I told you I knew nothing. 'Twas in me
The ignorance of my virtue, as in you
The ignorance had been sin—I know not why.)
I looked, but could not speak. I went away
To hide myself, to hide the shame your own
Had put on me, your wife, your second self,
Your—there's the wound—your very worshiper.

From then, even as you say . . . I have been
changed;
Yet you were brave in the confessional,
And I not brave. I dreamed alone for hours,
And moaned a thousand times you had not kept
Your heart unsullied for my special shrine;
Shut your face out, cried often unto God
To know why you were you, and I was I,
Or some such infant-prattling in His ears.
And when the strain was over, came out pale,
And trembled in your arms, and saw your eyes
Were full of tears I had not seen before,
And felt my heart slow melting against yours—
You cried out at my kisses, "they were cold."
I pressed you closer. Was it pity or love
That surged into my soul? I do not know.
Yet all these years it has sufficed; for Love
Has infinite vistas, and through aisles of stars
Moves, humbly, toward the eternal Altar Light.

Now leave me, love; I weary, and would rest.

—From *The North American Review* (February).
By special permission.

To Julia Marlowe.

By CHARLES E. RUSSELL.

From out the pages of the Master's book—
Doublet and hose new russet like the morn,
A spear within her slim white fingers borne—
Comes now the very Rosalind that took
Captive his fancy; so in forest nook
He dreamed her, going past the flowered thorn,
All woman heart, all love in spite of scorn
For love, soothly pretended; as we look

A world of toil and tangled trouble fades;
As if to some Elizabethan seer
Dim Elfland comes again: and, straying, we,
Forgetful in its fairy lights and shades,
A sound as of a harp long silent hear;
A face as of a long-sought singer see.

—In February *Critic*.

The Lapidary.

By WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Great Lapidary, fix upon Thy mill
This sordid earth! Wipe off the mold of green,
The writhing life, vermicular, obscene,
The slime of sea, the scurf of town and hill.
Then grind, O Lapidary! Labor still;
Polish the lifeless, primal granite clean,
Till, mirrored true, shines from its heart serene
The undistorted image of Thy will.

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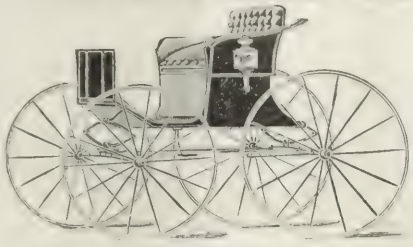

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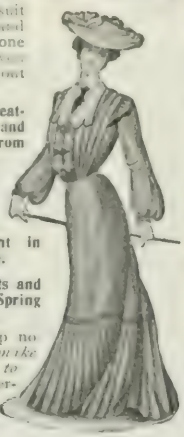

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And Love? Would'st Thou Thyself be still the same?
Would God be God if lacking even me?—
Nay! Here I shout my challenge into space:
Thou dar'st not lose, fronting Time's lonely face,
One monad cell that thrills its life to Thee,
One gem of love that sparkles back Thy flame!

—In February *Atlantic Monthly*.

Blending.

By Tom Masson.

Sanity I, and utter madness, thou!
Good day, O friend. I often wonder how,
(We are so near), that each of us can see
The thin line separating me and thee!

In February *Aimslee's Magazine*.

In Sorrow.

By John P. Tabb.

"What need had God of thee?"
I ask when faith is dim.
Then suddenly I see
What need hadst thou of Him:
And, lo! the mystery is plain—
My loss, thine everlasting gain!

In February *Aimslee's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

Frick's Persistency.—"My acquaintance with Henry C. Frick, the coke magnate and capitalist," says Mr. Charles White, of Washington, to a Washington *Star* reporter, "was formed many years ago in a peculiar way," which he explains as follows:

"When Mr. Frick first went into the manufacture of coke my uncle was my partner in business. He was a man who thought old ways were the best, and when one day the firm received a letter from Mr. Frick stating that he would like to consign to us a car-load of coke on trial to use in our foundry, my uncle hooted at the idea, and wrote Mr. Frick in very plain terms what he thought of the proposition.

"A few days subsequent to the reception of the first letter came another from Mr. Frick, in which he extolled coke for smelting purposes, and concluded by saying he would send three car-loads on trial, and if the consignment did not suit he would pay freight on it both ways. Nothing more was heard from Mr. Frick until one day the firm was notified that three car-loads of coke were at the freight-yards, awaiting our orders. The persistency of Frick staggered my uncle, but, after due consideration, he decided that it might be hauled into our yard. Then he was seized with a sudden change of heart, and concluded that he would not use it. One day, while my uncle was at dinner and we were ready for a blast, I decided to test the coke. If I lost the cost would be to the firm about $1,500. As soon as I saw that the blast was well under way I fled, not caring to face the wrath of my uncle if a mistake had been made. When he returned to the works the molten metal

A WONDERFUL LIGHT.

Cost for service 1-11 as much as gas, yet a pleasanter brighter light. 100 candle power 25 hours costs 1c. Fine print read 45 feet away. No odor, no smoke, no alcohol torch, never out of order, light, portable. Every style in double and single burners from $2.75 up. Handsome designs in copper oxide, polished brass and nickel. Lighted **instantly** with one match. We have imitators—ask for the "Canton." Agents wanted. Write for catalogue C.

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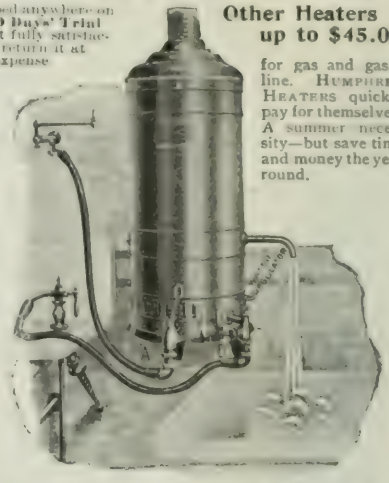
The Humphrey Crescent No. 9

INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATER can be set up by anybody, as the connections can all be made with rubber tubing. It is the only satisfactory small heater made. Hot water starts the moment the match is applied and flows in unlimited supply.

Height 20 in. Made of copper, beautifully nickel-plated. Price, complete, only . . . **$15.00**

Shipped anywhere on **30 Days' Trial** If not fully satisfactory, return it at our expense



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on wood, showing exactly how the beautiful moss-greens, bark-browns, weather-grays, etc. look when applied. They are much cheaper than paint, and their soft, velvety coloring effects far handsomer. The only stains made of Creosote, "the best wood preservative known."

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Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

was pouring from the furnace like lava from a volcano. 'Great Scott!' he exclaimed, 'what is the matter?' When informed by the superintendent he was greatly surprised, and expressed his satisfaction with the experiment. From that day to this nothing but coke has been used in our furnace, and the trouble now is to get enough of it to carry on our business."

Mr. Carnegie Recalls Old Days.—Mr. Carnegie was recently the guest of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In his speech he gave some incidents of his early life as a telegraph messenger and then with Edison as an operator. He said in part:

"Before the electrical engineer was, we—Mr. Edison, Mr. Barclay, and myself, we messenger boys—were. There was no engineering electricity in those days, but I have delightful reminiscences. I chew the cud over them many times. The greatest change that ever came to me was when I was passed from the dirty cellar of an engine-room—I was firing the engine and running it, too, and many times afraid it would explode—and translated to a telegraph-office where they had clean paper, clean pens, and clean windows. That, ladies and gentlemen, was the first glimpse of my paradise on earth in making a livelihood.

"When I first became able to touch that instrument, and, pounding the key, call up New Orleans—I had been practising surreptitiously before the operator came in the morning, receiving the princely salary of $25 a month. I said to myself: 'This is what Swedenborg said about heaven: space was annihilated.' So when I see Mr. Edison and others, then, I think, 'Why boys, you're a new generation.' But knowing what you do, no fond father was ever prouder of his boys than we are, Edison, Barclay, and I."

Roosevelt in Good Company.—The Prince of Wales, with his eldest son, Prince Edward of York, by his side, was recently turning over the pages of a magazine, says the New York *Times*, when he came across a page of portraits of well-known people of the day. In the center of the page was a picture of President Roosevelt and Prince Edward of York side by side.

"Oh, daddy! Look at me!" cried Prince Edward, naturally delighted at seeing his own little self among so many celebrities. "But, daddy, who is that gentleman next to me? What a kind-looking man he is! Is he a king, daddy?"

"No; he is not a king, my boy," answered the Prince of Wales, laughing. "He is, however, much greater and more powerful than many kings. His name is honored all over the world. That man is President Roosevelt of the United States of America."

"Oh," quietly uttered Prince Edward, wearing a somewhat thoughtful look; and then, animatedly: "Daddy, won't the American people be proud when they see their President's photograph next to mine!"

"The Most Powerful Man in the United States."—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, has often been called "the most powerful man in the United States, because he dominates

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DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY, one of New York's most famed physicians, writes on January 21, 1902:

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Messrs. Ostermoor & Co.

Gentlemen: After twenty-seven years' use, it is my opinion too much cannot be said in praise of Ostermoor Mattresses. In point of contrast they are equal to the best curled hair, infinitely more durable and far superior in cleanliness.

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An Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress is softer and more elastic than hair and this elasticity is everlasting—it never mats or packs, loses its shape or spreads. An occasional sun bath keeps it in perfect condition.

The filling made from a vegetable fiber, purity itself originally, made germ-proof by sterilization, is repellant of all impurities and an everlasting comfort.

Hair is an animal fiber, filthy, unclean and uncleanable, a constant source of expense for renovation; it is porous and dirty, absorbent of germs of all kinds, a disease-breeder and a menace to health.

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We have a 96-page book, "The Test of Time," which we mail free. It tells all about the best mattress ever made, and our offer of 30 Nights' Free Trial—money returned if it is not all you even *hoped* for. It tells about unscrupulous dealers who offer worthless stuff as "felt"—fraudulent substitutes do not bear **the name Ostermoor & Co., which is on every genuine mattress.** It is not a "felt" mattress if it is not an "Ostermoor."

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Lee Senate," says Davis Graham Phillips, writing in *The Saturday Evening Post*. He adds:

"We often hear of a something called 'the power behind the throne'—a thrilling, half-admired, half dreaded figure. But we do not hear of the real power—the power behind 'the power behind the throne.' Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, master of the United States Senate, which is master of the federal statute book is not the power behind the throne—the Senate is that. He is the power behind 'the power behind the throne.' That is, he is The Power. Others have influence; he has power.

"Mr. Aldrich is a very rich man. He was rich before he made the powerful alliance through the intermarriage of his family and that of the Rockefeller. He began life poor. He built himself from a retail grocer to a wholesale grocer, to a street-car magnate with all the street-railways of Rhode Island under the control of his syndicate. It can not be said of him that he loves money. Rather, is he a lover of power—one of those secret, silent, passionate lovers of power who bar the doors, draw the blinds, retire to the cellars, to the coal-bin, and there beneath the closed lid shut their eyes and venture to indulge in their ecstasies."

Ready for Emergencies.—When, it 1868, Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, the future King of Italy, was married to his cousin Margherita, Princess of Savoy, says *The Youth's Companion*, a wonderful court ball was given. There the following incident occurred:

During the dancing the dress of the princess caught in an officer's spur. A tremendous rent was torn, resulting in a long wisp of trailing gauze.

Before the princess had time to signal one of her ladies-in-waiting, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the future Emperor Frederick of Germany, producing a pretty little morocco case, from which he took a tiny pair of scissors. Then he knelt at the bride's feet and skilfully cut away the rag. He rose, bowed low, returned the case to his pocket and resumed his place at the King's side, subdued murmurs of satisfaction from all the ladies near him.

From that moment he was the hero of the evening. Nothing could appeal more strongly to the Italian mind than such readiness, gallantry, and fertility of resource. Later, when King Victor Emmanuel complimented the crown prince on his fore-thought, "our Fritz" replied:

"Sire, the merit of the idea belongs to my wife, not to me. Long ago she gave me a pocket-case, with all sorts of useful things in it,—needles, thread, button-hooks and scissors,—and made me promise to carry it in my pocket wherever I went. What took place just now only proves that I am a lucky fellow in having such a clever wife."

Aubrey de Vere and an Irishman.—In his "Recollections," says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, Aubrey de Vere tells of an Irishman he met in Switzerland, who was so patriotic that every word in praise of the scenery about him seemed a distinct aspersion on the land of his birth.

"What can you compare here?" he demanded, "with the mountains of Wicklow?" "Perhaps," said a traveler, "one might name the mountains of the Mont Blanc range." "Oh," he replied, scornfully, "they're out of all reason! I am after walking along the Chamouni Valley for three days, and I only saw four of those mountains. Sure, in Wicklow I'd have counted as many as eight of them in three hours!" "Have you seen this wonderful waterfall within half a mile of us?" "I have not seen it, and I am not going to see it. Look; I see the O'Sullivan Cascade at Killarney. Down it comes from such a height that you don't know where it comes from. Down it plunges, thundering and bellowing, sometimes black as ink, and sometimes white as milk, dashing itself against the right-hand rocks, and smashing itself

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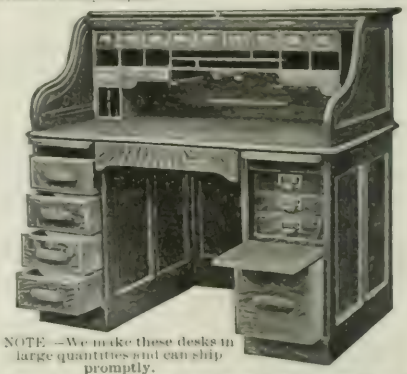

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against the left-hand rocks. What is your Handeck Fall compared to that?" "Some persons would say," was the reply, that the waterfall here is about ten times as high and six times as broad." "Ah, then," said he, with an added note of scorn, "then the O'Sullivan Cascade is not big enough for you? And tell me this now: Couldn't you take a magnifying-glass to it?"

Called Kitchener Down.—Lord Kitchener is celebrated for his stern and exacting manner. On one occasion, says the London *Tatler*, the conqueror of the Sudan met his match and proved the fine quality of his nature by acknowledging the fact.

It was in the days when the railway was being driven across the desert to Khartoum. A young Canadian officer of engineers was in charge of the work, which was progressing satisfactorily, when one morning the sirdar (as Kitchener then was) appeared on the scene and expressed his disapproval of certain features of the work with his usual scathing brevity. The young officer listened until his chief had finished, and then quietly inquired: "Am I bossing this railway, sir, or are you?" Kitchener looked at him, recognized the breed as one after his own heart, nodded approval, and went away.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Depressing.—"Were there laughter and cheers during your speech?" "Well," answered the youthful statesman, "there weren't many cheers, but now and then people in the audience looked at one another and laughed."—*Washington Star.*

Ominous.

O, men, an omen oft you see,
But do not let one trouble you,
Unless the omen chance to be
Preceded by a W.

In that case it is wo, men say,—
Or women; and the trick of them
Is just to wait and have their way
Until you take your pick of them.

—FELIX CARMEN in *Life.*

"Puck's" Philosophy.—Jokes when you see the point are always much funnier than those where you feel it.

When doctors disagree, they call each other quacks, and often they are right.

From "The Lyre."—

BOBBY BINGO: "How long did it take you to learn how to swim?"

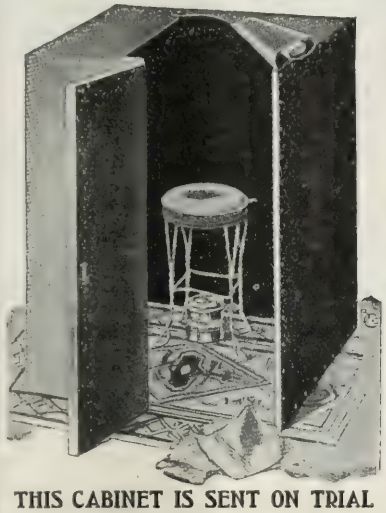
WILLIE WISE: "I learned in fourteen lickings."

IDA: "Before the wedding she used to say he was a 'lion.' Does she call him that now?"

SUE: "No; she just calls him a plain beast."

IN a Presque Isle county cemetery there is a

A Turkish Bath for 3c



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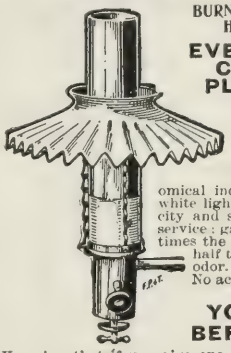

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Write at once for our full description and instructions on the new system of CLEVELAND LIGHTS.
THE CLEVELAND VAPOR LIGHT CO.,
1807 E. Madison Ave., - - CLEVELAND, OHIO.
References:—Colonial National Bank (Capital Stock, $2,000,000.00), Cleveland, Ohio.
Write for particulars of our street lights, used in Chicago, Cleveland and other Cities.

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stone erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."

TRAMP: "Have you anything to do in my line to-day, madam?"

LADY: "What is your business?"

TRAMP: "I'm a dentist, ma'am. I'll put a good set of teeth in a mince-pie for you, free of charge."

AUNTIE (to little Tommy, who has returned from his first day at school): "What did you learn?"

TOMMY: "Didn't learn anything."

AUNTIE: "What did you do?"

TOMMY: "Didn't do anything. There was a woman there who wanted to know how to spell 'cat' and I told her."

Schedule for an Up-to-Date New Yorker.—8:00 A.M. Jump out of bed.

8:04. Bath and shave.

8:08. Dressed.

8:10. Bound downstairs to breakfast.

8:15. Bolt breakfast and read headlines. Say "Yes" and "No" to wife four or five times.

8.21. Sprint to Elevated.

8.25. Wait one minute for train, and swear at delay.

8.50. Rush into office. Dock three clerks for being three minutes behind.

9:00 to 12:30. Do a great business. Telephone eight times, write four hundred letters, see ten men.

12:34. Hurry to restaurant.

12:36. After waiting nearly fifty seconds to get waited on, cram down a sandwich, a piece of pie, and a cup of hot coffee. Time wasted in doing so, one minute and thirty seconds.

12:42. Back at office.

12:50 to 6:00. More business, Telephone twelve times, see eighteen men, answer four telegrams, and write one hundred and fifty more letters.

6:15. Rush to Elevated to get express. See it coming in distance and jump up four steps at a time. Last man in.

6:45. Run upstairs to room. Strip off business clothes in three minutes. Pull on evening clothes in three minutes more.

6:52. Fume because dinner is two minutes late.

6:54. One hour at dinner. Awful bore. Fidget all the time. Guests.

7:53. Smoke.

8:00. Theater. Leave wife at second act to go to club.

9:40. Hearts at club.

10:15. Hearts too slow. Change to Bridge.

12:00. Home and meet wife on stairs. Kiss her good-night and jump into bed. Dead to the world.—*Life.*

Opposed to Modern Bank Methods.—One of the first adjuncts to civilization when it first reached Pine Hill City, on the western frontier, was a bank—an institution with the workings of which some of the residents were not familiar. One of its first depositors was an old man named Johnson. A few days after making his deposit he wanted money and entered the place with a gun in his hand.

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January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

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"Say, I don't understand," exclaimed the old man as he backed off. "I'm here to hold this bank up for $2."

"But you don't have to. Just sign this check and I'll hand you your money."

"And I don't yell or shoot?"

"No."

"And the sheriff don't come after me?"

"No. Put your name to this."

"I can't do it—can't do it, nohow," said the old man, with a choke in his voice. "If that's the new way of doin' things I'm out of it. I want my money, but I want it in the old way."

"Well, have it the old way, then."

The old man tramped forward to the cashier's window, rested the muzzle of his gun on the ledge and yelled out:

"Come down or you are a dead man!"

"Certainly. Here's thirty."

"And—and is that all there is to it?"

"That's all."

"Then I'll be hanged if I want it," he said, and he threw the money back and went out-doors and sat down on a barrel of sugar in front of a grocery and shed tears.—*Chicago Chronicle.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

February 23.—The Sultan of Turkey agrees to adopt the scheme for reforms in Macedonia.

The Dominican Government agrees to pay the Ros claims.

February 24.—Russia asks the United States and other Powers to cooperate to stop the illegal importation of arms into China.

A bill to extend the right of suffrage to every man and woman over twenty-one years old is proposed in Holland.

February 25.—King Edward proposes to send Queen Victoria's Jubilee presents to the St. Louis Exposition.

Secretary Chamberlain sails from Cape Town for England.

February 26.—San Domingo rebels are reported to be meeting with successes, and one force is moving on the Dominican capital.

February 27.—The Pope receives the diplomatic corps at Rome.

President Palma signs the Cuban Soldiers' Pay Loan Bill, authorizing a $35,000,000 bond issue.

A hurricane sweeps over Great Britain, wrecking buildings and interrupting commerce.

Five hundred Chinese troops are ambushed and killed by Kwang-Si rebels in South China.

February 28.—Owing to the unfinished condition of the War College at Washington, the statue of Frederick the Great will not be sent to the United States until the spring of 1904.

Conflicting reports concerning the health of the Pope are given out at Rome.

Queen Wilhelmina consents to name an umpire in event of a disagreement between the Venezuelan arbitrators in preferential claims.

March 1.—Jose Batele Ordonez is elected President of Uruguay.

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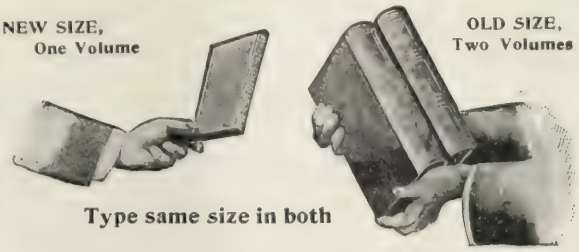

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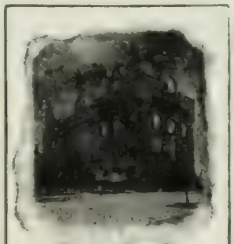

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Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 23.—*Senate:* The Post-Office Appropriation bill is considered, the Omnibus Public Building bill is passed, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina, speaks on the race question.

House: The General Deficiency Appropriation bill is passed.

February 24.—*Senate:* The Debate on the Post-Office Appropriation bill is continued, and the Aldrich Banking bill is discussed. Senators Tillman, of South Carolina, and Carmack, of Tennessee, speak on the race question.

House: The Senate Philippine Currency bill is passed.

February 25.—*Senate:* The Philippine Currency and the Agricultural and Post-Office Appropriation bills are passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is considered.

House: The Fowler Currency bill is passed.

February 26.—*Senate:* The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against the Panama Canal treaty. Charges of polygamy are filed against Senator-elect Reed Smoot.

House: Representative Wagoner is seated in the place of Representative Butler, of Missouri, after prolonged filibustering by the Democrats.

February 27.—*Senate:* The Naval and Military Academy Appropriation bills are passed. The Immigration bill is considered, and an appeal for consent to fix a date for a vote on the Panama Canal treaty is refused by Senator Morgan.

House: The Democrats continue their filibustering tactics. Two special rules to expedite business were adopted.

February 28.—*Senate:* The Aldrich Bond Deposit bill is discussed and the Fortifications and Immigration bills are passed.

House: The Omnibus Public Building bill is passed.

March 1.—*House:* The Modified Fowler Currency bill is reported and the report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill is adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 23.—The United States Supreme Court decides that Congress has the right to prohibit the carriage of lottery tickets from one State to another.

February 24.—The President signs an agreement whereby the United States requires two naval stations in Cuba.

Minister Bowen proposes to the allies that the Czar be asked to name the arbitrators to pass on the Venezuelan question at The Hague.

February 26.—The protocol for the settlement of Mexico's claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

President Roosevelt speaks in New York at

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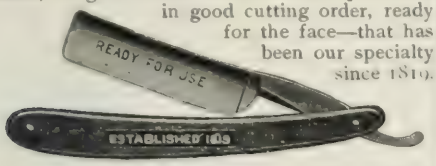

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the bicentenary celebration of the birth of John Wesley.

February 27.—President Roosevelt sends a message to the Senate urging the passage of the pending bill to reduce the Philippine tariff.

The protocol providing for the settlement of French claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

February 28.—The protocol providing for the settlement of the claims of Netherlands against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

Addicks accepts the offer of the regular Republicans, which may lead to the election of two United States Senators from Delaware, which Addicks barred.

March 1.—A letter is made public in which President Roosevelt defends his negro policy.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 26.—*Philippines:* Mabini, the former Filipino President, takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

February 27.—Colonel Santos, a Ladrone leader, is captured.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 815.

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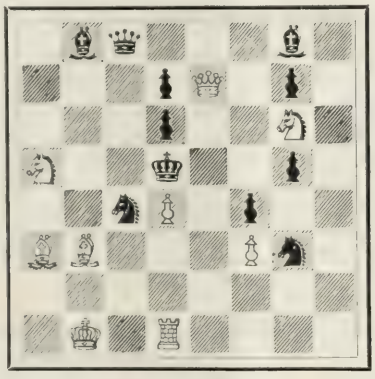

White—Nine Pieces.

1 b q 3 b 1; 3 p Q 1 p 1; 3 p 2 S 1; S 2 k 2 p 1; 2 s P 1 p 2; B B 3 P s 1; 8; 1 K 1 R 4.

White mates in two moves.

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Problem 816.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY.

Black—Nine Pieces

White—Seven Pieces.

q1r2: r2r1B4/...kPpp1/...2PpSQ2/...K2p4/...3P...1/...5...

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 809. K—B 8.

No. 810.

1.	B—Kt 7	2. E x E ch	3. P—B 4, mate
	K x Kt(K 4)	K x Kt	
1.	.....	2. P—B 4 ch	3. B x B, mate
	K x Kt(K 5)	K moves	
1.	.....	2. Kt—Q B 3 ch	3. P—B 4, mate
	B x B	K x Kt	
		2.	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
		K—B 4	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

809: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

810: Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

Comments (809): "Ingenious, but not exactly the kind of a 2-er I like"—M. M.; "Good construction; but easy"—G. D.; "Very beautiful and difficult"—F. S. F.; "Transparent"—J. G. L.; "Lacks point and originality"—F. G.

810: "Main variations good: the whole thing appears crude"—M. M.; "Neither virile nor puerile; but of the large size"—G. D. "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful"—J. G. L.; "Difficult and pretty"—F. G.; "A simple 2er"—E. B. K.

Solved (809) by three reported, W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, got 803; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East Rockingham, Mass., etc.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

At time of going to press, the first half of the Tournament has been finished, with Pillsbury leading by one-half point. The score of the five leaders is so close that should the fifth man, Marocezy, win from either Teichmann or Tarrasch, he would be in second place.

The score:

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Pillsbury	9½	3½	Marshall	6½	6½
Teichmann	9	4	Maroczy	6½	7½
Tarrasch	9	4	Laubenhaus	6½	7½
Mason	8½	4½	Wolf	6½	7½
Schlechter	8½	4½	Albin	5	8
Marco	8	5	Reggio	4½	9½
Moses	7	6	Morgan	0	13

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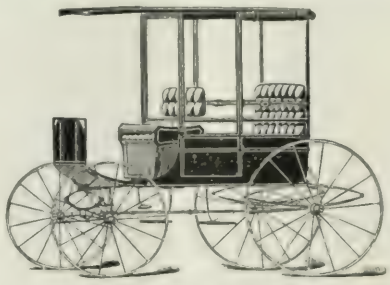

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Annual Tournaments.

The New York State Chess-Association held its Annual Tournament on February 1-3. In the general tournament there were twenty-eight players; in the Championship class twelve experts competed. Roething and Rosen tied for first and second prizes, and will play a match of ten games up to decide who is champion.

The Pennsylvania Chess-Association Tourney was played in the rooms of the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia. There were thirty-six players, including two ladies, Mrs. H. de Hyslop and Madam von Helden. S. W. Bampton won first prize and the championship of the State by the score of 4 wins. H. G. Voigt, A. Koch, and W. J. Ferris divided second honors with the score of 3½ to ½. M. Morgan, J. H. Smythe, Jr., S. Mlotkowski, H. Groots, J. Young, and W. P. Thomas were in the third class, with the score of 3 to 1.

In the solving-contest, Mr. Bampton's 2-mover was solved by Dr. J. T. Wright, and G. Reichhelm's end-game by Mordecai Morgan.

MR. S. W. BAMPTON, Champion of Pennsylvania, has been invited to play on the American team in the great Cable-Match between Great Britain and the United States. Owing to business engagements, Mr. Bampton is compelled to decline the invitation. Not only his friends and admirers regret his inability to play, but all those who desire the success of the American Team will recognize the fact that his place is hard to fill.

The Barry-Lasker Game.

The most interesting game played by Lasker in his recent visit to Boston was with J. F. Barry, probably the strongest player in New England. Reichhelm says that "Mr. Barry is supposed to know more about the Ruy Lopez opening than the old Spanish bishop who invented it."

J. F. BARRY. *White.*	DR. LASKER. *Black.*	J. F. BARRY. *White.*	DR. LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 P—K 5	P—B 3 (f)
2 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	15 Q—K Kt 3	B—K 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	16 B Q 3	Q—Kt 3
4 P—Q 4 (a)	P x P	17 B x Kt	P x B
5 Castles	B—K 2	18 Kt-B 3(g)	P x P (h)
6 P—K 5	Kt—K 5	19 Q x K P	R x R ch
7 Kt x P	Castles	20 K x R	B—B 3
8 P—Q B 3	Kt x K P (b)	21 Q K 2	R—K B sq
9 Q—K 2	P—Q 4	22 K—K sq	B x Q P
10 P—B 3 (c)	P—Q B 4 (d)	23 B—Kt 5	R—B 7
11 P x Kt(c)	P x Kt	24 Q—Q sq	R x K Kt P wins.
12 B P x P	B—K Kt 5		
13 Q—K 3	Kt—Kt 3		

Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) This, the old Morphy move, Mr. Barry recommends as being stronger than the usual fourth move, "Castles."

(b) The whole point of this new Barryesque variation was to have Lasker take this Pawn, so that the Boston man could move behind with Queen and jeopardize one of the black Knights.

(c) Springing the trap at last; but, strange to say, Lasker had also looked a move or two ahead himself.

(d) What's this—more trouble?

(e) Seeing that if he plays Knight away he must block one of his own squares, and the Bishop on Knight's fifth will become an orphan.

(f) Lasker has now the call, with the better developed game.

(g) The best move under the circumstances. If Black will only be kind enough to take the Pawn, then Barry may have hopes.

(h) White hoped for Q x P ch, which would have

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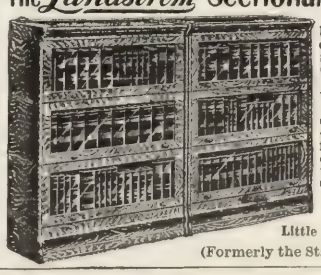

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been answered with B—K 3, and then, on Q x K P, B—B4, etc. The move in the text does the finish.

Lasker on the New and Old Schools.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker gave a most successful exhibition before the Germania Männerchor Chess-club, Chicago. In his preliminary remarks, Dr. Lasker drew an interesting and novel distinction between the old and new schools of Chess:

It has been the custom of Chess mediocrity, which includes nearly all the writers on the game, to refer in glowing terms to the brilliancy of earlier players and decry the present masters as playing a stupidly sound and analytically accurate game, Dr. Lasker pointed out that the Chess-masters of Staunton's day depended on the deception of their adversaries for victory, whereas to-day, the best exponents of the game are open in their maneuvers. No attempt at feinting is made, the attack is built on lines that he who runs may read—and foil if he can. The best variation is played rather than; as in former days, one in which there is a catch-line of play into which the second player may, and then again may not be ensnared.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE eighth annual cable Chess-match for the Newnes trophy, between Great Britain and America, will be played on April 3 and 4.

PERSONALS.

The Richest Man in the World.—The late Cecil Rhodes cut so colossal a figure in the affairs of South Africa that he quite overshadowed in public attention his partner in a great enterprise that made both of them immensely wealthy, says *Leslie's Weekly.* This obscurer man was Alfred Beit, who was connected with Rhodes in the working of the fabulously rich diamond mines of Kimberley, which have yielded $10,000,000 a year. Mr. Beit, who has been dangerously ill at Johannesburg with an apoplectic attack, from which, it is believed, he will entirely recover, is thought by many to be the richest man in the world. His wealth is estimated as high as nearly a billion dollars, while even a conservative reckoning makes it at least $300,000,000. He owns most of the Kimberley diamond field, controls the cutting industry in Hamburg, and is interested in many other enterprises paying large profits. He is the most successful promoter in the Old World.

While Rhodes was the forceful and aggressive partner, Beit was always careful and touched no investment that did not bring in good returns. Tho a quieter and less ostentatious man than Rhodes, he had greater influence in South Africa than the "Colossus." Born in Hamburg forty-eight years ago, Mr. Beit first went to Africa at the age of twenty-two. He worked long enough in the diamond field to see his opportunity, and then returned home and got his father to aid him in buying mines. Rhodes, backed by the Rothschilds, contested fiercely with him for a time, but they finally made peace and joined forces. Mr. Beit has a magnificent palace in London, but he is unmarried, and has shown no desire to enter society.

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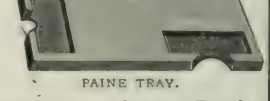
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VOL. XXVI., NO. 11 NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 673

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE WABASH INJUNCTION.

MARCH 3, 1903, will stand as an important date in the industrial history of this country (such is the prevailing view), in case the injunction issued in St. Louis on that day by Judge Elmer B. Adams (of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit in the Eastern District of Missouri) is sustained by the higher courts. "There will be no more railway strikes in this country" if the injunction is so sustained, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser;* and P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, agrees that "if Judge Adams's order is written into the laws of our country, organization of labor, which is to-day the hope and protection of those who toil, can no longer contribute its beneficent influences in bettering the condition of the working people." The trainmen and firemen on the Wabash road, it appears, had authorized the officials of their unions to make certain demands of the company, and to order a strike if the demands were refused. No agreement was reached, and the company was notified that if the demands were not granted, a strike would be ordered at 5 P.M. on March 3. The company, however, applied to the United States court for an injunction to restrain the men from striking, and Judge Adams granted it. There was no strike, and it is not thought likely that there will be one until the injunction is dissolved. Proceedings for and against such dissolution are now on. The restraining order reads, in part, as follows:

"Whereas, It has been represented to the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit in the Eastern District of Missouri, in chancery sitting, on the part of the Wabash Railroad Company by its certain complaint against you and each of you, that you are combining and confederating together to order and cause a strike on the part of the employees of the said railroad company, engaged in and about the operation of its trains, as brakemen, switchmen, and firemen, and in interfering with, hindering, obstructing and stopping the business of said railroad company as a common carrier in the United States.

"We, therefore, in consideration thereof and the particular matters in said bill set forth, do strictly command you and each and every one of you, individually and as representatives of the Order of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, you, and said organizations, representatives, clerks, agents, and attorneys and all others who may be aiding and abetting you or them, or acting in concert with you or them, and under your or their direction, until the further order of this court, absolutely to desist and refrain from in any way or manner ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing, or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employees of the said the Wabash Railroad Company, engaged in or about the operation of its trains within the United States, and brakemen, switchmen, or locomotive firemen to strike or quit the service of said company; and from in any way molesting or interfering with said railroad company's said employees, or with the operation of its trains, or the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

"I do not believe any such injunction can hold," says Senator Depew (for many years attorney, and later president of the New York Central Railroad, and now chairman of the boards of directors of the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central Railroads), in a newspaper interview; and Judge M. F. Tuley, of the Appellate Court of Illinois, says:

"Issuing such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent and we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds so sown.

"The day may come in the not distant future when the working classes will have political control and will appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction—in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should not as well issue against a railroad, enjoining it from discharging an employee or from failing to pay such employees a certain fixed rate of wages.

"We judges are approaching a condition in which the governing power will be exercised by the judges with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads."

W. M. Springer, of Washington, formerly chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals in the Indian Territory, says:

"It has been settled by the highest courts in the country by numerous decisions, and the doctrine is no longer controverted, that workmen or employees possess the right to quit work singly or in a body by preconcert of agreement, provided only that they do not interfere with the rights of others, whether co-employees, employers, or the public.

"They have a right to seek an increase in wages by all peaceable means, and meetings and combinations to that end, if unaccompanied by threats, violence, disorder, or attempts to coerce, are not unlawful. They may agree in a body that they will not work below certain rates, and a strike to this end, unaccompanied by any of the foregoing elements, is not an offense.

"The doctrine laid down by the New York courts is this: 'The law permits workmen at least with a limited territory to combine together and by peaceable means to seek any legitimate advantage in their trade. The increase of wages is such an advantage. The right to combine involves of necessity the right to persuade all colaborers to join in the action.

"This right to persuade colaborers involves the right to persuade new employees to join the combination. This is but a corollary of the 'right of combination.' It is a well-recognized doctrine that the right to issue temporary injunctions should be exercised with great caution, and never except in case of urgent necessity, and where the acts enjoined are unlawful or amount to a nuisance.

"Applying the law as above stated to the language of the injunction issued by Judge Adams, it clearly appears that he has exceeded his authority. The parties against whom the injunction was directed were the authorized representatives of the firemen and trainmen of the railroad company. They had a right as such agents to order a strike. In doing this they were

merely exercising the authority conferred on them by their colaborers.

"They also had the right to persuade their colaborers to desist from work, and they had the lawful right to induce their colaborers and new employees by all peaceable means to desist from work. Hence, in so far as Judge Adams sought by injunction to prevent such acts, he exceeded his authority."

The Chicago *Evening Post* says, in a very positive editorial:

"Involuntary servitude can not be restored in the United States. Even the black man has only been disfranchised, not reenslaved. Labor is free and will remain free, and neither malevolent nor benevolent feudalism will ever be established in this republic. The freedom of labor, among other things, implies the right to strike for any reason whatever, just as the freedom of enterprise implies the right to dismiss employees for any reason or without any reason or explanation. What legislation has not done and will never attempt courts of equity will hardly be permitted to accomplish by indirection. . . . . .

"As to the alleged grievances of the men, the reasonableness or unreasonableness of their demands, it is unnecessary to express any opinion at this time. The essential point is that they had a perfect legal right to vote as they did, to resolve upon a strike, and to delegate to committees and to officers of their organizations the power to conduct negotiations and to call the strike in the event of failure to reach a settlement. The court steps in and forbids the agents and representatives of the men to do what they were expressly authorized to do by the principals in the case! Is this law? Is this sense? Is this Americanism? . . . The injunction will not stand. It is arbitrary and unwarranted."

The New York *Sun*, however, regards the injunction as entirely proper and reasonable. It says:

"The injunction order as it reads does not interfere with the right of the mechanics or laborers of the Wabash Railway to strike; it only restrains the heads of the Trainmen's Union from coercing, persuading, or inducing the railway employees to strike or quit the service of the company. It leaves, of course, the individual workmen or any number of the workmen to act on their own volition, but it very properly directs outside conspirators to refrain from aiding or abetting a movement of which the intent is to paralyze a great common carrier."

And the New York *Evening Post* takes a similar view. To quote:

"It can not be affirmed that the court in taking this step has infringed or curtailed the right of the company's employees to desist from work, or their right to act through the Trainmen's Union. It has merely sought to protect the public, including the employees themselves, against a great and sudden calamity —the cessation of traffic on some thousands of miles of railway —until the reasons for it shall have been heard and opportunity given for an adjustment of differences between the company and its operatives. There was a time in the history of labor troubles and labor organization in this country when it was possible for the employees of a railway to desist from work without any warning whatever, and leave passengers stranded midway between stations, or to abandon a cattle-train in a snow-storm, leaving the animals to perish from hunger and cold. The courts put a stop to that kind of strike, and organized labor itself acknowledged the justice of the proceeding, or at all events made no protest against it. No authority was assumed to curtail the liberties of workingmen to demand and enforce their rights in an orderly way, not inconsistent with the rights of other members of the community, but merely to postpone hasty action which might work irreparable injury to persons having no share or interest in the dispute. Judge Adams, as we infer, has merely applied this rule to the threatened strike on the Wabash Railway. At all events, his injunction is only temporary, and can not work any serious harm, while it will probably be beneficial even to the leaders of the Trainmen's Union. . . .

"It is most likely that Judge Adams has rendered a valuable service to the Wabash trainmen and firemen by causing a delay in their intended strike. The president of the company says that he is now paying higher wages for firing engines than his competitors pay. If this is the fact, a strike would be an attempt to accomplish the impossible."

Mr. Wells M. Blodgett, vice-president and general counselor of the Wabash road, says:

"The court proceedings are based on the provisions of the interstate commerce law. That act makes it the duty of the railroad companies to receive and transport all kinds of interstate traffic, and requires them to interchange such traffic with each other at connecting points, and any conspiracy on the part of any number of persons to defeat that act, or the provisions of any federal act, is wrong, and renders the parties liable, criminally and civilly. This is not a mere theory; it is the settled law, and the injunction only goes to that extent. Should the order be violated, it will be for the court to say what steps it will take to enforce the order, but we have no reason to believe that any one intends to violate it."

"BUT A COMRADE KNELT BESIDE HIM, WHILE THE LIFE-BLOOD EBBED AWAY."

—*The Detroit Free Press*

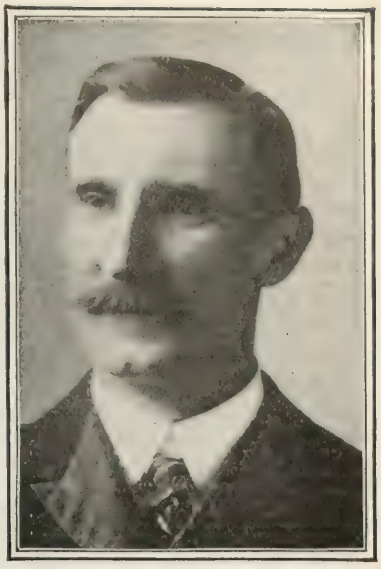
DESERTED

THE KIDS: "Papa! Papa!"
SENATOR QUAY: "I'm not your papa." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

STATEHOOD FAILURE IN CARTOON.

SENATOR J. FRANK ALLEE (Rep.),
Of Delaware.

MR. J. EDWARD ADDICKS.



SENATOR L. HEISLER BALL (Rep.),
Of Delaware.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION AND MR. ADDICKS.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS is still treated as the central figure in all the comment on the Delaware senatorial situation, and his prospect of election to the Senate at some future time is the main topic of speculation. James Frank Allee, Mr. Addicks's lieutenant, and Congressman Lewis Heisler Ball (anti-Addicks Republican) were elected to the Senate last week for the long and short terms, respectively, and the Associated Press despatch from Dover announcing the result said that "the election is regarded here as an Addicks victory." It was rumored at first that after the legislature adjourned Senator Allee would resign, and Governor Hunn would appoint Mr. Addicks to fill the vacancy; but all concerned have denied emphatically that such a plan is contemplated. Mr. Addicks says that his next attempt to reach the Senate will be two years hence, when Senator Ball's term will expire. He said to a Philadelphia *Ledger* reporter that he felt sure Senator Allee would resign if he asked him to, and the Senator remarked, "I sincerely regret that I have to fill the place that belongs to Mr. Addicks"; but it appears that Mr. Addicks prefers to wait and get a full term. "I shall aim to elect a legislature two years from now favorable to me," he said. Senator Ball ventured the remark that the present election would bring peace and harmony to the Republican party in Delaware, but Mr. Addicks, upon hearing of it, exclaimed:

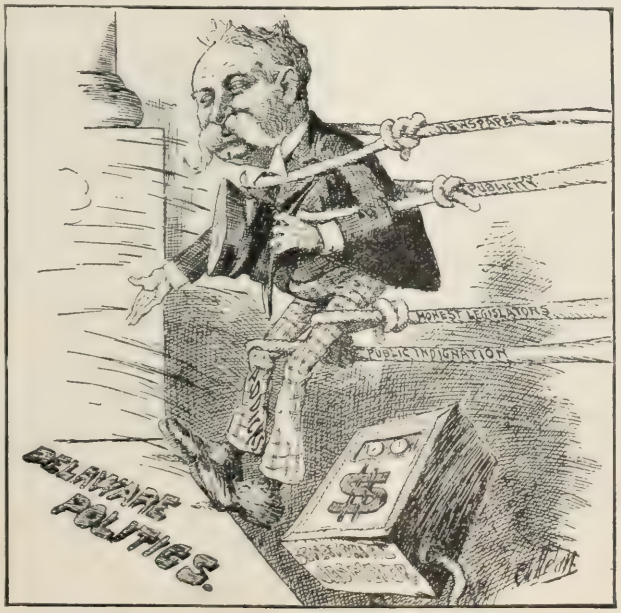
"It does not mean peace in the Republican party. It means war to the knife. I am in the fight two years from now, with the advantage of having one of my close friends in the four-year term, and being myself national committeeman.

"Mr. Ball and his friends could not affect the situation for an instant; they can not carry the State. The fight in the State will be kept up unless they (the Regulars) coalesce. We will not be fooled again. This is the last dividend for the Regular Republicans. They haven't any popular vote left. Hereafter they will not have the advantage of federal appointments to help the Democrats. Ball will be just a mere figurehead. He has been practically a Democrat the last two years."

Many papers believe that Mr. Addicks will realize his expectation two years hence. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which has kept in close touch with the Delaware situation, says:

"The bolters have been fighting for years to clean out Addicks. They have failed to do so. He has not been elected to a seat in the Senate in person, but there can be little doubt that with the advantage he has gained he will be by the Legislature of two years hence. His close friend and follower, Mr. Allee, was forced upon the bolting Republicans. They have been obliged to accept him, and to the so-called 'regulars' he is in every way as obnoxious as Addicks himself.

"From a strategical point the Unionists have won a great victory. Mr. Ball, whom the bolters have selected, will have but two years, and meanwhile the Unionists, with added power, will no doubt organize as never before in the expectation of turning his seat over to Mr. Addicks on the 4th of March, 1905. The Unionists are in the saddle at Washington for four years in any event."



THE GASMAN: "Understand, tho, I withdraw voluntarily."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

Altho the Republican party gains two Senators by this elec-

tion, many Republican papers grieve that the anti-Addicks Republican members of the Delaware legislature united with the Addicks members as they did. It would have been better to unite with the Democrats in the election of one anti-Addicks Republican and one Democrat, according to the New York *Press* (Rep.) and the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.); and several other papers recall that the Democratic members had just announced their willingness to vote for two anti-Addicks Republicans, which would have obviated the necessity of voting for either a Democrat or an Addicks man. It is "impossible to congratulate Delaware greatly" on the result, thinks the New York *Sun* (Rep.), and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) can see "no substantial gain for the cause of decent and honest government" in it. "The anti-Addickses," it declares, "might as well have capitulated to Addicks and his machine two years ago, as to have carried on their contest with so little practical result to themselves or to the ideas which they pretend to represent." The outcome is credited to Senator Hanna's influence and efforts by a number of well-informed papers, including the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), which calls it "a victory that puts him on the defensive before the country."

Delaware is only one illustration of a tendency that is becoming apparent in our senatorial elections, thinks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). After remarking that Mr. Addicks "practically owns the State, and has made of it as rotten a pocket borough as can be found in the list of American commonwealths," it goes on to say:

"It is plain that a Rockefeller or Morgan or Carnegie could, if he chose, pick Delaware up and put it in his pocket, where it would rattle around like a silver quarter.

"And why may not this ownership of American commonwealths by individual millionaires extend? It has certainly gained considerable headway. We do not need to go to Nevada with its Stewarts and Joneses, or to Montana with its Clarks, or even to Rhode Island with its Aldrich and his lieutenant Brayton, to obtain examples of what seems to be a general tendency. The two largest States of the Union in point of population and wealth are to-day owned, for political purposes, if not by one rich man, then by several acting for themselves and general corporation interests, who prefer to exercise their power through agents like Platt and Quay rather than directly as members of the Senate. Michigan has become almost as thoroughly plutocratized as Pennsylvania. Ohio is making marked progress in that direction. New Jersey is already near the goal. Maryland can not be far behind. Massachusetts and other New England States, barring Rhode Island, and Iowa almost alone of Northern States manifest any very noteworthy ability to resist the influences which are commercializing the politics of the nation."

There are some exceptions, however, to all this unfavorable comment. The election "is the most satisfactory outcome that was possible in the existing situation," thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"When the facts are duly considered the outcome does not appear unsatisfactory or unworthy of the men who have been professing to stand for a principle during the last eight years. In all that time Addicks has never withdrawn his original threat of 'Addicks or nobody.' According to the best evidence it was withdrawn over his head, to his astonishment and chagrin, by his lieutenants at their conference on Sunday. They are believed to have told him that they could not leave their votes at his absolute disposal any longer; that a combination between the regular Republicans and the Democrats which would completely control the situation was on the verge of being formed; that the vacancies must be filled; that they could not be filled by Republicans until he had been eliminated, and that it had consequently been resolved to eliminate him. That was a final repudiation of the 'Addicks or nobody' creed. It was essentially a surrender.

"If the regular Republicans should be accused of compromising with their opponents and their own convictions they could justly answer that they had made no compromise, but had merely fulfilled a long-standing promise. They have repeatedly proposed in previous years to join with the Addicks men in electing one of their number, not Addicks, and a regular Republican, and they renewed their offer only a fortnight ago. They have considered, and seemed likely to form, a combination with the Democrats only because no alternative method of filling the vacant Senate seats, while excluding Addicks, appeared to be open to them. As the complicated situation stood for weeks, or as it was understood, Republican sentiment throughout the country would have abundantly justified their adoption of that course, and a great majority of honorable men of all parties would have rejoiced to see an utterly selfish and corrupt ambition defeated even at a sacrifice of party feeling. If, as now seems clear, the knowledge that such an arrangement was about to be consummated in obedience to a sense of duty led the followers of Addicks to override his authority and accept the offer which he had always contemptuously rejected, the moral victory is not impaired, while perhaps the political outlook is improved."

UNFINISHED BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

FOR more than a year, the sentiment of the country, as expressed in the newspapers, has been in favor of concluding a treaty with Colombia for the construction of a canal at Panama, and has been overwhelmingly in favor of a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba. The United States Senate is still deliberating on these matters; and it is the hope of the President and of most of the press that it will in the present special session feel inclined to act favorably upon them. The appointments of Dr. Crum, colored, to be collector of the port of Charleston, and of William M. Byrne (Addicks Republican) to be federal district attorney of Delaware, are also still pending before the Senate for action.

The Washington *Star* understands that "there is a majority in the Senate in favor of both the canal treaty and the Cuban treaty," and, indeed, that the Cuban treaty "requires only a roll-call"; but nobody seems to think that either treaty will escape with any such easy treatment as that. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who occupied the time of the Senate for several weeks during the recent session in talking against the Panama treaty, told a Washington correspondent last week that it will now be necessary for him to begin at the beginning and go over all the ground again for the benefit of the newly elected Senators who have not heard his arguments. But there is no time limit to this session, and many papers take comfort in the thought that the Senator must eventually bring his remarks to a close. Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"Even Morgan is mortal and almost eighty years of age. He can not exploit forever the extraordinary privileges which the custom of the body to which he belongs gives him. By compelling the close of the Fifty-seventh Congress with no action on the Panama treaty, he doubtless hoped that by sparring for time something might happen that would thwart the republic of the United States in one of the great endeavors of its history. The obstinate twelfth juryman who stands out against the other eleven is not a circumstance for contumacy compared with the man who has been so viciously blocking the way of progress to seventy millions of people.

"We can hardly understand the temper of a man with Morgan's standing who so obstinately makes himself an obstruction and a nuisance, to the delay and detriment of such important interests as are involved in this question. We can understand it in an Addicks, who has been without reputation of any but the malodorous kind for a long time, and is only a vulgar adventurer anyway; but Morgan lays claim to statesmanship, and in some respects has shown statesmanlike qualities. Charity suggests that it is to be accounted for by senility that has taken the form of stubbornness. He is living in the past and can not understand why the country should have moved forward since the days when a different, tho as it now appears an inferior, scheme commanded its attention.

"The new pact between the United States and the French

company must be a severe disappointment to Senator Morgan. The conditions are now right for the new Senate to have it out with him. The bargain holds until the treaty is ratified or until there is a definite refusal on the part of the Senate to ratify it, a contingency which no one expects. So the fight which this octogenarian must now put up seems to be more against fate than ever before. What he is to gain, unless it is the gratification of personal spleen, we are unable to see. His career is almost over, and it is strange that he should try to end it by a losing fight against his Government and his country."

A. C. LATIMER (Dem.),
New Senator from South Carolina.

LEE S. OVERMAN (Dem.),
New Senator from North Carolina.

The Cuban treaty situation is complicated by the contention that action by the House will be necessary to make the treaty valid. As the measure will affect the tariff revenue, some claim that the House must pass upon it. In case the Senate shall ratify the treaty, and the Administration shall put it into force without waiting for action by the House, this interesting point may be settled by the courts. The editorials favoring the treaty are much the same as those which have been quoted many times in these columns. About the only journals that oppose it are those interested in the sugar industry. The New Orleans *Sugar Planters' Journal* says:

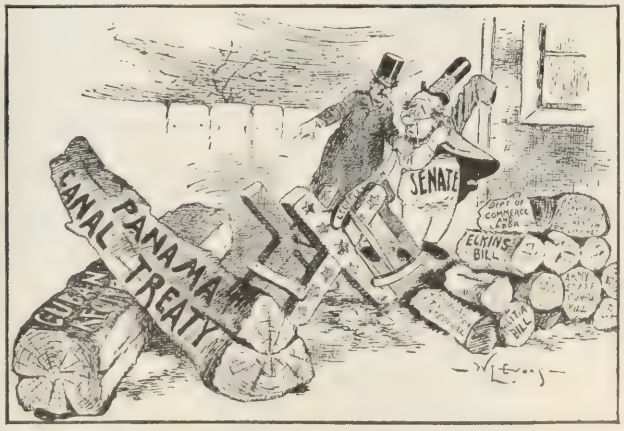
"The Brussels conference agreements between European sugar countries will go into effect next September, with benefit to Cuban sugar producers, and the prosperity of the island so assured that the treaty can not be ratified on the ground of being done in order to give Cuba necessary aid. In the mean time, work is quietly being done by representatives of European sugar-producing countries with the idea of showing that the ratification of the treaty will violate the favored-nation clause, and it is not unlikely that their protests against the adoption of the treaty may contribute much to its defeat. It is hard to understand why the Administration will insist on endeavoring to force through this treaty that is objectionable to the Cubans at large. It can do no great good and may do much harm. May it never pass."

WORK OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

IN spite of protracted filibustering in both houses of Congress toward the end of the session and an amount of unfinished business that is, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), "probably unprecedented in the history of our national legislature," many papers declare that the work of the Fifty-seventh Congress was decidedly creditable. Its work "has been great and important, notwithstanding its failures," says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.); and the Buffalo *News* (Ind.) thinks that this Congress is "one of the most notable in several years for the good work accomplished." President Roosevelt, just before the close of the session, sent a letter of congratulation to Speaker Henderson, in which he remarked that, "taken as a whole, no other Congress of recent years has to its credit a record of more substantial achievement for the public good." The Congress will be chiefly remembered, it is believed, for providing civil government in the Philippines, creating the new Department of Commerce and Labor, providing for the building of the Isthmian canal, giving Government irrigation to the arid lands of the West, and for its trust program, which includes the Elkins anti-rebate law, the act to expedite suits brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, and provision for two assistant attorneys-general. It broke the record for the amount of money appropriated, making it a little over $1,500,000,000. A general staff was created for the army, and the law establishing a national militia was enacted. A permanent census bureau was provided for, the bar against Chinese immigration was maintained, and a new immigration act and a law aimed against oleomargarine were passed. The Spanish war-revenue taxes were repealed, the duty on anthracite was removed, and a new bankruptcy law was adopted. The gold standard was extended to the Philippines, a system of currency there was provided for,

KEPT IN.

ROOSEVELT: "Boys, this hurts me more than it does you."
—*The Philadelphia Inquire.*



THE PRESIDENT: "You must finish your work before you quit."
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

EXTRA SESSION IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

and $3,000,000 was given to relieve distress in the islands. Increased pensions were granted to those who lost limbs in the service of the United States, and the laws were amended so as to discourage young women from marrying aged ex-soldiers for the purpose of receiving the widow's pension after their deaths. The personnel of the navy was increased and five battle-ships were provided for. The Alaskan treaty was ratified and the law requiring the use of automatic couplers on railroads was enacted.

The unfinished work includes the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties, and Congress is severely criticized for making an extra session necessary for their ratification. Many papers regret the failure to pass the Philippine tariff reduction bill and the Aldrich bill for the safe-keeping of public funds, while the failure of the statehood and the ship-subsidy bills arouses usually just the opposite feeling. Some of the other measures that failed are the Newfoundland reciprocity treaty, the bill for the protection of the President, the Fowler currency bill, the eight-hour labor bill, the Littlefield anti-trust bill, customs tariff revision, New York post-office appropriation, the pure food bill, diplomatic and consular reform bill, and the appointment of delegates from Alaska and the Philippines. The nomination of Dr. William D. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston was not confirmed.

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind.) has the following to say regarding the anti-trust laws:

"Whether this group of laws mark the end or the beginning of anti-trust legislation, time and events only can show. They do not go either as far or as fast as the 'trust-busters' desired, but they go farther if not faster than the conservative element of the Senate intended any legislation should go when the session of Congress opened. Together they constitute a compromise between an aggressive Administration and a reluctant Senate. It is a reasonable conclusion that if the Republicans continue in control of the country after 1904 any extensions of federal power over corporate capital will be made very gradually and with due regard to the delicacy of the question. At first glance it seems inevitable that the Democracy should, in event of its electing its candidate for President next year, go on a wild hunt for the 'Octopus' and indulge in promiscuous 'trust-busting,' but it is very doubtful if its performance would equal its promise."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) comments on the failure to reduce the tariff, except on anthracite. It says:

"Congress has also left undone the things that it most urgently ought to have done, with no compensating record of achievement. It is no credit to the majority that the minority proved unequal to the opportunity of shaping these issues plainly, on broad and patriotic lines. The tenderness of the majority for the tariff, which both shields monopoly and piles up an unneeded and dangerous hoard of money in the Treasury, to the popular loss and the peril of all sound financial interests, offered the point of attack. The enforced repeal of the duty upon coal made the vulnerability of the system evident. The reduction of taxation, the reform of the currency, the promotion of commerce, justice to dependent people under our protection, all these were denied in blind subservience to the fetich of Dingleyism. The patriotic promptings of the President were disregarded and the fair promises of party platforms proved but idle words. But the minority produced no leader capable of driving the truth home. The record of the session is but a record of inertia, obstruction, incapacity, and neither party is exempt from the discredit with which the Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States has passed into history."

The majority of the past Congress was Republican, but what have the minority, the Democrats, "done to reestablish the Democratic party in the confidence of the country?" asks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.). It answers the question thus:

"Very little, it must be admitted. The party in Congress has lacked both leadership and a policy. In both houses the Democrats voted almost unanimously for the Littlefield anti-trust bill, which whatever its good provisions was assuredly the most centralizing measure and the most absolutely destructive of the traditional Democratic doctrine of state rights of any ever introduced in Congress with a serious purpose of passing it.

"In addition to this it was a Democratic Senator—Patterson, of Colorado—who opposed and helped to defeat the Philippine tariff relief bill, on the express ground that it might hurt the incubated infant sugar-beet industry of his State!

"Worse still, the Democratic Senators helped to block the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty—a Democratic measure so far as it goes, if justice and decency and fair trade are Democratic—for no other apparent purpose than to 'play politics.'

"And it was a Democratic Senator who by insensate filibustering against the Panama treaty delayed the beginning of a great work which the country with practical unanimity demands and which nine-tenths of the Senate stood ready to ratify.

"Still further to illustrate their partizanship and their indifference to principle and to the public needs, a coterie of Democratic Senators prevented the passage—avowedly an act of retaliation for Senator Aldrich's opposition to the omnibus Statehood bill—of a conservative measure to avoid a congestion of currency in the Treasury and to secure interest upon government deposits.

"When it is added that Democrats voted as greedily as Republicans for the river and harbor, the public buildings, and other 'pork-barrel' bills that went to swell the total appropriations to the highest sum ever reached, it can not be claimed that they have done much to induce the voters to turn the Government over to them."

"ON TO BATTLE."
—*The Commoner*.

"READING FROM HOMER."
Brought up to date by Opper in the New York *American*.

TRUST LEGISLATION CARICATURED.

FAMINE IN FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND LAPLAND.

THOSE who decide what European news shall be cabled to this country seem to think it highly important that the American people be kept minutely informed of the daily movements and words of every foolish princess that furnishes food for gossip, and that the starving condition of some hundreds of thousands in the Scandinavian countries be treated, in comparison, as a small matter. The death of a few hundred or thousand peasants is dismissed with a paragraph, while a royal burst of tears or the stamp of a royal foot is good for at least a column. Some may be interested to know, however, that over 400,000 Finns, 200,000 Swedes, and many thousand Norwegians and Lapps are perishing of hunger. The situation seems to be worse in Finland than in the other afflicted countries. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the Finnish peasants have been eating bark and unripe, frost-spoiled rye and barley made into bitter cakes that even the animals refuse to eat. So terrible is the dearth of vegetation, according to another account, that even the birds have died by thousands in the forests. An appeal from one of the famine provinces in Finland says:

"The rain prevented both the oats and the rye from producing sufficient for seed, and blight and frost made even this almost useless. Many have sought to make bread from the rye. It is scarcely possible to believe that it is bread. It is quite green, and hardly holds together, and is so bitter that one can not well swallow a morsel of it. Yet it is all many have to live on. And even this will not last many weeks. There are places where the people have not even such bread, but have to live on bread made from the bark of trees. With milk one might eat bark bread, but many have not this. They must kill their only cow. The failure of the hay harvest and the potato crop has been followed by an almost entire failure of the oats and rye.

"Those who have the opportunity of traveling in these parts and of visiting one of the little homes, and of seeing the sad faces of the mothers, and the white faces of the almost naked children, and of hearing their cries for bread, and seeing how many cry in vain, realize how great and how pressing is the need."

The Christian Herald (New York), which is receiving and forwarding money to relieve the famine, has investigated the situation in Finland through correspondents there. It summarizes the conditions as follows:

"Last year's crops were a total failure, owing to the unprecedented rains, which rotted the grain in the ground. Besides, the fisheries, which supply the means of existence to a very large proportion of the people, also failed through the same cause. Peas, beans, and potatoes grew sodden and rotted in the soil, like the grain. The hay, too, then went through rot and flood. Spring was late; then came a long succession of chilly rains and early frost, killing off the last hopes of the farmers. In the provinces mentioned, there were not more than half a dozen dry days the whole summer. It was altogether the most utter crop failure in half a century, and has brought the people of one hundred and ninety-four parishes to a condition of destitution.

"Finland's average grain crop is easily $12,000,000 short of the preceding year; and this, together with the loss in sea and lake fishing, means ruin to thousands of industrious peasant families. Hunger, with all its terrors, has invaded the northern provinces, and multitudes are to-day living upon bread made from unripe rye and barley, which even the horses reject. Loaves of barley husks and straw are all that stand between them and starvation, and there are thousands who have not even a morsel of that wretched compost to stay their hunger, and who are compelled to live upon the kindness of their neighbors. In the last great famine of 1867, when the crops failed, 100,000 were said to have died of starvation. This winter the situation is even more serious, and the authorities are alarmed for the fate of the sufferers. Four hundred thousand, or one-sixth of the entire population of the country, are reported as literally on the verge of starvation."

The Russian Government has spent $3,500,000 or more in relieving the famine in Finland, European Russia, and Siberia, and expects to spend much more. The more fortunate of the provinces and cities in Finland have contributed $500,000, and smaller sums have been sent in from this and other countries. Emigration is increasing rapidly.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE have resolved to deny ourself the pleasure of reading *The Congressional Record* during Lent.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE papers have room for an item about Kipling's latest poem, but not for the poem itself.—*The Brooklyn Standard Union.*

A PLEBISCITE of posterity, on the question whether it wants to be born or not, seems to be called for.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ONE difference between Addicks and the Delaware peach crop is that frost has no effect upon the former.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

CABLE reports a rising in Canton against the Manchus. The Manchus probably control the street-railways.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

SENATOR PETTUS, of Alabama, says that his election only cost him a dollar. Mr. Addicks, of Delaware, would like the recipe.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

KIPLING calls his latest "The Settler" to distinguish it from his penultimate effort, which was rather of an unsettler.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IN asking what Grover Cleveland stood for Mr. Bryan seems to forget that he stood for President three times and got it twice.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Georgia peach crop has another advantage; it is not only "ruined" earlier than the Delaware crop, but it gets on the market earlier.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

GENERAL MILES has returned from his trip around the world; the Administration is yearning for more worlds to send him around.—*The Houston Chronicle.*

BLIBSON: "I understand that a South American general has resolved to sell his life dearly." Glibson: "Yes he wants ten dollars for the library edition."—*Judge.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY has tremendous personal influence. His suit for prize money was rushed through the Court of Claims in three years.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PREPARATIONS for the World's Fair are progressing satisfactorily. The main entrance has been located and the souvenir spoons are out.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD says there are 800 trusts in this country. It must be the masses and and not classes who are forming trusts, after all.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

CUSTOMER: "I want a ton of coal." Dealer: "Yes, sir. What size?" Customer: "Well, if it isn't asking too much, I'd like to have a 2,000-pound ton."—*The Chicago Daily News.*

QUAY must think it pretty tough that a gentleman connected with the Senate can not be allowed to oblige his friends with a little favor like the creation of two or three new States.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

BOOKER WASHINGTON says the black man must work. The Indian commissioner says the red man must work. By and by somebody will be suggesting that the white man must work.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE name of Alabama, the State from which Senator Morgan comes, means "Here we rest." His constituents ought to make a suggestion to the Senator.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

AGAIN it was the innocent bystander who was hurt in a New York shooting-scrape. There is but one safe rule to follow in such cases—if you are compelled by circumstances to be a bystander, see to it that you are at least not innocent.—*The Baltimore American.*

MR. BRYAN said at Columbus that if there was any one man in the country who has suffered on account of lack of Democratic harmony, he is that man. In this matter Mr. Bryan seems to have had the rather unusual experience of being both cause and effect.—*The Indianapolis News.*

IT IS CLAIMED THAT AMERICAN DIPLOMATS SHOULD WEAR UNIFORMS IN ACCORD WITH THE STYLE OF THE FOREIGN COURTS.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "CHIEF LITERARY MAN" OF AMERICA.

IN calling Mr. William Dean Howells "our chief literary man," Mr. Hamlin Garland probably means, tho he does not say so explicitly, chief of our living writers. He devotes twelve pages in the current *North American Review* to establishing this claim, and the gist of his argument lies in his title, "Sanity in Fiction," which sanity Mr. Howells is taken to represent as no other living American writer represents it.

Max Nordau has said, "The literature of fiction is an enormous collection of tales of disease," and he includes in this characterization naturalistic fiction. The reason for this Mr. Garland finds in the fondness of novel-readers for sensations, and the life which has by familiarity become commonplace to us does not furnish the desired sensations. "The near at hand remains squalid and prosaic." It requires a higher art to do what Whitman calls "teaching the average man the glory of his daily walk and trade." This higher art is Mr. Howells's, and he "more than any other of our writers" has shown that a public exists for a sane and wholesome novel. Says Mr. Garland:

A NEW PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.
Courtesy of Harper & Brothers, New York.

"Mr. Howells's development has been steady and consistent. 'Their Wedding Journey' and 'A Chance Acquaintance' were hardly more than sketches of travel; but each succeeding book broadened in scope, till, in 'The Undiscovered Country,' he reached the full stature of a novelist. This beautiful story was easily the finest novel of New-England life of its time; but with the publication of 'A Modern Instance' Mr. Howells took his place among the wisest and best of the world's novelists. 'Silas Lapham' and 'Lemuel Barker' followed, dealing as no other novels had dealt with American social life, and Lowell's predictions concerning 'that young man Howells' were fulfilled. From that day to this he has remained a master spirit in our literature, and a study of his methods of appeal and the success he has had becomes of prime importance in considering the trend of our fiction. He stands for sound workmanship and for the permanent rather than for the ephemeral. He is a man of unswerving ideals, and remains unmoved by the rush along cheap and easy routes to success."

Mr. Howells's realism, moreover, is very far from being the naturalism of Zola. There is no kinship between them. Zola treated of the abnormally developed, the criminal, while Howells seeks his characters among the average and the usual. We quote again:

"In his war upon the romantic school, with their superhuman and ideal characters, Zola swept to the opposite pole. He proceeded upon the supposition that the public could not be interested in average personalities and in decent lives. As a result millions read his books for their brutal plainness of speech rather than for their tragic breadth and bitter comment.

"Not till Howells came did any considerable public in America appreciate the regular, the average, the near at hand. In a very high sense he *is* 'the evangel of the commonplace.'

"It must be inserted at this point that many of our young novelists soon feel Zola's distrust, and fail in their attempt to depict in the realistic manner the life of some special locality, because of their fear of being dull. Whitman once complained to me that the local novel (which I was advocating) was too sensational, too bizarre. The cowboy novel was to him a sort of delirium-tremens novel, because it flowed with liquor and was hazy with the smoke of gunpowder. He asked for a literature of the decent and decorous men of the West. He said in substance:

"'Writers of this type comb together the unusual happenings of thirty years, in order to fill their books with odd or mysterious or picturesque characters. If they see in the paper a most singular account of a miser, or of a man living a double life, or of a man falling dead of heart-disease in a court-room, or of a horrible and mysterious murder, they clip it "to work into" their novels. "Are these not real facts?" they say. "Do they not belong in a realistic study of an American town?" After being sufficiently spiced in this manner, stuffed with such sugar-plums, these novels are sent out as accurate studies of life in Pueblo or Omaha, when, as a matter of fact, they are as false to life as a city newspaper which ignores the law-abiding and quiet citizens, and deals only with the criminal, the abnormal.'

"I was obliged to admit that there was much truth in his statement."

It is not true, Mr. Garland thinks, that a sane novel lacks readers. Mr. Howells is not neglected. He lives very well and his high position in literature is unquestioned. He admits that sensation pays better dividends, but an enduring literature can not be founded on it. "Suppose every writer in America were to turn next year to writing love romances of medieval France; what an absurd spectacle we would present to the world!"

A very important feature of Mr. Howells's art is his humorous and analytical study of women and the variety of his types of women. The lovelorn heroines of the Middle-Age literature, always young and ravishingly beautiful, all with "trembling white bosoms," and "tender limbs" and "silvery voices," no more represented the women of their day than a circle and three dots represent an individual face." Such wraiths could not exist for a moment on the deck of the *Arcostook*, or in Silas Lapham's household. Mr. Garland observes further:

"This is of more importance than will at once appear, for the influence of fiction upon feminine character is very great. Girls get their knowledge of the world in large measure from novels, and it is of the utmost importance that their ideas of courtship should be sane and wholesome at least. The women in America read in far greater proportion than the women of other lands, and they read more fiction than the American man; and while their influence on fiction is admitted, fiction unquestionably has a corresponding effect upon them. The humorous exposition of feminine as well as male excesses and follies is likely to have a beneficent influence on the nation's life, by giving comparative ideas of life and love to 'the mothers of men.'

"They certainly receive the most painstaking consideration from both Mr. Howells and Mr. James, many of whose books are most elaborate and serious studies of women, from the girl of nine to the grandmother of ninety, not confined, as were the old novelists, to those of a marriageable age and of extraordinary beauty. . . . . .

"He does not rhapsodize over his heroines, it is true; he is not a passionate wooer of their favors; but he is always kind, always sweet and manly in his treatment of them. His humor is corrective; it is never bitter. He is interested in all silent heroisms. War and crime, the abnormal, the furious, are left out of his books. He is interested, not in what men and women

do in times of fire and murder and other exceptional circumstances, but in their quiet sacrifices, their every-day lives, in their calm moments. His love-stories are pure and sane and self-contained; the erotic maniac is not to be found in the very best of his volumes."

Mr. Garland admits that he can not always follow Mr. Howells, and that many of the latter's warm personal friends do not like his books. But this does not prove that his books lack art; it often means that the author is fresher in perception and sweeter in sympathies than his neighbors. The fault found with his alleged "useless particularities" is dismissed with the question, *are* they useless particularities, or do these details help to give individuality and vitality to the picture? In conclusion:

"When his volumes are finally bound together, they will present a study thus far unequaled by any delineator of American society. In such a final view it is possible that the apparent lack of large aim, which is now the most pertinent criticism of his stories, will have less cogency. When his plan is all under the eye, it may appear that the present is to be represented, not as the age of colossal personalities, but of high average personality."

DRAMATIZATIONS OF TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION."

PLAYS based upon Tolstoy's much-discussed novel, "Resurrection," have recently been produced in Paris, London and New York; and at least two more dramatizations of the same book are already announced in this country. The Paris version is the work of M. Henri Bataille, a young French disciple of Tolstoy. The version presented in England and the United States is Mr. Michael Morton's adaptation of the French play.

The plot is substantially the same in the three plays, and is summarized as follows by *The Theatre* (New York):

"The scene of the drama is laid in Russia at the present time. The central figure is Katusha, a girl of humble parentage, who, at the time the play begins, has long been a favorite servant in the aristocratic household of Prince Nekhludov's aunts. The Prince returns home after a long absence, and becomes enamored of Katusha, who falls a ready victim to the libertine. The first tableau, which is really a prolog, closes with the scene of the seduction. The second tableau shows the jury-room in the law courts. Katusha (now known as Maslova, a notoriously immoral woman) is accused of poisoning a client in order to rob him. Maslova protests her innocence, and declares she was but the passive instrument of the real criminals. The jury has retired to deliberate, and this is said to be one of the most novel and striking scenes ever seen on the stage—the jurymen chattering and joking among themselves and giving only minor attention to the fate of the wretched prisoner. Among the jurymen is Prince Nekhludov, who has recognized in Maslova the unhappy girl he has ruined. The audience learns from his lips how Katusha, driven from his aunt's house when she was about to become a mother, was reduced to the vilest prostitution until, finally, she faces the charge of crime. He knows she is innocent, and tries to convince his fellow jurymen. They shrug their shoulders, and agree upon a verdict of guilty. Nekhludov feels that he alone is the real culprit. His duty is to save her.

MISS LENA ASHWELL,
Playing the part of "Maslova" in the London production of "Resurrection."

Next is seen the interior of the female prison at Moscow. Nekhludov has obtained permission to visit Maslova in prison. He finds her a moral and physical wreck amid a lot of wretched women who are quarreling and drinking. Maslova refuses to speak of what she has been—she wants to forget. Her memories are the cherished relics of an existence now gone. At first she does not recognize Nekhludov. When she remembers, she insults him; she detests him, and drives him from her. Then she faints in his arms, murmuring her undying love. In the next act Maslova has once more become Katusha. Her spiritual redemption has taken place gradually. She refuses the sacrifice Nekhludov would make, and the final tableau shows the halt in Siberia, where they bid each other an eternal farewell."

MISS BLANCHE WALSH,
Playing the part of "Maslova" in the New York production of "Resurrection."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* declares that M. Bataille has most successfully overcome the difficulties of the dramatization, and, while "avoiding the long nihilist disquisitions of the novel," has "condensed the essential theatrical elements of the story in a prolog and five acts, which are admirably mounted and acted at the Odéon Theater." He says further:

"It is indeed remarkable to see how thoroughly Parisians have become aroused and electrified with Tolstoy's idea, and with what earnestness they followed the tale from the love idyl of the prolog to the purification or 'resurrection' of the closing scene. The action moves swiftly and logically, and leading critics can detect no flaw in the dramatic workmanship of the play, which is regarded as by all odds the most successful drama produced at the Odéon for many a year. . . . The part of Maslova is acted to perfection by Mme. Berthe Bady, an actress who has suddenly taken rank among the foremost artists of Paris. Mme. Bady has a warm, sonorous, magnetic voice, and her rendering of the fallen woman is a most truthful and most human conception, acted with that force and absolute simplicity that form the secret of the art of an actress like Mme. Duse."

The London production of "Resurrection," in which Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Miss Lena Ashwell take the leading parts, has not received so cordial a greeting. Mr. E. K. Chambers, of *The Academy and Literature*, while conceding that the play is "a triumph of adroit stage-generalship," finds it "wholly devoid of literary style." Mr. Arthur Symons, writing in *The Saturday Review*, declares:

"The play is a melodrama with one good scene, the scene in the prison; and this is good only to a certain point. There is another scene which is amusing, the scene of the jury, but the humor is little more than clowning, and the tragic note, which should strike through it, is only there in a parody of itself. Indeed the word parody is the only word which can be used about

the greater part of the play, and it seems to me a pity that the name of Tolstoy should be brought into such dangerous companionship with the vulgarities and sentimentalities of the London stage. I heard people around me confessing that they had not read the book. How terrible must have been the disillusion of those people, if they had ever expected anything of Tolstoy, and if they really believed that this demagog Prince, who stands in nice poses in the middle of drawing-rooms and of prison cells, talking nonsense with a convincing disbelief, was in any sense a mouthpiece for Tolstoy's poor simple little gospel. . . . Tolstoy has been hardly treated by some translators and by many critics; in his own country, if you mention his name, you are as likely as not to be met by a shrug and an 'Ah, monsieur, il divague un peu!' In his own country he has the censor always against him; some of his books he has never been able to print in full in Russian. But in the new play at His Majesty's Theater we have, in what is boldly called Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' something which is not Tolstoy at all. There is M. Bataille, who might take the responsibility of it, or there is Mr. Morton, who may have done more than merely translate M. Bataille, or there is Mr. Tree, who may have exercised the supervision of an actor-manager; but Tolstoy, might not the great name of Tolstoy be left well alone?"

The New York version was first presented on February 18—the same evening as the London play—with Miss Blanche Walsh as "Maslova." In the judgment of the New York *Times* critic, it "was interpreted by a company of actors of no great original power, who are unaccustomed to sincere realistic acting, and who for the lack of able and artistic stage management missed most of the literary and artistic values remaining in the text." The same writer continues:

"That in the stage version the outlines of this story should be sharpened and emphasized was inevitable. Even when reduced to a prolog and four acts it lasted last night until toward midnight. It was probably necessary to make Dimitri Nekhludhov really in love with his intended Princess and formally betrothed to her, even tho this with one fell blow alters Dimitri from Tolstoy's impersonal apostle of regeneration to the familiar type of stage hero, who delights in sacrificing everything in sight except duty. It may even have been necessary at the end to make Maslova, on the heights of her spiritual exaltation, send Dimitri back, as it were, into the waiting arms of his Princess, tho this was at once to detract somewhat from the grandeur of the moment as Tolstoy conceived it, and to make what last night (in spite of an evident intention to the contrary) was felt to be an unpopular and an unhappy ending. . . . . Among all the hands that have passed on the play from Russia to New York, its literary value has been gravely impaired, without, it is to be feared, adding greatly to its popular appeal."

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM.

NUMEROUS sensational differences have occurred of late years between the governing bodies and professors of some of our large institutions of learning as to the degree of freedom the latter should possess in teaching certain doctrines of political economy, theology, or science. Special interest attaches, therefore, to two articles written by President Hadley, of Yale, on "Academic Freedom in Theory and in Practise," and published in successive numbers (February, March) of *The Atlantic Monthly*. President Hadley, however, handles his rather warm subject in an academic rather than a journalistic manner, and approaches it from afar off. The liberty of teaching, he thinks, connects itself with other problems of civil liberty, and these can be properly analyzed only by historical study. Accordingly, he starts with the beginnings of history, and traces the progress of religious and civil liberty down through the ages, spending a little time over the differences between prophets and priests in Old Testament times; rehearsing, in a manner distinctly unfavorable to Socrates, the charges against that ancient philosopher that resulted in his death; dwelling at considerable length on the college songs of medieval days; and then, having conducted his readers through this long and interesting journey, he approaches and his readers approach the danger-signals that lie about the subject to-day in a very calm and philosophic frame of mind.

President Hadley emphasizes the distinction between liberty of thought and liberty of teaching. "Teaching is more than a theory; it is an act." It is not a subjective or individual affair, but a course of conduct which creates important social relations and social obligations. The expediency of teaching certain thoughts which any one should have liberty to think, can only be decided by a careful examination of the circumstances of each particular case. It is on this ground that he maintains that the accusers of Socrates may, after all, have had a very good case. Judging from the careers of some of his pupils, Alcibiades and Critias, for example, the liberty of teaching which he exercised was creating dangerous conditions in Athenian society. The defense of Socrates was a "defense of freedom of thought rather than of freedom of teaching." In similar manner, the early Christians were persecuted by the Roman authorities not primarily for their religious views, for "different religions could exist side by side in the empire, and in Rome itself, without provoking so much as a suspicion of hostility"; but for "their habit of holding irresponsible assemblies, of which the Roman law was profoundly jealous, and of enunciating theories of sovereignty which seemed to conflict with that law itself." A further shock to many preconceived ideas is found in President Hadley's conclusions on the effect of the Reformation upon freedom of thought and of teaching. "The Reformation," he writes, "by the violence of the religious wars which it aroused, tended to obliterate the distinction between law and morals, and made not only Catholic and Protestant churches, but Catholic and Protestant sovereigns for the time being, intolerant of that liberty which a few centuries previous would have been taken as a matter of course." Again: "Neither the continental nor the English [university] system was in any wise favorable to freedom of teaching during the three centuries which followed the Reformation."

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY,
President of Yale University.

Coming down to the present-day question of faculty reorganization in American institutions, President Hadley divides the "somewhat incongruous functions" which our faculties exercise into three classes: (1) those for determining the nature and scope of examinations and the granting of degrees; (2) the nomination of teachers; (3) administrative and disciplinary measures. He writes:

"I can not see that, if we were once started on the road, there would be any great difficulty in separating the disciplinary function from the other two and putting it into different hands. Of course there is a convenience in the present practise; the man who is judging of the scholarship of any particular student has certain obvious advantages for supervising his conduct. But I believe that the disadvantages of the combination outweigh these

advantages—that the discipline hurts the teaching more than the teaching helps the discipline; and that no small part of the alleged infringements of student freedom could be avoided if these two matters were kept entirely separate.

"It will be remembered that perhaps before faculties existed at all, the students of Bologna were organized by *nations*—bodies of students and graduates charged with protection of scholastic rights and enforcement of good order. I can see no good reason against the attempt to reintroduce this arrangement in the United States. I should like to see the whole control of discipline, of athletics, of public student functions, and of intercollegiate relations of the undergraduates—in short, of all things outside of the sphere of study and examination—in the hands of a committee chosen either by the graduates alone, or, probably better, by students and graduates together. For the initial point in such an organization our alumni associations form admirable centers. Were the graduates thus given a regular organized place in the daily life of the universities, it would not only help to solve some of the problems of freedom of teaching by removing a disturbing element, but would tend to emphasize that community of interests and standards among college men which it is so important to preserve as a bulwark against some of the disintegrating tendencies of the day."

He would also have the functions of examination and teaching divided, tho this, he thinks, is a more difficult matter. "The teaching should be provided by the university rather than by the several faculties thereof." He says further:

"If this distinction could once be made, it would avoid most of the complaints of faculty interference on the part of the professors as completely as the graduate control of discipline would avoid similar complaints on the part of the students. The individual professor would see that if students were discouraged from coming to him by the arrangement of the course, it was because a certain faculty had its views as to the proper requirements for a certain degree rather than as to the proper teaching of a certain subject. He might differ from the members of that faculty in their opinion; but the difference would come in such a domain that it would not be an infringement of his liberty as a teacher, and would lose the element of personal bitterness which is now so prominent. The man who was unable to teach students in arts as well as he could teach students in philosophy would see the true reason for his non-employment in the former capacity far more clearly, if the arts faculty, as a *faculty*, were concerned solely with the requirements of the student and not with the qualifications of the professor."

The change from control of universities by rich donors to control by the state would not, he thinks, remedy matters much, as political control does not by any means mean educational freedom. The question is not so much one of the form of corporate control as of the general habit or standard of a community concerning toleration:

"A locality in which theological universities turn away professors for their views on points of doctrine is apt to be one where state universities turn them away for their views on matters of party politics. . . . The worship of the creed as a fetich and the worship of the platform as a fetich are both survivals of an earlier stage of civilization where the necessity of securing coherence of public sentiment was paramount to the necessity of securing free and progressive thought, or business-like execution of that thought. The more fully developed community tends to regard the creed not as an essential to salvation, but as a working hypothesis to secure an efficient basis of action—and it regards the platform in the same way. Under such circumstances, it is generally possible to secure enlightened administration, even of a pretty rigid deed of trust; and to secure proper regard for the future, even among those legislators and administrators who in politics are strong party men."

A "Poet's Trust" in Germany.—The lyrical poets of Germany, to the number of about seventy, have been considering the matter of remuneration, and have come to the conclusion that prevailing rates for German poetry are too low. They recently entered into a compact not to accept less than half a mark (12 cents) a line for their work. This price, remarks the New York *Independent*, "seems no more than fair pay. It would be rather small here, but then German verse may well be cheaper." The Baltimore *Sun* comments:

"A great many new questions are raised by the organization in Berlin of a 'Lyrical Poets' Union' to restrict production and maintain prices. Competition has put down prices of poems in Berlin to such an extent that its seventy geniuses must combine to exact of their soulless employers a living wage. They demand a minimum wage of 12 cents a line, in order to be able to maintain the standard of living of self-respecting German poets. If capitalist publishers, lacking in humanity, ignore poets' rights, a strike will teach them a lesson, and the corners of the daily and weekly journals will be forced to content themselves with 'ads.' Where there are strikes there must be 'scabs,' boycotts, lockouts, picketing, etc. This opens a new prospect. Are lyrical scabs to be stabbed with shafts of wit and murderous epigrams? And will the union adopt the usual rule to limit the number of apprentices learning the business, so as to prevent excessive production? Many advantages must accrue from organizing the poetic trade on modern business principles and having a walking delegate. The trouble with the business heretofore has been want of regulation, the result being that the supply of product has exceeded demand."

The London *Academy and Literature* extends its sympathy not only to "the gentlemen whose lyric fervors were rewarded with less than sixpence a line," but also to "the editors whose hands are to be forced, if the forcing comes about." It adds: "To have seventy poets in a country each of whom writes verses worth sixpence a line must be a sore trial."

POE'S PLACE AS A CRITIC.

"POE is the most sublime poet since Milton"; but he "had not the breadth of view or the knowledge necessary for a great critic." So we are informed in an article in the Chicago *Dial* (February 16) by Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, a Philadelphia author. Mr. Moore's opening arguments supporting this conclusion are as follows:

AN ENGLISH "IMPRESSION" OF POE.
—From *The Protest.*

"In the world's literature there are only two absolutely great critics—Aristotle and Lessing. The 'Poetics' of the one and the 'Laocoön' and 'Dramaturgerie' of the other are the fountains at which all secondary critics must fill their pitchers. Aristotle is limited in certain directions by a lack of material to work upon; and, similarly, Lessing is circumscribed by dealing too exclusively with Latin and French authors. But they have the genius of divination, and their work is final. Amongst the ancients, Longinus was an inspired appreciator. He felt so fully the greatness and charm of literature that he communicates a like thrill and fervor to his readers. He is exalting and stimulating to the last degree. But except a few oracular utterances about style, and some dry remarks on grammatical forms, he gives us no information as to the underlying principles of art. English literature can boast of a long succession of critics only inferior to the great Greek and German—giant planets to that double sun. Dryden, Johnson, Coler-

ridge, Hazlitt, Arnold, Lowell—these and others have left us a body of criticism more varied and weighty than any other modern nation, save Germany, possesses. Does Poe deserve to rank with these men?

"Poe unquestionably performed one of the most difficult feats of criticism. With almost unerring instinct, he separated the wheat from the chaff of his contemporary literature. Hawthorne, Dickens, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, and others received from him some of their earliest and most valuable appreciation. If he erred, it was on the side of enthusiasm. His position was analogous to that of an expert in precious stones, who can pick out by instinct the real and perfect gems from a mass of flawed stones or paste imitations. But such an expert is not necessarily a practised mineralogist or chemist, acquainted with the composition of minerals and capable of reproducing them in the laboratory. And the literature which Poe practised upon is certainly not of the first importance. His few casual utterances about really great books are wrong. His attempts to postulate principles of poetry are ludicrously wrong."

Mr. Moore proceeds to cite, as an instance of his author's "pseudo-poetic principles," Poe's brilliant essay on "The Rationale of Verse." It is vitiated, we are told, by "the assumption that verse is founded on quantity." "It would be a hard thing," says Mr. Moore, "to say that there is no quantity in English poetry—but it certainly does not perform the office that Poe imagined it did. I doubt whether any great English poet ever thought of quantity when writing his lines, or, save in exceptional cases, scanned them after they were written."

Poe was wont to assert that beauty is the sole province and object of poetry. "It is curious," observes Mr. Moore, "that his own work is lacking in just the quality he deemed all-important—beauty. Even in diction his phrase has seldom the perfect grace and haunting charm and massy weight which are almost habitual with Keats and Coleridge and Tennyson, and of which Wordsworth and Arnold and Emerson have such frequent use." We quote, in conclusion:

"Poe is the most sublime poet since Milton. Sublimity stirs even in his most grotesque and fanciful sketch—like Milton's lion 'pawing to get free his hinder parts.' It rears full-fronted in the concluding pages of 'The Narrative of A. Gordon Pym'—in the sentences which describe the enormous bulk and battle-lanterns of the ever-living ship in 'The MSS. Found in a Bottle.' It is predominant in the mighty sweep, the ordered disorder, of 'The Descent into the Maelstrom.' It thrills us in the many-colored chambers of 'The Masque of the Red Death.' It overwhelms us with horror in 'The Murders of the Rue Morgue.' It is solemn and awe-inspiring in 'Berenice,' 'Ligeia,' and 'The Fall of the House of Usher'—in 'Ulalume' and 'The Raven.' Metaphysic, which Poe derided—the great problems of life, death, and the universe, wherein sublimity most resides—haunted his mind continuously. He reaches his climax of almost too profound thought in the colloquy of 'Moras and Una,' 'The Power of Words,' and 'Eureka.' No poet has so continuously tried to outreach the possibilities of human experience; none has so assiduously avoided the ordinary facts of human life. His sublimity accounts for his fate with the American public. A true democracy, it abhors greatness and ridicules sublimity. Yet Poe fascinates it with antipathetic attraction. It follows him very much as Sancho Panza flounders after Don Quixote.

"In spite of its sublimity, Poe's theater of tragic abstractions is of course inferior to the flesh-and-blood theater of the great creators. They include him—they are as high as he, and they have many times his breadth and weight. But he is very great even in his one-sidedness—his silhouettedness. One-sidedness may indeed make an artist more intense and affective. But it is a crime in a critic. Despite his fine instinct for what was good, Poe had not the breadth of view or the knowledge necessary for a great critic. It is better that a critic should err in judgment in a concrete case than that he should lay down princesipw lhich are probably wrong."

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL has conferred on Signor Mascagni the title of Chevalier of the Order of Savoy. The conferring of the title is attributed to the King's desire to show sympathy with the composer as a result of his tribulations in the United States.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE RAILWAY COLLISIONS ABSOLUTELY PREVENTABLE?

IN fifteen months not a single passenger has been killed on British railroads; in this country seventy-seven have perished in fifteen days. Why should this be? asks *The Scientific American*, editorially. Not because of the number of passengers, for British railways carry more passengers than ours; not on account of crowding, for the British traffic is handled on one-eighth as many miles of track as ours; not because their signalling systems are better, for many of the roads on which our accidents have happened have more perfect systems than the British roads. An eminent American engineer says that the difference is one of national temperament. "Here," he says, "we take chances." *The Scientific American* accepts this explanation and goes on to say that the remedy must evidently lie in automatic devices that will not allow the engineer to "take chances." Such devices there are, it says, that will make collisions practically impossible, and our appalling railroad accidents are therefore absolutely preventable, the only obstacle to putting them in operation being one of expense. In this connection the writer asks the question which he places at the head of his editorial—a quotation from Matthew's Gospel: "How much, then, is a man better than a sheep?" Here is *The Scientific American's* method of preventing collisions:

"Let us place two levers on the engine and two corresponding trips on the track, one within sighting distance of the green and the other within sighting distance of the red signal. Let the green trip register with a lever that shuts an auxiliary throttle-valve near the smokebox; let the red trip register with another that will set the emergency-brake. Then should the engineer fail to shut off steam and let his engine coast on approaching the distant green signal, it will be shut off for him; and if he fail to set the brakes on sighting the home or red signal, the trip will open the train-pipe. The levers could be so arranged that if the engineer manipulated his throttle and brakes in accordance with the signals, there would be no connection made between the trips and the engine. The suggestion as to automatic air-brake connections with the red signal was made several years ago, and it is excellent; the green light trip acting on the throttle is a logical extension of the idea.

"'But,' says the railroad official, 'by the use of an absolutely automatic system you would destroy that element of watchfulness which it is our desire to cultivate in our engineers. They would become careless and would cease to watch for the signals. Then, should the signals fail, the chances of accident would be greater than before.' Very good; then let the roundhouse foreman set a seal upon the automatic levers on the locomotive before it starts on its trip; and let it be a cast-iron law of the railroad that if an engineer come back with the green signal seal broken, he will be fined thirty days' pay, and that if the red seal be broken he will lose his job, and be blacklisted from Maine to Florida and from New York to the Pacific coast.

"Here is a system that would prove an almost absolute preventive of collision, and that, incidentally, would produce in the first brief month of its operation a set of engineers who for alert vigilance would be hard to match."

To extend this method to all the block-systems would be enormously costly, but the writer suggests that it will be still more costly to keep on killing seventy-seven passengers in fifteen days; especially if, as recent jury verdicts are suggesting, the value of a human life is being estimated at a higher rate than it used to be. A man, he says, used to be worth about 1,000 times as much as a sheep; but the ratio is getting to be greater. He goes on:

"Furthermore, we must remember that, to-day, of our 200,000 miles of tracks, only 25,000 miles, or one-eighth, is equipped with a block-signal system of any kind. And here we find another potent cause of our perpetually recurring railroad horrors. Train

despatching by telegraphic orders assists in keeping up the frightfully high average of railroad disasters. Take note of Accident Bulletin No. 5 just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which records that in the three months ending September 30, 1902, 263 persons were killed and 2,613 injured in railroad disasters. At that rate, in the fifteen months of which we have spoken, the total number of killed would run up to 1,315 and the injured to over 13,000.

"And to think that it is all preventable! Moreover, just as soon as we really understand how infinitely much a man is worth more than a sheep, it *will* be prevented—if not by the initiative of the railroads, then by legislative act compelling the application of a direct, engine-controlled, block-signal system to every one of the 200,000 miles of track."

THEORY AND FACT.

THAT a theory accords with the facts does not necessarily prove it true, altho, until some discordant fact is observed, it may serve a useful purpose. Some such theories have thus served for scores of years, only to be cast aside at last. According to Poincaré, the eminent French mathematician, an infinite number of theories, only one of which is actually true, may be devised to account for any given state of facts. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, February 13), discussing this statement:

"Poincaré has stated that, given any series of phenomena, an infinite number of mechanisms can be devised, the working of which will give rise to the phenomena actually observed. To each of these mechanisms will correspond a different theory, of which, even in the most favorable case, only one can really represent things as they are. Such a representation is, however, he remarks, not the principal aim of a theory, the main object of which is rather to facilitate prediction; and in the case cited, any one of the wrong theories above referred to would do this as well as the single correct one, so long as no new phenomena were introduced into the series to be coordinated. In the practical work of the world an imperfect theory is much better than none at all. No known gas accurately observes Boyle's law [that volume is inversely proportional to pressure], but the utility of the concept is but little affected thereby. And to take a more modern instance, there are considerable difficulties still unexplained in the theory of the ionization of electrolytes due to Arrhenius. On this theory the mere solution of most mineral salts in water splits up the molecules of the salt into ions, which may either be atoms or atomic groups. This splitting up is, however, accompanied by no absorption of heat, tho much heat may have been liberated in the original formation of the molecule. It is true that each ion bears an enormous electric charge, but the charges, being of opposite sign, should tend to keep the ions constituting the molecule together, whereas they appear free. Nevertheless, and in spite of these difficulties, the theory has led to remarkable predictions, which experiment has confirmed, and has greatly facilitated the grouping together of a number of phenomena which at first sight seem in no way closely allied. That it has attained its final form, however, is unlikely, and it may well be profoundly modified in the future. Indeed, as time goes, almost all old theories are superseded by new ones, but their skeletons are often incorporated into the ultimate constitution of the science, as that of a coral is into the substance of the reef on which it grew. The very terms which originated in the days of more imperfect knowledge are often retained and used in much the same way as when first introduced. The expression 'latent heat' is itself a legacy from the days when heat was considered a substance; and as commonly used, no one ever stops to remember that the heat which has disappeared is no longer heat, latent or otherwise, but is represented by an equivalent quantity of internal and external work.

"The object of a theory being to facilitate prediction, it is natural to adopt that which most readily lends itself to arithmetical and algebraical calculations. Mathematicians tell us that the positions of the heavenly bodies could be predicted with equal accuracy on the Ptolemaic hypothesis of a geocentric universe as on that of the modified Copernican theory, which has replaced it, only the arithmetical work would be much more tedious and involved. Nevertheless, from the mathematical point of view, there is no reason for assuming the one hypothesis to be more correct than the other. The Ptolemaic cycles and epicycles used to predict the future positions of the planets are merely analogous to Fourier's trigonometric series; and it thus follows that by taking a sufficient number of terms astronomical calculations could on this system be made to any degree of accuracy desired. We are reminded here that amongst the hypotheses put forward to account for the erratic behavior of Uranus prior to the discovery of Neptune was the suggestion that at such an enormous distance from the sun Newton's laws were no longer exact. The brilliant rehabilitation of these laws subsequently is a hopeful augury for the ultimate result of the careful investigation now being made into the doctrine of conservation of mass with which we have dealt above."

FARM MACHINES THAT SEEM TO THINK.

HUMAN control is reduced to a minimum in some of the latest examples of improved farm machinery. The machine performs its various operations automatically, almost as if it had a mind of its own. All the operator has to do is to feed it and steer it. Says *The American Exporter*, describing some of these ingenious devices:

"For planting, there is a machine for every kind of seed, cunningly designed, well built, and perfectly adapted to the work for which it is intended. It makes no mistakes, never skips an inch, sows no more thickly in one place than in another, and does its work with an intelligence which the average farm-hand could not be expected to display.

"For grain and grass the 'broadcast-seeder' is used. This is attached to an ordinary wagon, and the only human cooperation it requires is keeping its hopper full. It will also distribute all kinds of dry commercial fertilizers, and put them just where they will do the most good.

"A mechanical grain-drill is provided for such grains as need to be planted systematically in rows or hills. It is infallible in its operation, and would plant corn, for example, in the middle of a macadam road, if this was required of it. Among other attachments it has a land measurer, something like a cyclometer, which records the acreage planted. To cover the seed it has planted, it is provided with a system of hoes which are adjusted to work straight or zigzag.

"A variant of this apparatus weeds as well as sows. Still another is the bean-planter, which is quite remarkable in its intelligence, so to speak. It drills the hole in the ground, plants the beans, covers them, and marks the position of the next row at one operation. It will even alternate corn with beans, turn and turn about, or plant corn or beans, distribute fertilizer, and cover everything impartially. In fact, it will do anything for which the farmer has the intelligence to adjust it.

"The potato-planter would make a farmer of a generation ago sit up and rub his eyes. It requires that the potatoes be supplied, but will do all the rest of its own initiative. It picks the potato up and looks it over—or seems to—cuts it into halves, quarters, or any desired number of parts, separates the eyes, and removes the seed ends. It plants whole potatoes or parts thereof as desired, as near together or as far apart as the judgment of the farmer on the driving-seat suggests. Having dropped the seed it covers it, fertilizes it, tucks it in like a child put to bed, and paces off the next row with mathematical accuracy.

"Certain vegetables, notably tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, and some others, need to be started in cold frames, and transplanted for the practical business of growing. For this purpose there is a plant-setting machine, which will handle a sprout as if it loved it, establish it in its new environment, gather the earth tenderly about its roots, give it a copious drink of water from a tank it carries, and cover from four to six acres in a day.

"The various operations generically known as 'cultivating' were once the bane of the farmer's existence. Now he has a machine for each and every operation of crop tending, with a driver's seat as comfortable as that of a buckboard. These machines seem to know a weed from a crop plant intuitively, and while they will snatch the former out by the roots without compunction, they pass the plant unharmed—provided, of course, it is growing in its proper place. These machines have been

highly specialized, and for every operation connected with the tending of every kind of crop, there is some one machine which performs it a little better than any other.

"When the crop is ready for gathering, mechanism is seen at its best. The perfection of the modern reaper and binder is illustrated by an incident which is said to have occurred this year in Illinois. A farmer had driven his reaper into the edge of a field ready for cutting, and dismounted from his seat to get a drink of cider. While thus occupied the horses took fright and ran away. They tore round and round the field, cutting a full swath with every jump, gathering up the grain, binding it with twine, and tossing the bundles to one side. Before the team was caught it had covered six and a half acres, leaving only patches here and there to be gone over. This was accomplished in something less than twenty-four minutes."

SAWDUST AS AN ALIMENT.

THE comic paragrapher is accustomed to liken various kinds of breakfast-foods to shavings or door-mats, and to compare the lot of him who eats them with that of the horse condemned to feed on dry hay. Articles on food-adulteration, which are not intended to be funny and certainly are not so to the consumer of cereals, give grounds for the belief that in some cases the likeness is more than an apparent one. A recent account of "Some Falsifications" contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 14) by Paul Combes, informs us that ordinary sawdust has for several years been a favorite ingredient of certain cheap flours and cereal foods, and he gives a recipe for detecting it. Says M. Combes:

"Very fine sawdust is sometimes mixed with cereal foods, and has at least one advantage—it is not a poison. It even constitutes a sufficient food for the larvæ of certain insects, but it is quite insufficient for the nourishment of man. It was shown several years ago (1898) that certain suspected cereals contained no less than forty per cent. of wood-sawdust.

"This adulteration is found especially in wheat flours of inferior quality and also in oat or rye flours, which normally contain cellulose débris coming from the grain itself. Thus it is somewhat difficult to detect.

"Nevertheless M. Le Roy has attempted to apply to the test the color reactions produced in cellulose by different substances, such as orcin and amidol—well-known reactions, but not hitherto used in this special manner.

"He has obtained excellent results by using a reagent that shows in a few seconds the presence of wood-sawdust in meal. This has the following composition:

Ethyl or methyl alcohol of commerce	150 cubic centimeters.
Distilled water	150 " "
Sirupy phosphoric acid	100 " "
Phloroglucin	10 grams.

"It suffices to throw a pinch of the suspected cereal in some of the liquid and to heat it gently. If the flour contains wood, the particles of sawdust will assume a brilliant carmine color—the coloration produced on the cellulose particles coming from the grain itself is absent or slight, at least for some time; as for the starch particles, they remain colorless. The observation may be made with the naked eye or with a strong lens.

"A solution of phloroglucin in hydrochloric acid acts too energetically under the same conditions; the difference of color between the particles of wood-cellulose and grain-cellulose is less marked.

"Of course M. Le Roy's rapid and sure reagent does not enable us to measure the proportion of sawdust in the flour, but it reveals the adulteration, which can afterward be studied more carefully with the microscope."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Reported Discovery in Shipbuilding.—What is stated to be "an impending revolution in shipbuilding" is announced from Germany in a special message to *The Times* (New York). The correspondent tells us that Professor Kretschmar, of the imperial navy, has a radically new plan for the construction of vessels, by which the traditional shape of the hull is entirely altered. He says of this invention:

"It completely rejects the traditional type of ship patterned on the form of fishes and substitutes that of aquatic birds by giving vessels the outlines of a tetrahedron—that is, a figure inclosed by triangles. By minimizing the wave resistance the new form augments the propelling capacity of the screws of a ship of the present type 50 per cent., thus producing a corresponding acceleration of speed without any increase of power. Kretschmar's theory rests on the proposition that a vessel should be built in the shape of an animal which moves on the surface of the water like a boat instead of in the shape of a fish, which moves through the water. His type does not produce bow, stern, nor side waves nor commotion of any kind in sliding or gliding through the sea."

Commenting on this, *The American Machinist* says:

"We are not quite certain about German ducks, geese, and swans swimming in German waters, but any one who has observed them here in America knows that the 'bow-wave' is a prominent feature of their progress over the water, and we must say that the report seems to promise entirely too much. We do not believe that a boat has been, and we doubt very much if one ever will be, made that can go through the water at any considerable speed without producing 'commotion of any kind' in the water."

JAPANESE DWARF TREES.

THE method by which the Japanese succeed in growing dwarf trees that seem miniature copies of the large natural forms was long a mystery. It is now known that this is done by a skilful and long-continued course of pruning and regulation of nutrition. In a pamphlet on the subject, M. Albert Maumené tells us that this method ought not to be called unnatural and artificial, since it is but an extension and systemization of what nature herself does to the vegetation on high mountains, bleak shores, and other barren spots. The *Revue Scientifique*, speaking of M. Maumené's brochure, says:

"It is well known that the art of dwarfing the largest trees is part of the education of the Japanese upper classes; that it has its schools and its celebrities. Young persons of fortune devote to it the time that our young women give to the piano, which shows a comprehension of the things of the artistic life quite different from ours.

"For the Japanese, in fact, the garden is the outside parlor; the parlor, the inside garden. They always wish to produce the illusion of a natural landscape, with the same prodigality that nature uses to adorn rural spots, and as they join a rare imitative talent with a fine observing mind, they have become a nation of artists in this particular.

"So the skill of their gardeners consist not in making beautiful flowers simply grow and flourish. Their ambition is greater: trees grown in pots should recall by their appearance those that grow on the mountain sides, on the edges of ravines; and while remaining small, their majestic forms and original outlines must be preserved. The cultivation of these trees is a work both of time and of patience. This dwarfing, or, to speak more exactly, this atrophy of plants is the result of physiological causes which are themselves the consequence either of the processes of culture employed or of the environment of the plants. We must take account of these two influences at once in the formation of the liliputian trees of Japan, for the Japanese climate plays a preponderant part in predisposing vegetation to remain dwarfed.

"Great altitude, dry heat, persistent cold, insufficience of nourishment, cramping of the roots, lack of food in the youth of the plants, winds that bend or break the stem—these are some of the elements that determine the arrest of development of the plants that every one has observed in excursions to the mountains, among the rocks of the coast, and in arid places in general. 'A conifer whose top is cut off,' remarks M. Vallot, 'is arrested for a time; if this operation is performed anew every time the tree begins to recover, the time of arrest will become longer and longer, and the tree will remain knotty, deformed, and dwarfed.'

"All the cultural operations, whether on the subject or on its

nourishment—such as continued trimming, twisting, and turning of the branches, transplanting to small pots, cutting away roots, etc.—that can paralyze the vital functions, obstruct the circulation of the sap, or lessen nutrition, will provoke a stoppage of growth, showing their effects in a very noticeable reduction in height and sometimes in deformation of the plant, and thus prepare it for dwarfing. This would be merely a matter of time and perseverance, if the Japanese did not also use esthetic feeling and a certain art in the making of their pygmy trees. The same subjects, tho less dwarfed in their branches, may be met at each step on mountain sides, in the fissures of rocks, and in all situations where plants struggle for existence against the elements. The processes employed by the Japanese are thus not so unnatural as some have affirmed.

"The conifers are the plants that are chosen preferably for the formation of these pygmies; besides these, the oak, the plum, the bamboo, and the cherry are species that take kindly to dwarfing.

"In 1878 was seen for the first time in France a collection of Japanese trees; in 1889 another collection was shown, but in 1900 only a few examples were seen in the Japanese garden at the Trocadéro. A cedar, aged 250 years, according to the catalog of the Paris Horticultural Exhibition, was sold for 1,300 francs [$260].

"The English seem to be very fond of these trees, which are not yet in the fashion with us. They are considered unfit for use indoors, and are generally for the open air, to be placed in a partially shaded spot, as in a garden or on a terrace."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE THE SWISS GLACIERS DISAPPEARING?

A GOOD deal has been written in Europe lately, and especially in France, about "white coal" as a source of energy. By this figurative phrase is denoted the glacier ice of the high mountains, which, melting gradually, gives rise to streams that never fail. These mountain torrents are being more and more used for generating power, and thus glaciers may be looked upon as mines of stored-up energy. The idea has been that, while the exhaustion of the coal supply is only a matter of time, here are mines of "white coal" that are inexhaustible because continually renewed. But now comes M. P. Delahaye, who, in a communication to the *Revue Industrielle* (Paris), points out that we have evidence that the Alpine and other glaciers are shrinking, so that the white coal may not be any more reliable in the end than the black. Says this writer:

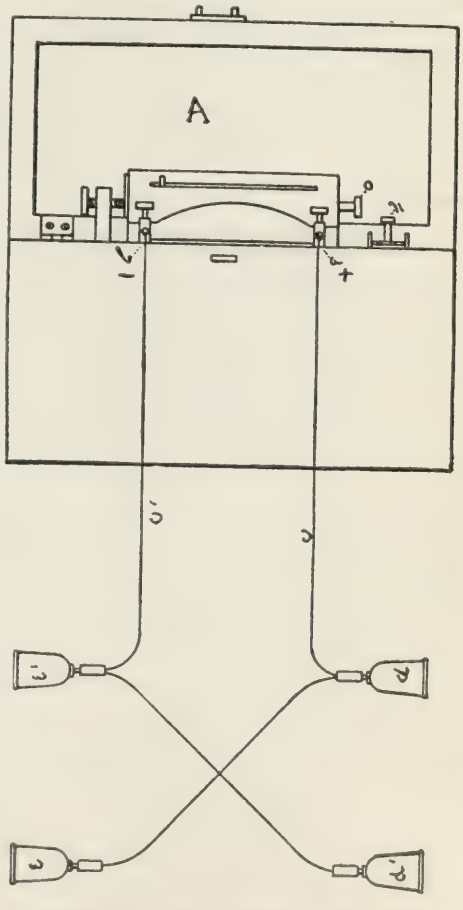
"Until recently, no one concerned himself much about the life of glaciers; geologists knew perfectly well that they were not immovable and that there were variations in their mass and form; but isolated observations did not enable us to formulate general conclusions regarding the glacial system of any particular region. It was necessary for this purpose to subject a certain number of glaciers to systematic observation, after surveying the region exactly, and to assure ourselves by annual verification whether there was advance or recession, augmentation of the mass or diminution. In 1874 the Alpine Club of Switzerland made a chart of the Rhone glacier; in 1881 a Swiss naturalist, M. Forel, published an essay on the periodic variations of glaciers; later the German and Austrian Alpine Clubs began to map the glaciers of their countries, and for some little time the Tourists' Society of Dauphiny has been watching constantly the glaciers of the French Alpine region. M. Kilian, professor in Grenoble University, has devoted himself to this study, and the observations that he has been making personally for the last ten years show us that a number of the glaciers of Dauphiny are disappearing with unsuspected rapidity.

"M. H. de Varigny has recently discussed the data furnished not only by M. Kilian in his observations on the variations of glaciers, but by Messrs. Forel, Finsterwander, and Murat, and Messrs. Richter and Porro, in the reports devoted to Switzerland and the Eastern and Italian Alps. The phenomenon of decrease is manifested everywhere, if we credit the proofs collected in Sweden, the Caucasus, Kilimanjaro, the Altai, the Himalayas, etc., and reproduced by the *Revue de Glaciologie*.

"Because of the small number of years during which the scientific study of the subject has been carried on, it would be premature to say that the present glaciers are destined to disappear from our land, altho some of them are diminishing almost to the naked eye. It is possible that they are passing through a crisis due to the persistence of winters with little snow or of warm summers. But still the constancy of the glacier is a hypothesis that is not confirmed by known facts; and when we speak of the utilization of the energy of 'white coal,' when it is predicted that this will be substituted sooner or later for black coal, we ought not to forget that when the time comes when we have no more coal, it may be that we shall be also lacking in part of the natural resources on which we are now relying to replace it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TELEGRAPHY BY ELECTRICAL SENSATION.

A COMPLETE telegraph in which the messages are read by slight electrical shocks communicated to the finger-tips has been devised by a Pennsylvanian, who claims that it will find a wide use among deaf-mutes and perhaps among others. A correspondent of *The Western Electrician*, who describes the method, says that by it "deaf-mutes and blind mutes are enabled to dispense with the finger-and-lip service, as well as the raised-letter method, and converse freely, as well in the dark as in the light." He goes on to say:



TRANSMITTING INTELLIGENCE BY ELECTRICAL SENSATION.

"The invention consists in establishing communication by electric impulses through a circuit in which a source of electricity and a person or persons receiving the impulses form a part, with apparatus under the control of such person or persons for making the impulses with rapidity and facility.

"The accompanying drawing is a plan view of an ordinary battery having electrical conductors provided in accordance with the invention. Referring to the drawing, (*a*) indicates a binding-post for attaching the positive wire, and (*b*) a post for attaching the negative wire. Bifurcated wire conductors (*c*) and (*c'*) are attached at their upper ends to the posts (*a*) and (*b*). To the free end of these conductors and their bifurcated points are attached metallic finger thimbles which form contact-members.

"The key of the battery is indicated by (*n*). Now, when one person incases the thumb in (*d*) and the forefinger in (*d'*) of one set of conductors, and another person incases the thumb in (*e*)

and the forefinger in (*e'*) of the other set, and the key end is closed, each of the thimbles becomes electrified and both persons are impulsed; but when the thimbles (*e*) and (*e'*) are touched the current is short-circuited and neither party feels the impulse, and if (*e*) and (*e'*) are left open and thimbles (*d*) and (*d'*) are made to touch, the current is short-circuited, and there is no impulse to either party. Thus the impulses may be sent from one to the other with instant rapidity by means of touching and opening the thumb and forefinger thimbles.

"'Now, by using the Morse code,' says Mr. Reese, 'two persons within this circuit can converse together as rapidly, as distinctly, and as accurately as a person can now telegraph a message. There need be no mistakes, as both persons feel the same impulses. The strength of the impulses may be made lighter or stronger by adjusting the regulator (*o*). When the current is not required, it should be shut off by opening the key (*n*).

"'By the use of my improved method persons may carry pocket batteries and converse with each other while walking on the street or while on the cars or other mode of transit. They can talk in the dark as well as in the light, and where the house is properly wired persons in different rooms or in different beds may commune together. The blind-mutes can throw their cumbrous fingerboards away and receive and send their impulses by electricity with as great rapidity as can be done by telegraphing to-day. The schoolhouses can be wired, so that the teacher can speak to any one or to every scholar in the class-room at the same time and can call any one or class to the office at any time. The great advantage of the bifurcated wires is that they bring both parties in when the circuit is open and throw them both out when either side is shunted. When two parties hold the thimbles, a third party may send a message to them by using key (*n*); but he could only receive the answer through the thimbles. The thimbles are such as ordinarily used by women in sewing. They have an opening in the end, so as to receive the wire, which may be easily separated, so as to attach a thimble of the desired size.'"

"WHAT IS ELECTRICITY" AGAIN.

ACCORDING to the theory advanced by Prof. J. J. Thomson, which has gained so many adherents, and has so deeply modified scientific thought in the past few years, atoms may be further subdivided into "chips," each of which constitutes a negative charge of electricity. An interesting modification of this theory by Sir Oliver Lodge is noted in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 21). According to Sir Oliver's theory, all matter is electric in nature. Says the writer:

"In the paper under consideration, the electronic charge carried by the corpuscle is regarded as the corpuscle itself. That is to say, instead of assuming a nucleus or core of matter to carry the electronic charge, the charge . . . is regarded as the corpuscle. All matter is assumed to be built up of these electronic charges or electrons, which are both negative and positive. A hydrogen atom is supposed to contain about 700 of these electrons. A mercury atom is reckoned to have 200 x 700 or 140,000 electrons all stowed away inside. . . . One might suppose that they are tightly packed. But, on the contrary, since the diameter of the electron, to account for its inertia, has to be 10.15 meters, or the millionth of a bicron, there is so much elbow-room for the 140,000 supposed inhabitants of the mercury atom that they are roughly as distant from each other, relatively to their size, as are the planets in our solar system. . . . . .

"The electrons perform orbits inside these little spheres, but the place which our sun occupies in our visible planetary system seems to be vacant in these atomic systems. According to the hypothesis, the electrons do not swing about a grand central electron, but about one another. The difference between one kind of matter and another lies in the physical and chemical properties of the atoms; but the difference between the atoms is merely due to the difference in groupings of electrons. . . . . .

"All chemical affinity is traced to aggregations of electrons, or atoms, with odd or unbalanced electrons either positive or negative. Chemical union is the result of the attraction of such unsatisfied electric charges on different atoms for one another. Cohesion is a less locally powerful, but more extended, electric attraction of groups of electrons in mutual linkage or satisfaction. Cohesion, in the electric sense, as in wireless telegraphy, is the artificially enhanced molecular attraction due to electric stimulus and the momentary inductive displacement of groups of electrons. . . . . .

"The Lodge theory of the electron appears to differ then from the Thomson theory mainly in postulating that there is no matter in an electron or corpuscle, and that this little fundamental unit is all electric. Thomson's theory means that negative electricity is matter. Lodge's theory means that all matter down to the ultimate corpuscle is electricity. The difference in thought between the two theories is quite appreciable; but there is so little matter in an electron that it matters little to which we pin our faith."

It will be noted that in both these theories it is the relationship between matter and electricity that is explained. Thus they answer the question "What is matter?" quite as truly as What is electricity?" Tho in a sense they answer neither, they certainly form a basis on which we can acquire a vast amount of additional knowledge about both.

White Light for Photographic Work.—To many amateur photographers the dim red light used in the ordinary dark room is very disagreeable. All such will be glad to know that it is possible to use a liquid filter that will strain out the sensitive rays of light without altering its color, so that developing and fixing may be done in white light. This fact, according to *Cosmos* (February 7) was discovered by a French photographer, M. Liesang, and has been known for several years. Says that paper:

"A solution of three parts of nickel chlorid (green) and one part of cobalt chlorid (red) is colorless by transmitted light and at a certain dilution becomes clear like water. As the light that traverses each liquid separately is inactinic it must also be so after having passed through their mixture, and thus can have no action on silver salts. To absorb the ultra-violet, the vessel containing the solution is covered with collodion mixed with sulfate of quinin, feebly acidulated with sulfuric acid. Sensitive paper exposed for a week to this light undergoes no alteration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Rapid Growth of Fish.—Experiments recently made in England furnish interesting information regarding the rapidity of growth of fish of the salmon family during their stay in the sea. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 14):

"A sea-trout weighing 3 pounds when captured and marked July 8, 1901, weighed 6 pounds when retaken in July, 1902, having thus doubled in weight in one year. A 13-pound salmon taken and marked in January, 1901, weighed 21 pounds in July, 1902, and another salmon weighing 16 pounds in August, 1901, reached the weight of 22 pounds when retaken in July, 1902. An example of still more extraordinary growth has been reported. A male salmon caught at Castle Connell on February 24 of last year, by Mr. S. C. Vansittart, weighed 19 pounds. It was marked by one of the tags used by the Department of Agriculture, bearing the number 1,502, and replaced in the water. On March 26 following the same fish was retaken at O'Brien's Bridge, five miles from Castle Connell, and it then weighed 33 pounds. Its weight had increased by 14 pounds in one month and two days. The fact may seem incredible, but it is indubitable, having been established by a naval certificate."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COUNT ZEPPELIN, according to the Geneva correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, London, has just completed an automobile-launch "which possesses the peculiarity of having its propellers in the air. According to the inventor, the launch will be of the greatest use in tropical lakes and rivers encumbered with aquatic plants, which, obstructing the screw, render an ordinary steam-launch useless. The launch is extremely light, has a draft of only ten inches, and it skims the water at a rate varying from fourteen to sixteen miles an hour."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAN PALESTINE AGAIN BECOME A FERTILE LAND?

IN view of the contradictory reports concerning the Jewish agricultural colonies established by the Rothschilds and Montefioris in Palestine, and of the program of the Zionists to reestablish Jewish nationality in the land of their fathers, it is of interest to hear what specialists say as to the possibility of making Palestine again a land flowing with milk and honey, changing it from a country that now barely supports 600,000 to one that will sustain between 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, as in the days of Joshua, or between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, as in the times of King David. A most valuable contribution on this subject, entitled "Die Niederschlagsverhältnisse Palästinas in alter und neuer Zeit," by Dr. Heinrich Hilderscheide, fills two entire numbers (Nos. 1 and 2) of the *Zeitschrift des Deutscher Palästina-Vereins* (Leipsic). It gives a wealth of statistical data on the meteorology and climatology of the Holy Land, and then, on the basis of these data, the writer has this to say:

"The question whether Palestine can not again be made as productive a country as it was two thousand years ago can only be answered if the causes are examined that have led to its present degenerated condition. If these lie in permanent changes in the climate, in a decreased average of annual rains, and other factors not under the control of mankind, then it is useless to hope that money or energy will restore the pristine productiveness of the land. If, on the other hand, the causes lie in historical and political changes, chief among which is the mismanagement of the country by the Turkish authorities, then there can be no reasons why such a restoration should not take place. Both of these views have had ardent champions among the specialists, among the advocates of the former view being Hull, Franz, Fischer, and Zumoffen, while Condor, Lartet, Ankel, and others are equally decided in their defense of the second opinion.

"A candid examination of the facts in the case shows that they are decidedly in favor of this latter position. The former view is really based upon a *petitio principii*. It is presupposed that there have been radical changes in the climate of Palestine in historic time, and that these changes have been produced by the ruthless destruction of the forests. Now the fact in the case is that we have no proofs whatever that the forests of Palestine were in the Biblical times any more extensive than they are now. We have no evidence from any author of note that there ever has been such a ruthless destruction of forests. No passage in either the Bible or the Talmud permits us to draw the conclusion that in former times the average of rainfall was any greater than it is at present. Ever since meteorological observations have been scientifically taken in Palestine (and in some cases, as in that of Jerusalem, these go back for decades), the climatic conditions have remained practically the same. In fact, the rain-producing causes, such as the near Mediterranean Sea, are the same as they were in Biblical times.

"There is accordingly no evidence of history or science to show that the climate of Palestine has changed materially from the time when the land flowed with milk and honey, to the present age when so much of the country is a stony and barren waste. Other causes have been operative, and these have been chiefly direful and destructive political conditions that began as early as the period of the decline of the Roman empire, and have reached their acme in the corrupt Turkish rule of the last four centuries, the oppression of the officials, the management of the taxes, and the like. The people have in the course of time become indifferent to all progress, as progress only signified new oppression. There can be no doubt that this historic land, if put under proper care and correctly managed, can be restored to its former flourishing condition. The ocular proof of this can be seen in the very flourishing condition of the Württemberg Temple colonies, which were established in 1868 near Jerusalem, Sharon, and Haifa, and which are veritable garden spots in the land, and that, too, in localities that before the days of these colonies were virtually desert land. The fact that the Jewish agricultural colonies can not make equally good reports is to be explained partly on the ground of mismanagement and partly because the colonists have not the good-will and enterprise necessary for the work."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THEOLOGICAL VIEWS OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

IT is very easy for a journal in America to attain distinction just now. All it has to do is to abstain from saying anything about Emperor William's utterances on revelation and inspiration, called forth by Professor Delitzsch's recent address on the Babylonian origin of the Old Testament and by the storm of protests which it evoked. The fact that Professor Delitzsch is president of an Assyriological society of which the Emperor is a patron, and the further fact that not only his recent address but the one delivered a year ago on "Babel und Bibel" were given before the Emperor, led to the conclusion that the latter, who by virtue of his office is *summus episcopus* of the Lutheran Church, the state church of Prussia, indorsed the learned professor's alleged "atheistic" conclusions. The Emperor's statement of belief is said to have composed the orthodox critics and to have satisfied them as to his theological position, while at the same time it has pleased the free-thinkers of Germany because it upholds the scholar's right to freedom of research.

The Emperor's statement has been so widely copied that we here reproduce only the more important paragraphs. After rebuking Delitzsch for abandoning the standpoint of the strict historian, and "going into religious and theological conclusions which are quite nebulous and bold," the Kaiser says:

"I distinguish between two different kinds of revelation—one progressive and, as it were, historical; the other purely religious, as preparing the way for the future Messiah.

"Regarding the former it must be said—for me, it does not admit of a doubt, not even the slightest—that God revealed Himself continuously in the race of men created by Him. He blew into man the breath of His life, and follows with fatherly love and interest the development of the human race. In order to lead it forward and develop it he reveals Himself in this or that great sage, whether priest or king, whether among the heathen, Jews, or Christians. Hammurabi was one; so was Moses, Abraham, Homer, Charlemagne, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, Kant, and Emperor William the Great. . . . . .

"The second form of revelation, the more religious, is that which leads to the manifestation of our Lord. It was introduced with Abraham, slow but forward-looking and omniscient, for humanity was lost without it. . . . . .

"Christ is God—God in human form. He redeemed us and inspires us, entices us to follow him. We feel his fire burning in us. His sympathy strengthens us. His discontent destroys us. But, also, his intercession saves us. Conscious of victory, building solely upon his word, we go through labor, ridicule, sorrow, misery, and death, for we have in him God's revealed word, and He never lies.

"That is my view of these matters. It is to me self-evident that the Old Testament contains many sections which are of a purely human and historical nature, and are not God's revealed word. These are merely historical descriptions of incidents of all kinds which happen in the political, religious, moral, and intellectual life of this people. The legislative act on Sinai, for example, can be only regarded as symbolically inspired of God. . . . . .

"First, I believe in one only God; second, we men need a form in order to teach His existence, especially for our children, and third, this form has hitherto been the Old Testament in its present version. This form will be positively and substantially modified under the influence of research and inscriptions and excavations. That does not matter."

Professor Delitzsch has not accepted his sovereign's rebuke with silence. He replies as follows, according to a special cablegram from the Berlin correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"His Majesty, like myself, is not an orthodox Christian. His views are almost the same as mine. To his statement that I

should not have discussed religion before the laity, my reply is that my audience consisted of intellectual, highly cultured men. The educated people of the whole world are now fully prepared for new scientific knowledge, when it is presented to them in proper form."

Professor Harnack, of Berlin, according to a special to the New York *Sun*, defends Professor Delitzsch, saying that he deserves gratitude for having rectified the prevailing opinion of the Old Testament, and inasmuch as the Kaiser admits that the traditional forms regarding the Old Testament need revision, Professor Delitzsch gained his main object.

Abundant as is the comment on the matter in this country, there is not, as yet, much that is of more than passing interest. The Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times* thinks that "the Kaiser has found that meddling in theology is not a bit safer than trying experiments on the Monroe Doctrine, and his way out of the trouble is not a bit more graceful in the one case than the other."

The Louisville *Christian Observer* (Presb.) thinks that the influence of the declaration "is obviously for serious evil." Referring to the list of leaders in whom the Kaiser thinks God has revealed himself, *The Observer* says:

"According to this, the idolatry of Khammurabi, the piety of Moses, the superstitions of Charlemagne, the reformation of Luther, the rationalism of Kant, are all equally developments of God's working in man. Could anything be more confusing than this? These men and their deeds are indeed included in the providential arrangements of God, and their acts permitted by Him. But their conduct is in no sense the result of His indwelling or a revelation of Himself. Can idolatry, superstition, and rationalism be the product of God's inworking? . . . . . .

"But the Emperor continues with an expression of his opinion that many sections of the Old Testament 'are not God's revealed word,' and that the legislative act on Sinai 'can be only regarded as symbolically inspired by God.' And this he puts forth as satisfactory evidence of his orthodoxy!'"

On the other hand, the Pittsburg *Presbyterian Banner* thinks that the Emperor has expressed himself admirably and that "his line of thought is the true and safe one to follow." The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) thinks it will be "not without influence in restraining the extremes of German rationalism," and *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston) also sees in it a force to "arrest the dangerous inferences and conclusions which were extending the publication of the destructive views of Professor Delitzsch." The New York *Outlook* and *Independent* (undenom.) comment but little and that favorably, while criticizing Delitzsch for going to extremes unwarranted by science.

In Germany, Professor Hilprecht, of Philadelphia, who is visiting in that country, has been called to the front to offset Professor Delitzsch's views. Hilprecht is quoted in the German press as follows:

"Recently the attempt has been made to demonstrate that the purely monotheistic religion of Israel was derived from Babylonia. On the basis of my researches covering a period of fifteen years I must declare that this is an absolute impossibility. The faith of the Israelites could never have had its origin in the Babylonian mountain of the gods, which is full of death and the savor of death."

This has started another controversy, as to Professor Hilprecht's share in the discoveries at Niffer (or Nippur), some of the German scholars depreciating his work in that connection. *The Independent* (New York) enters into a detailed statement of his connection with the excavations, concluding that "while it is true that the toil and responsibility of exploration belong only in a very slight degree to him, but chiefly to Dr. Peters and Mr. Haynes, yet the entire credit for the decipherment of the inscriptions found belongs wholly to Dr. Hilprecht."

THE MOST RECENT PAINTING OF THE POPE, BY MADAME LA MARQUISE CECILE DE WENTWORTH, OF NEW YORK.

"His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., in order to show Mrs. Cecile Wentworth his high appreciation of her beautiful portrait presenting His Holiness in full figure, has been pleased to send to her a souvenir gold medal bearing the date of the year of his Episcopal Jubilee.

Rome, March 5th, 1903. LUIGI CARD. MACCHI."

Courtesy of *The Catholic World* (New York).

THE POPE'S SILVER JUBILEE.

THE impressive ceremonies in Rome commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation have attracted world-wide attention. They mark, as is pointed out by the New York *Sun*, the celebration of a triple event. Leo XIII. has been sixty years a bishop, nearly fifty years a cardinal, and now twenty-five years a Pope. Should he live until May 10, he will have attained to the traditional "years of St. Peter." He is ninety-three years old, and has governed the church longer than any of his predecessors, with the single exception of Pius IX.

The New York *Catholic World* (March) publishes a leading article on "The Great White Shepherd of Christendom." It says, in part:

"He has, first of all, shown that the Church of Christ is independent of human government or human forms of government. Its welfare is not necessarily one with either monarchism or republicanism. Leo XIII. has been foreign to no country, and has been the friend and supporter of every legitimate form of government. But he has gone further, and positively advised those who opposed their legal government at home to support it heart and soul, and make it work for the welfare of the church.

"He has proved to the world, which obstinately refused to believe it, that Catholicity is an intellectual religion; not alone intellectual, but that the speculative reason, dwelling upon the positive, revealed truths, may find more than ample exercise for

every one of its powers. Science has prospered under his encouragement, but he has always shown that science—restricted to the material and the sensible—is but a narrowing of the scope of human reason and a debasing of the soul.

"Again, in Scriptural study, which was causing havoc without the church and uneasiness within, which has not yet been altogether arrested, Leo recognized the gravity of the questions which modern Biblical study presents; the legitimate side to higher criticism; encouraged Catholics to keep abreast of modern science and scholarship; and yet he stands to-day as the representative of the church that alone champions the divine authorship and inspiration of the entire Scripture. . . . . .

"In the matter that is perhaps most practical of all, and for the whole world just now, in the social problems of labor and of capita Leo has stood particularly as a most prominent, heroic figure, with kindness and love in his eyes for all, with words of wisdom on his lips, warning the rich and the powerful that 'he who deprives a laborer of his just wages commits a sin that cries to heaven for vengeance'; warning the laborer, again, not to preach anarchy nor to rob his employers; with prudence, with a sagacity that has won for him the admiration of all, giving to the world the solution of the problem that vexes it most and is big now with evil portent for the future. So by becoming all things to all men Leo would draw all to Christ."

A typical Protestant comment is this from the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.):

"Amiable interest marked with kindly personal congratulations to the aged pontiff, denotes the attitude of the Protestant world toward the celebration of Leo XIII.'s quarter-centennial on the papal throne. Protestantism offers no religious reverence toward the ceremony with which this jubilee has been kept and none toward its central figure; but on the other hand it has no theologic odium to vent against the man or the occasion. It is not necessary to attribute sanctity to the papal office before one recognizes in Leo a man of outstanding eminence and influence in this complex time, or content that his remarkable tenure of a dignity assumed at the verge of threescore years and ten is an episode of current history worthy to have commemoration.

"There have been other papal reigns in which the gravest doubt of exegesis would scarcely have persuaded Presbyterians to take 'Antichrist' out of their confessional polemics against the papacy. More than any other pope of modern times the present resident at the Vatican has escaped in his personality the derogating tendencies of his enormously presumptuous station. Officially committed to an arrogance of claims unequaled elsewhere among men, Leo has yet been a good enough Christian to retain much of the meekness and gentleness of Christ beneath his hierarchal robes. The thunders which he has been obliged to hurl hither and thither, in order that the noisy precedents of popish history may be duly kept in face, he has hurled with a loath hand, having evidently little heart for the rôle of Jupiter Tonans in which most of his predecessors have so reveled. He has never made a thoroughgoing hater either—not even against Italian royalty, which Pius IX. bequeathed him a commission to hate as a high Christian duty. He has found it easier to love—a second sign that Christ has not been a stranger in the penetralia of the Vatican during the last twenty-five years."

Several of the Roman Catholic journals in this country publish special issues in honor of the jubilee. Among the many services held in various cities to commemorate the event may be mentioned that in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, at which solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Mgr. Falconio, apostolic delegate to the United States, and by Archbishop Farley.

JOHN WESLEY, AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-THREE.

From a rare print by Bland, published in the year 1765 and approved by Mr. Wesley.

Courtesy of Fleming H. Revell Company (New York).

THE JOHN WESLEY BICENTENNIAL.

MACAULAY said of John Wesley that he was "a man whose eloquence and logical acuteness might have made him eminent in literature, whose genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu, and who, whatever his errors may have been, devoted all his powers, in defiance of obloquy and derision, to what he sincerely considered the highest good of his species." A eulogy such as this is recalled at the present time on account of the revived interest in Wesley, arising in connection with the intended celebration next June of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. Naturally the Methodists are taking the lead in forwarding this revival of interest in the great founder of their sect. As appropriate to the anniversary, there has appeared a volume of extracts from John Wesley's journal by Percy Livingston Parker, to which the late Hugh Price Hughes furnishes a most readable introduction and Augustine Birrell, K.C., a biographical appreciation. Mr. Hughes says that "Wesley has demonstrated that a true prophet of God has more influence than all the politicians and soldiers and millionaires put together." Proceeding to contrast the influence of Wesley and John Henry Newman, he declares that "the whole future of the British empire depends upon this question of questions—will George Fox and John Wesley on the one hand, or John Henry Newman on the other, ultimately prevail?"

The unparalleled industry and perseverance of Wesley is graphically described by Mr. Birrell in the following passage:

"John Wesley contested the three kingdoms in the cause of Christ during a campaign which lasted forty years. He did it for the most part on horseback. He paid more turnpikes than any man who ever bestrode a beast. Eight thousand miles was his annual record for many a long year, during which he seldom preached less frequently than five thousand times. Had he preserved his scores at all the inns where he lodged, they would have made by them-

selves a history of prices. And throughout it all he never knew what a depression of spirits meant, tho he had much to try him, suits in chancery, and a jealous wife."

The extracts from Wesley's journal are of vital interest, and read like a strenuous romance of his time. He was mobbed, stoned, insulted, and driven out from this place and that; yet finally he won recognition from even the greatest people of the realm. He preached to miners, merchants, sailors, and to the people of the fields and streets, until he had made Methodism in England, if not acceptable to the higher classes, at least a force to be reckoned with. Take him all in all, affirms Mr. Birrell, he was "the greatest force of the eighteenth century in England. . . . No single figure influenced so many minds, no single voice touched so many hearts. No other man did such a life's work for England."

On the evening of February 26 there was a great celebration of the bicentenary of Methodism in Carnegie Hall, New York, the chief interest centering about the presence and address of President Roosevelt, who was surrounded on the stage by many dignitaries of the Methodist Church. The President's speech was largely devoted to the Methodist Church and the men who built its early history. He noted that the pioneer preachers, among whom the Methodist preachers were most conspicuous, laid the foundations for the moral qualities of the nation. The President said in part:

"Wesley said he did not intend to leave all the good tunes to the service of the devil. He accomplished so much for mankind because he also refused to leave the stronger, manlier qualities to be availed of only in the interest of evil. The church he founded has throughout its career been a church for the poor as well as for the rich, and has known no distinction of persons. It has been a church whose members, if true to the teachings of its founder, have sought for no greater privilege than to spend and be spent in the interest of the higher life, who have prided themselves, not on shirking rough duty, but on undertaking it and carrying it to a successful conclusion."

Estimates of Wesley, mingled to a considerable extent with comments upon the growth and conditions of Methodism, abound in both the religious and the secular press. *Zion's Herald*, the leading Methodist organ of New England, says:

"We are prepared to affirm, for we thoroughly believe, that no one in all the world's history surpasses, and very few, if any, have equaled John Wesley in the completeness with which he dedicated himself to God, in his unselfish, unswerving, whole-hearted devotion to duty. He was simply a consistent Christian, all for Christ and naught for self. His conscientiousness, his benevolence, his industry, leave nothing to be desired in those directions; and the more they are copied by his followers the better for them and for the world. Neither is there danger of laying too much stress on his skill as an organizer, his sagacity as a statesman, his fervor and success as an evangelist, his strength as a theologian, his power as a preacher, and his high attainments in the Christian life. In all these respects his example is to be unstintedly commended. He was filled with an all-consuming zeal to do good. He had a passion for God's glory. He lived for eternity."

THE PULPIT IN THE NEW CENTURY.

IT has been said that the ministry is losing its old-time prestige, and that the divinity schools are the only schools in the United States in which the attendance is either at a standstill or on a positive decline. "Young men of nerve and of broad culture," observes the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, "distrust the ministerial profession; and the 'theolog' is exposed to banter, perhaps ridicule, on the university campus." Mr. Jones writes further (in *The Cosmopolitan*, February):

"And still there never was a time when the great postulates of religion, the fundamental ethical and spiritual principles emphasized by Christianity and the other great religious systems of the world, were more confidently enforced by the thinkers of the world. Science, instead of limiting, has enlarged the circle of human reverence; history, instead of denying, has reenforced the great Scriptural texts of humanity, and the ethics of the great Nazarene, as set forth in the Sermon on the Mount, and in his great parables, are becoming more and more embodied in state enactments, civic ideals, and economic requirements."

If our preachers have lost their influence, continues Mr. Jones, it is because they have failed "to bring the religious thinking of the world down to date; to formulate religion in the present tense." We quote again:

"Every community waits with more or less conscious restlessness for the voice of the man in the pulpit who will discuss with high impartiality the distractions of the street, who will emphasize the humanities that underlie all the sects, the unities that join tramp and millionaire, coal-digger and coal-baron. There is not a town of five thousand or more in this country where the voice of the reconciler in the pulpit, the one unflinching democrat of the town, would not be heard gladly; and as soon as he convinces that town that he always means what he says, and is always ready to say what he means, he will find a support in that town that will be adequate to the self-denying needs of a public servant. This young man, when he appears, may find himself in a Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Unitarian, Episcopal, or other pulpit; but the label, whatever it is, will not cut much figure. He will stand in that town as a living illustration of the palpable truth to-day that in religion all labels are libels, for they misrepresent more than they represent; they exclude more than they include, of what is near, dear, and essential to the wearer himself. . . . . .

"A new catholicism is imminent in religion. Not the 'Catholic Church of Rome,' tho that is the most benignant achievement in human organization thus far reached, but the catholic church of humanity which will include the great mother church of Christendom, and as much outside and beyond as represents the conclusions of science, the organized experience of states, and the longings and humiliations of the human heart."

A similar view is expressed by the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, of Syracuse, N. Y., in a recent address now printed in pamphlet form "at the request of Bishop Huntington." Mr. Richmond says:

"The power to preach in reality is not given us by any man; it comes, if it comes at all, 'like the outbursting of a fountain from the earth or of the breaking forth of volcanic fires, with spontaneous, original, native force.' It comes as a result of long efforts in school, college, and university to master the elements of our native speech, to put ourselves into contact with the great forces of men and institutions which have shaped the course of history, to make one with our best manhood the true, masterful, and controlling thoughts which have given life and energy to the world, and which as an intellectual increment form our true basis for preaching with authority.

"A man is not ready to preach before he is twenty-five. People do not value what he has to say before that period, and this is about the age when a young student should be ready for his ordination. The mind of a man is hardly open and prepared to grapple with the problems of the universe before that time. No matter how spiritual the fellow may be, no matter how urgent certain women may be in some country parish where the fluency and appearance of the candidate have been magnetic, no matter how eager the youth may be to do the work of his Master and serve his church, his first duty is to study and think, to meditate and discuss upon the great subjects which every preacher must meet and decide in the course of a parish ministry. The first question to be settled to-day is not, 'Do the women like the young minister?' but this, 'How do the young men like him?' 'Has he the qualities which a man admires?' I am making a plea for scholarship in the ministry which, I am well aware, is not the first question to be considered. But it is the question of the age, and of that I am speaking. Service will not do. Social qualities are not sufficient. A good voice is no recommendation. Some men think they can sing the Gospel just as well as preach it. Churches are not built on song. A parish grows to-day because the man who leads it is known to be a man of deep learning in the arts of life and whose ability is unquestioned by the men of the world."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DECLINE OF GERMAN INFLUENCE.

VARIOUS distinguished Frenchmen and Italians and one no less eminent Dane have come to the conclusion that Germany's influence over the civilized world is waning. They have settled this whole matter among themselves in the columns of the *Mercure de France* (Paris). The editor of that able publication conceived the idea of propounding two questions: "What do you think of German influence from a general intellectual point of view? Does this influence still exist, and is it justified by its results?" The replies were very interesting both on account of their intrinsic value and because the writers of them are well qualified to speak. They are prefaced by these observations of the Paris paper:

"In a recent speech Emperor William proclaimed anew the pretensions of the Germanic spirit to world-supremacy. It appears nevertheless that there has come a reaction against the German intellectual influence that was so powerful over masters like Renan and even Taine in France and over the majority of minds during the second half of the nineteenth century. The victories of 1870 won a universal ascendency for Germany. The French, conquered themselves, practically recognized this preponderance, and thought it incumbent upon them to take instruction from their masters. Recrossing the Rhine, young Frenchmen congratulated themselves upon fruitful methods of work acquired in the German universities. But many of them confess to having been mistaken. Numerous symptoms indicate a decline in the authority conceded to German culture."

To consider, now, the views of the distinguished gentlemen to whom reference has been made. One of them, Maurice Barries, is very influential as a thinker, writer, and leader of public opinion in matters intellectual. He complains that German thought is so abstract, misunderstanding the personal element in life and proving generally barren:

"In German thought everything is rules and exceptions, facts, data, formulas—never the life of things. There is a vast and learned apparatus, but the heart and the imagination do not thrill. The masters are specialists, classifiers. The patience and accuracy of German critics are beyond dispute, but they lose sight of the sense of proportion in things. German teaching, now predominant in history as in philology, can not yield fruit."

The sway of militarism and utilitarianism in Germany is deplored by Alfred Fouillée, of the Institute, a French thinker of much force and originality. Theodore Ribot, the eminent psychologist and man of science, points out that German influence to-day is expended upon the commercially practical. Thought and research for their own sakes have been abandoned. The economist Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu has no faith in the looked-for world-supremacy of Germany or German thought. "The Germans who proclaim German culture deceive themselves." Nor are these views peculiar to Frenchmen, for Max Nordau also thinks German influence upon the world at large is waning. The idea of the supremacy of any one nation he thinks "out of date." He writes:

"It is great men who wield influence, and that not because of their nationality but as a result of their originality. Did Voltaire and Rousseau dominate the thought of the eighteenth century because they were French? No, but because they wrote the 'Philosophical Dictionary' and the 'Social Contract.' The intellectual guides of the nineteenth century were Hegel, Feuerbach, and Humboldt, Comte and Pasteur, Spencer and Darwin. Not one of these great minds could have identified itself with a people asking 'What is your nationality?' Such a question would be worthy of a police official filling out a passport, but not of any one studying the evolution of mankind."

Cesare Lombroso thinks England has to-day more great thinkers and leaders of world-opinion than Germany, while the United States is striding rapidly forward in the same general way. He thinks Germany is threatened with a loss of force in every direction. The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) takes the same subject up exhaustively and reaches the conclusion that Germany is not in a position to realize her proud dream of being the dictator of the world's civilization.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITAIN'S WAR ON THE LONG JUJU.

THE long Juju, we regret to learn from a contemporary, is an "obscene idol." They think very highly of it in Nigeria, where bands of natives addict themselves to head-hunting in order to maintain a suitable supply of offerings to the god of their idolatry. When Great Britain a few years ago succeeded to the rights of the chartered company that had been administering the vast African region known as Nigeria, the worship of the long Juju was condemned to suppression. That led to a "war" that received little notice because the Boer contest and the Mad Mullah in turn absorbed attention. But events are now coming to a head in this neglected portion of Africa. In southern Nigeria the stronghold of the long Juju has been taken and the idol itself blown into the air. Head-hunting has been checked and the slave trade put down. In northern Nigeria, where the long Juju has never been orthodox, the British authorities in London have had occasion to wonder at the unwillingness of their commander in the field to communicate with them. He was telegraphed five times in a single day without the extraction of a reply. That nettled the people in London, who sent one more message telling the commander in effect to reply or resign. Sir Frederick Lugard, the gentleman addressed, did not resign. He moved against the Emir of Kano, a powerful Nigerian potentate, captured his capital, and is master of the situation. Says *Public Opinion* (London):

"The capture of Kano, the principal town of northern Nigeria, by a British force under Colonel Morland without the loss of a single man, is a particularly smart piece of work, especially as the punishment inflicted on the enemy seems to have been severe. Kano latterly has fallen on evil days, and lost much of its ancient reputation as the mart of the great state of Sokoto. It had become mainly a center of turbulence and outrage, and as it lies within the British protectorate of Nigeria, not very far from the French sphere, it was necessary to read the recalcitrant Fulani ruler a sharp lesson. Sir Frederick Lugard will see that the new Emir whom he will place upon the throne does not follow in the footsteps of him who has just been driven out. The importance of the capture, apart from the humanitarian side, is twofold. It will give Kano an opportunity of reviving the native commerce and industry for which it was famous throughout the Sudan, and it will rob France of further ground of complaint at the condition of things prevailing within the British border line. The imperial Government complains that Sir Frederick Lugard acted without consulting them, but they admit that the expedition was inevitable, and, so far as we at home can judge, it may, we think, be said that the High Commissioner has saved the situation by his ready assumption of responsibility."

Can the Government in London afford to tolerate the cool indifference to its orders shown by Sir Frederick Lugard? This is the question put by the Paris *Temps*, which further observes:

"Sir Frederick Lugard considered that the security of the garrison he had placed in the advanced post of Zaria and the safety of his new capital of Zungeroy, and finally the prestige that constitutes his principal and indeed his only strength, alike depended upon teaching the Emir of Kano a severe lesson. With such notions in his head it was not likely that a man of his temperament and disposition would pay much attention to the timid observations of the [Colonial] department that is without a head in the absence of [Joseph Chamberlain] its chief. Hence he did not hesitate to advance without taking the trouble to obtain the approval of the home Government. It was useless for the official superiors of Sir Frederick Lugard to maintain an air

of good humor, to forgive offenses, even to turn the left cheek after the right, particularly to a strong man's hand. Even an under-secretary of state revolts at last. Lord Onslow took up his best pen and dipped it in his strongest ink to inflict—too late—a fine—but ineffective—reprimand upon his refractory subordinate."

"But Sir Frederick is at Kano," concludes our Parisian contemporary. "That is a brilliant personal triumph."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIPLOMACY—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.

THE old school of European diplomacy with its dynastic considerations and aristocratic traditions, seems unable to hold its own against the new and so-called "American" school of diplomacy which looks mainly to economic considerations and practical interests. It is the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) which arrives at this conclusion. Germany, it thinks, will stand by the old school. She is a military autocracy, not amenable to popular influence, and her diplomatic corps must continue to be inspired by the Bismarckian tradition. Count von Wolff-Metternich, German Ambassador in London, is a diplomatist of this stamp. But the system will be modified in aspect, if not in principle. "Germany realizes the tremendous blunder she made in arousing American public opinion by her violence," and her Washington representative will act accordingly: "We are none the less convinced," says the Belgian organ, "that Germany is the only European Power now whose influence is dangerous to the peace of the world."

The London *Spectator* frankly accepts the new diplomacy and seems rather pleased by it. It refers to the British Ambassador in Paris, Sir E. J. Monson, as a favorable specimen of the new order. He makes frank, genial speeches, can take the public into his confidence when the time has come to do so, and does not pretend to be subtle. All this, we are told, is good. The world has no use for Machiavellis. This optimistic tone—so far as British diplomacy is concerned—does not prevail among London organs generally. The consensus of English opinion at the moment is that British diplomacy is at a low ebb, while American diplomacy has attained a high level of capacity and achievement. It is odd to find the London *Times*, *News*, and *Telegraph* practically agreed on this point. *The Times* is not so blunt as *The News*, but it is fairly blunt, especially with reference to Venezuela. There is a decided tendency among London organs to make a scapegoat of Lord Lansdowne, head of the British Foreign Office. *The National Review* (London), which is most conspicuous in attacking Lord Lansdowne as a diplomatic incapable, observes:

"Lord Lansdowne completed the 'ironclad agreement' with Count Metternich which has done more injury to our prestige abroad than any number of 'regrettable incidents' in South Africa. The press' action in the matter was simply limited to a warning which was not listened to, and it really surpasses the license which is permissible even to a Lord Chancellor to try and make our newspapers responsible for the fatuity of the cabinet. The press's real offense on this question, as on so many others, is not that it thwarts statesmanship or diplomacy—there is little enough of that, heaven knows, to thwart—but that when some ghastly blunder becomes public property it *exposes* the incapacity of certain high and mighty personages—most of whom speak greatly above their ability."

Lord Lansdowne is a serious handicap to British diplomacy, according to Sidney Brooks, who handles the noble lord without gloves in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"Englishmen had nothing whatever against Lord Lansdowne up to the time of the Boer War. They thought of him, if I may adopt that caustic aside in which Lord Rosebery in his 'Napoleon' dismisses Lord Bathurst, as 'one of those strange children of our political system who fill the most dazzling offices with the most complete obscurity'; and had there been no war, their opinion of him would probably have remained unchanged. Unfortunately there was a war, and Lord Lansdowne entirely failed to satisfy the country that he was the man for the crisis. True, the system was probably as much to blame as the minister. True, again, that an unsuccessful war minister may quite easily prove a competent foreign secretary. Nevertheless, Lord Lansdowne's promotion greatly shocked the sense of the people, who could not see why a minister who, by universal assent, had failed in one office, should immediately be given another and better one. It almost led them to question the propriety of that excellent principle by which, if you are an Englishman born in the purple, you simply can not be got rid of."

The German press does not share the admiration of the British for recent American diplomacy. According to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), American diplomacy has too much "shirt-sleeves" in it, the most conspicuous example being Mr. Bowen, to whom it refers shortly as "Bowen." "Bowen" was "loaned" to Venezuela, and that seems most irregular to the agrarian organ. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks American diplom-

LORD LANSDOWNE, The Diplomatic "Scapegoat" of England.

COUNT VON WOLFF METTERNICH, German Ambassador in London.

SIR FRANK C. LASCELLES, British Ambassador in Berlin.

SIR E. J. MONSON, British Ambassador in Paris.

LEADERS OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

DRAGAN TSANKOFF, President of the Bulgarian Sobranje and a friend of Russia.

IVAN E. GUESHEFF, Leader of the National Party in Bulgaria.

GENERAL PAPRIKOFF, Minister of War in the Bulgarian cabinet.

BASIL RADOSLAVOFF, Leader of a Liberal Balkan faction.

DEMETER PETKOFF, Leader of the Liberal Stambuloff party.

SOME MAKERS OF THE BALKAN CRISIS.

acy has an insolent tone, chiefly because it receives too much consideration from Great Britain.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHARACTER OF CRIME IN MACEDONIA.

NO woman's honor can be safe in Macedonia, or else all Europe is in a conspiracy to malign the Turk. Torture and outrage in specially hideous forms are daily inflicted upon mothers and maids whose names and wrongs, vouched for by witnesses, have been widely printed. The men are overpowered by numbers, burned or impaled or mutilated, while their wives, sisters, and daughters are violated before their eyes. *The Daily News* (London) announces that the details of some cases in its possession can not be printed even for the sake of rousing humanity to action. What it does print is blood-stirring enough, as the extract following indicates:

"'I knew them; I buried them in the same grave,' said Costadin Savoff, one of the priests, in reference to five Macedonians, alleged, by one of the newly arrived, to have been robbed and killed by Turkish soldiers. The five were returning home with money earned in Rumania. Stoian Ivanoff, another priest, declared that in his own village of Batchevo, in the Rasluck district, he knew six women who had been criminally assaulted. To come to a more recent date: On the 17th of January, said Ivan Nikoloff, one of the new arrivals, 'eight men were massacred in my village; I saw their bodies.' The same man charges a Turkish officer, Mehemet Effendi, and his soldiers, with having assaulted a number of women, of whom he mentioned the following by name—Elea Ivanova, Maria Giorgeva, Susanna Stoinoff. I can make no more than a general allusion to a species of insult—parading women in a state of semi-nudity—to which many refugees from other villages besides the above-named two have testified."

Individual cases in Macedonia present themselves in a way which defy the resources in delicacy of our blunt Saxon speech. One pitiable story is thus put by the same authority:

"The most pitiable story told us by fugitives in this little group was that of two women, one from Bistritza, the other from Strumskichilik village. The former had only just arrived at Rilo. She had been three days and nights in the mountains. This had not been her first attempt at escape into Bulgaria. Two months earlier she had fled with her husband and two children. They were separated. The father and the children succeeded in crossing the border. She now rejoined them. To the statement of the latter, who carried her sick child in her arms, I care to make no more than a general allusion. Separated from her husband, she had fallen a victim to a number of Turkish ruffians. She is one of the more recent arrivals, having reached Rilo three weeks ago. I may here add that the particulars of the abominable kind of crime to which I have alluded, and the commission of which is affirmed in most of the allegations I have taken down, are recorded in the reports drawn up for the relief committee by its secretary, Mr. Schaprachikov, who accompanied the president of the committee, Madame Bakhmeteff, during her journeys to Dubnitza, Rilo, and other places."

Commenting editorially upon all these things, *The Daily News* (London) says:

"The Turk in Macedonia works in the minor key. He pillages, robs, violates, and perpetrates the brutish tortures which he,

COLONEL YANKOFF, Noted as a leader of "irregular" revolutionary bands in Macedonia.

BORIS SARAFOFF, Pronounced "the most notorious" of Macedonian leaders.

"BRIGANDS" OF THE BALKANS.

alone among European peoples, has handed down from the Middle Ages, and from remoter days of barbarism. His officials and soldiery are not paid, and so they quarter themselves on the population. Reinforcing the acts of the Turks are Albanian troops and brigands, who are to the Macedonians what the Kurds are to the Armenians. Albanian lawlessness has developed of late years; and, indeed, Albania is at once the victim and the avenger on the Christian races of the inveterate misrule of the predominant partner in this ill-assorted empire. The reports before us show that neither life, nor women's honor, nor private property is respected in Macedonia, and that the nominal toleration accorded to Christians disappears when the military are given their head. This is the situation."

A most gloomy view of the situation is taken by the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), which predicts the failure of the reform measures undertaken by Austria and Russia. This view is shared by other observers, who insist that the Powers are concerned not so much about reforming Macedonia as about the political consequences of that undertaking. The Powers are mutually suspicious. Thus the *Sviet* (Odessa) says Italy is preparing to make a descent upon Tripoli the moment a conflict breaks out between the Balkan Slav states and Turkey. The *Popolo Romano* says Italy has nothing in particular to do with the Macedonian question:

"As long as the Powers concerned with Macedonia remain within the limits prescribed by the Berlin treaty, public opinion in Italy has not the slightest reason for anxiety. . . . Even a repetition of the Bulgarian atrocities and a revolutionary movement in Macedonia need involve no risk to Italy's foreign policy. This is due to the oft-mentioned agreement between Austria-Hungary and Italy with reference to Albania—that is, the portion of the Balkan peninsula with which Italy's commercial and political relations are principally concerned."

Macedonia will succeed in throwing off the Turkish yoke, according to a well-informed but anonymous writer in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"No influence can withhold the aroused Macedonians from revolt. Every effort has been made by them to this end for years past, and it will come to pass if something more than sham reform be not undertaken in Macedonia this spring."

The *Siècle* (Paris) denies all these assertions through another anonymous writer, who says the Sultan will remain master of Macedonia. "Nothing will be changed. There will be only one more plan of reform."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AND THE POPE.

THE dative plural of a Latin pronoun has caused a serious difference between France and the Vatican, and the relations between church and state have entered a critical phase. The Roman curia is much concerned at the refusal of the French Government to permit two bishops, appointed nearly a year ago, to take possession of their sees. The delay is the result of an objection made by the French Government to the wording of the "bulls," or documents instituting the bishops, which are issued by the Pope. In these bulls of institution the Pope employs the formula: "Æmilius Loubet, Præses Reipublicæ Gallorum, nominavit nobis." Hitherto this formula has been accepted without demur. Now, however, the French Premier, M. Combes, wants the word "nobis" stricken out. If the word stands, the Latin formula means: "Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, has named *to us*." By leaving out the Latin pronoun the President is made to do the "naming" absolutely. According to the Concordat, the head of the French Government "will name the archbishops and bishops of every see" in France. *The Daily News* (London) observes:

"Pius the Ninth slipped in an unexpected dative pronoun 'nobis.' The wording used by Leo XIII. is: 'Præses Gallorum nominavit nobis,' which dog-Latin means: 'The President of France named *to us*.' Napoleon the Third spotted the trick, which tends to whittle down the Government nomination to a mere introduction to the Pope, and he replied by gazetting his bishops without waiting for the investiture. Pius the Ninth ignored them, and the Bishop of Agen, to cite a case, was still unconfirmed when the war broke out. Under the Republic the Council of State registered the 'nobis' bulls under protest, expressing a hope that such an 'irregularity' would not be repeated. Tired of waiting, the Council of State decided in 1901 that it would decline to register bulls not worded according to the Concordat treaty. It has kept its word, and the bishops of Annecy and Carcassonne have not been allowed by Government to take possession of their sees."

On behalf of the Vatican, it is pointed out that as a matter of actual fact the bishops in France are named "to" the Pope by the head of the state. To ignore this fact would be tantamount to conferring upon the head of the French Government a privilege liable to grave abuse, because, in recognizing an absolute right of nomination in him, he would be invested in a sense with the power of canonical institution. One Vatican prelate of great influence, eager to avoid unseemly controversy and to meet every point of view, suggests the formula: "Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, in accordance with the treaty made with the First Consul in 1801, has named. . . ." But there are political considerations which operate just now to compel the French Government to insist upon its point. "No French Government," says the London *News*, "not even one ruled by the Duke of Orleans, could yield on that word *nobis*." The *Univers* (Paris), however, organ of the French Clericals, warns all priests not to accept nominations to bishoprics offered by the Government. It is evident that such a deadlock, if continued, might produce a curious situation in time, as bishoprics fell vacant. It is believed, by competent observers, that the difficulty will be got over. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"Nominations of bishops and archbishops by the French Government have hitherto been preceded by an official understanding between it and the Holy See. There was first an agreement as to the choice. After that, nomination by the Government and investiture by the Pope were scarcely more than formalities. M. Combes wants to change this method. The council of ministers recently called to the bishoprics of Bayonne, Constantine, and St. Jean de Maurienne three ecclesiastics whose designation had not been the subject of previous negotiation with Rome. In proceeding thus, our Government was within its strict rights under the terms of the Concordat. But as nothing compels the Holy See to confer investiture upon prelates it does not approve of, the Pope is also within his strict rights in not delivering the bulls. Between these two equally certain rights, the three dioceses are deprived of bishops."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—Russia intends to reduce Persia to a position of subjection to herself, insists M. A. Vambéry, in a strong article in the *Szemle* (Budapest). Hence she is endeavoring to make the Persian Gulf a Russian lake. The task is difficult, but the Czar's navy is growing.

ORIGIN OF THE DANES.—The people of Denmark constitute an ancient race, avers Axel Obrik in the *Dansk Tidsskrift* (Copenhagen). Their history can be traced back to the sixth century of our era. If they resisted absorption for so long, they may be expected to resist it for ages to come.

CHINESE WOMEN.—The women of China are not advancing with the rest of the world, concludes the *Quinzaine* (Paris). "As a child, the woman of China is maltreated. Her birth gives sorrow. She is married without being consulted. She is the slave of her husband. Only when she gives birth to a son or becomes a widow does she receive a certain consideration."

DID WILLIAM II APES[illegible] EDWARD VII.?—Some little time ago a story was published by *The National Review* (London) to the effect that William II. went aboard an American yacht and told the owner that Great Britain was "decadent," while Edward VII. himself was "abused in language which it is not possible for us to reproduce." The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) thereupon branded this story as "an impertinent falsehood." Now *The National Review* insists that its story was true and that "the Kaiser did perpetrate the appalling indiscretion we have described."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NEW IRISH WRITER.

THE CIRCLE. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 310 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THE only uninteresting thing about this new novel is its name. It suggests, little and that little is banal. But the story supplies *le mot de l'enigme*. It starts out briskly, and does not flag for a moment through the three parts into which it is divided. The author, Mrs. Thurston, is an Irish woman, born in Cork, and her maiden name was Madden. This is her first serious work in fiction, altho she has had stories printed in the London magazines, her first appearance in print being in 1891.

But if Mrs. Thurston is a newcomer, she is an artist from the start. In this story, beside the unfaltering craftmanship with which she works out her theme, her way of putting a scene before you or painting a character is remarkably lucid, convincing, and engaging. There are only seven or eight characters in the book, but there is not one of them that is not sharply drawn, and of individual force.

KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON.

There is a slight melodramatic quality in some of the pages, but Mrs. Thurston never loses dignity, and the way she puts a thing, not startling or novel in itself, impresses the reader with all the charm of something new and fresh.

A young girl lives with her father, a Russian Jew, in the East End. He is an antiquary, and keeps a curio shop. Anne Volny's mother is dead, and she and her father lead a life somewhat stifling to Anne. The young girl, vegetating in that sodden environment, has that strange force which is called "genius." She is a "born actress," without any notion of this fact. The quiet, ingenuous way in which Mrs. Thurston leads to the development of this gift is admirable.

Can new things be done, in art or life, at this old stage of the world? Whether or not they may, the fresh charm and seeming novelty of the few novels which stir are generally only the old things in a new way, *non nova sed nove*. The skeleton of the story and the types employed are not new, and are not even melodramatic. It is the breezy, warm, artistic handling of her elements which make Mrs. Thurston loom as a new and powerful factor in the literary world. Perhaps it is the Keltic strain in her, the impassioned, primitive, eager activity of her Irish blood-corpuscles, which give her the innate power to "dream right." Art there is in her painting of the canvas, for there is no touch of crudity, no faltering in her "method." She is realistic, but not bonily so; idealistic, but not anemically so; earnest, but not self-conscious or aggressive.

In the last analysis it is her touch, her personal grasp and sympathy, that invest her work with its chief attraction. The young man who is the lover, for instance, is really only a more or less conventional Englishman, with nothing pronounced about him in any way; good-looking, not particularly clever, not rich, not distinguished socially; and yet despite his bunch of negatives, what a live, true, wholesome man he is, and what a stunning lover! It is the same with the other characters. There is the old Russian Jew, soul-sore from persecution, and a ruminative scholar; a worldly woman, clever and masterful; a poor, wretched man, cowardly, deformed, a mere straw in humanity's jetsam and flotsam; and the throbbing Hebrew daughter of the antiquary, who suggests lack of balance and neurotic extravagation. Behold the *dramatis personæ*, not too promising to one who has seen these "types" go through their exercises by battalions on the literary "campus." But Mrs. Thurston gives each an "otherness" which redeems and individualizes the type.

A HELPFUL BOOK ON A DELICATE THEME.

THE LOVER'S WORLD. A WHEEL OF LIFE. By Alice B. Stockham, M.D. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 470 pp. Price, $2.25. Stockham Company, Chicago, 1903.

THAT the author of this work has an inborn power to perceive and the gift to express concerning the themes she handles, must be admitted by any fair-minded reader of her book. She is bold, searching, outspoken, yet handles her subject with tact. Doubtless, however, many will differ from some of her judgments anent the laying bare of the most hidden instincts of life, and even resent her attitude toward what she looks upon as mawkish modesty, for it is a deeply rooted conviction in average humanity that this very mawkishness is a precious safeguard to youth. The preface claims that the whole work is the outcome of "experience and philosophy." The book quite supports the claim, for every page gives evidence that its author is a thoroughly trained physician; and this latter fact again supports its philosophy, to which some readers might otherwise take exception, for the philosophy is emphatically of the New-Thought cult.

As a medical practitioner, Dr. Stockham must have been the recipient of a prodigious number of private and personal confessions. She found "men and women digging their own graves with the spade of ignorance." Hence her self-imposed missionary work, and the complex array of formulas she lays bare toward a higher and happier existence, together with recipes toward the improvement of lives yet unborn. One feels bound to take the book seriously, and certainly the practical sense underlying "New-Thought" theories was never more clearly and convincingly presented. Things that have too often been made to appear confusing and absurd by the medicated minds so prone to handle and air them, are made as clear as daylight by Dr. Stockham.

A little treatise she gives on the woful results brought about through the fear engendered by the misunderstood germ theory of science is worth the price of the book to those who stand in need of such counsel. Lucidly and convincingly the author counteracts this ignorant fear, by showing how the body is kept alive by the workings of myriads of micro-organisms, and that for one inimical germ there are millions of friendly bacteria, which fear alone can transmute into enemies. In short, she does her utmost toward proving—what is now being accepted as an axiom by open-minded people—that fear and worry, not specific disease, are the master-slayers of humanity.

A RELIGIOUS TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH PARKER, PASTOR OF THE CITY TEMPLE, LONDON. By William Adamson, D.D. With portraits and illustrations. Cloth, 5¾ x 9 in., 386 pp. Price, $1.85 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE religious life of England has owed much of its vitality to the labors of a ministry which is outside of the great and predominating Establishment. The working of the Established Church runs in well-oiled grooves; prescript and precedence have secured its ministers from the toil and hazard of initiative ventures. They fight in well-drilled and thoroughly officered battalions, and their controversial energy is mostly spent in the discussion of such questions as relate to internal discipline, to ecclesiastical ceremony, and the interpretation of doctrinal codes. But there have always appeared in the mother country teachers and leaders outside of the Church of England who, discarding conventionality, have appealed directly to the masses. These men, whose predecessors were Wesley and Whitfield, have been champions of religious liberty, of personal faith, and individual responsibility. If we may borrow an illustration from the annals of ancient Rome, we might call them religious tribunes of the people.

The greatest of these in recent times, who took upon himself a very much ampler investiture than the mantle of Spurgeon, was the late Joseph Parker. He was born of a sturdy north England stock in 1830. His father was a builder and mason who worked among his own hired men. The son was destined for his father's trade, but early experienced that excess of profound enthusiasm for religion which is styled conversion. He began laboriously to shape himself for a preacher. When asked in after years, "What is your hobby?" he answered, "Preaching." "What hobby occupies your time of leisure?" "I have no hobby but preparing for or delivering sermons; they occupy my whole time, and engage the energies of my whole soul."

REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER.

This was true. He toiled incessantly in this one work, and he succeeded. Any young minister who wishes to learn one great secret of success in preaching should read the third chapter of this life of Dr Parker, where we will find the answer—sleepless toil and the solicitation of severest criticism.

Joseph Parker's first important charge was at Banbury. In 1852 he was called to Cavendish church, the richest independent church in Manchester, and in his letter of acceptance made that stipulation which ever afterward became the rule of his life:

"As a minister I claim the most perfect freedom of action. With regard to my conduct in the pulpit, I must be the sole human arbiter. Under a profound sense of my accountability to the great head of the church, I must adopt such modes of appealing to the people as may appear to my own judgment and conscience best adapted to promote the interests of truth. I promise no deference to usages or precedence; what appears to me right I shall do, and what appears to me wrong and insufficient I shall unequivocally reject."

Dr. Parker has been called the English Beecher. The comparison is

somewhat unfair, altho the pastor of the City Temple sometimes approached the ideal which he has described in justly characterizing the sermons of the American preacher. Such a sermon "was an amazing combination of philosophy, poetry, emotion, and human enthusiasm—all centered in Christ, and all intended to bring men in right relations to the Father."

The secret of Parker's power lay indeed in his evangelical directness and simplicity. He was alternately witty, epigrammatic, and sometimes personal, but his influence with the masses lay in his strong and manly claim for authority among them, as one who accepted the Bible, abhorred sin, felt the love of God, acknowledged the work of the Spirit in men's hearts, and believed in Christ. That he had no time, and perhaps no taste, for criticism, is shown by his "Ecce Deus," a work which in some quarters might counteract, but could never be said to controvert, Professor Seeley's "Ecce Homo," which suggested its publication. But it was not the vocation of Parker to face the philosophic and scientific problems of religion.

The excellent biography which Dr. Adamson has given us is in many ways to be commended to preachers of the Gospel of every denomination. The author is Boswellian in the presentation of his theme; he makes Dr. Parker speak for himself, and he brings a multitude of other men whose words heighten the clearness of the picture. The book is free from exaggerated eulogy, and notable for the calm and judicious estimate which it makes of a man in many ways remarkable, and in some points even great. Young preachers, we repeat, can derive a world of knowledge from this biography.

The illustrations are utterly unworthy of the text.

THE "ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT" AGAIN.

What Manner of Man. By Edna Kenton. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅝ in., 292 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bowen-Merrill Company.

THERE is a class of hysterical novels that a reviewer with a limited space at his command usually passes by. Now and again such a book has certain qualities which entitle it to critical notice in spite of the many points against it. "What Manner of Man" is such a book. The theme is an absurd one—the unwholesome wanderings of an overstrained imagination. It is very obvious that the authoress has been diligently reading her Kipling; but in spite of the almost laughable material she has chosen to treat, she has the gift of story-telling. If we had a school for authors, and young men and young women were required to study life before they ventured to write about it, we might have many good stories in the place of immature tales like "What Manner of Man." It is another of the absurdities written around what is known as "the artistic temperament." The author, besides having the gift of story-telling, grasps the picturesque aspect of any scene, and has a certain power of characterization. In consequence the book escapes belonging to the class of fiction contemptuously designated as "trash," and to which the quality of material chosen for the story would otherwise relegate it.

EDNA KENTON.

THE COUNTER-CHECK QUARRELSOME.

The Egregious English. By Angus McNeill. Cloth, 7¼ x 5¼ in., 210 pp. Price, $1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

BEHOLD two of the families of our kin across the sea hanging up, as it were, on the literary clothes-line each other's unwashed linen, and gesticulating toward it for the benefit of nice clean nations like the Yankees, and the Germans, and the Russians, and whatever French may have learned the language. It is not an enticing spectacle for us Americans, who are supposed to be strained close in the embrace of kinship with Great Britain, these revelations in the books of Mr. Crossland and Mr. Angus McNeill, of the dirty spots in the character of the Scotch and the English. There must be some weight in the burden of guilt laid by Mr. Crossland (who wrote "The Unspeakable Scot") upon Scotland, else why does the galled jade lash out so with her heels, in the shape of a book called "The Egregious English"?

This protest, like that of the majority of galled jades, is a little too indiscriminate. It hits not only the Englishman, but most of the spectators. That is to say, the sins of which Mr. McNeill accuses the English are common to all nations—the desire for money, rather loose habits, and general bad taste. A rather interesting suggestion which the book furnishes is that if one were making an attack on the French, or the Germans, or the Russians, or the Turks, one could easily pick out weaker spots for assault than Mr. McNeill has been able to find in the English, or indeed than Mr. Crossland has been able to find in the Scotch. A particularly weak point in the English character, Mr. McNeill has, however, thumped in his chapter on the English soldier—which is by far the best chapter in his book—and that is the Englishman's conventionality. As exemplified in the army, it took the form, before the Boer war, of a stereotyped system of attack. This plan of attack failed before the maneuvers of the Boers, and consequently the English army tactics are in process of reorganization—a reorganization designed to meet Boer tactics. "It does not seem to occur to the poor body," says Mr. McNeill, "that his next great trial is not likely to overtake him in South Africa . . . . yet wherever his next large fighting has to be done, he will sail into it in his good, old, infantile English way, armed cap-a-pie for the special destruction of the Boers."

There are other valid objections to the English character which have been pointed out by Mr. McNeill, and there are plenty of amusing phrases which have started up at the author's command, but in the main his criticism of the English loses force because of its exaggeration.

"THE SPLENDOR AND THE HAVOC OF THE EAST."

Medieval India Under Mohammedan Rule (712-1764). By Stanley Lane-Poole, Professor of Arabic at Trinity College, Dublin. Illustrated. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., xvii + 449 pp. Price, $1.35. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

GIBBON sums up the story of Asiatic dynasties as "one unceasing round of valor, greatness, discord, degeneracy, and decay"; and Kinglake, in "Eothen," crossing the border at historic Belgrade, says: "I had come, as it were, to the end of this wheel-going Europe, and now my eyes would see the splendor and the havoc of the East." So shall the reader, passing the portals of enchantment which these pages open to him, behold the long-drawn procession, pageant, and spectacle of splendors and havocs which go to the making of the story of Mahmud of Ghazni, and Firoz Shah, and Queen Raziya, Tamerlane and Babar and Akbar, Jahanghir and Shah Jahan, Ala-ad-din and Aurangzib. True, there had been an Arab invasion of Sind, early in the eighth century—invited by the dazzling pictures of adventurers, and their wild stories of gold and diamonds, jeweled idols, gorgeous rites, and a marvelous civilization. Daibul was stormed and taken, and Multan fell; but when a foul and false story reached the ears of the Calif, that his young general had made free with the captive daughters of Dahir before presenting them to the Calif's harem, that splendid boy was sewn up in a raw cowhide and sent to Damascus. The Arabs had conquered Sind, but the triumph was but a barren episode, bearing no lasting fruit.

We hear no more of Arabs as conquerors of India. When the Mohammedan empire, from Mahmud to Aurangzib, is named, it is Turkish empire that is meant; and with the arrival of the Turks under Mahmud the Iconoclast, at the beginning of the eleventh century, India entered upon her Middle Age. The history of this period is necessarily rather a chronicle of kings and courts and conquests than a national growth. "The people" of India enjoy the doubtful happiness of having no history; they are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. But in the characters and lives of the rulers there is infinite variety. "Such contrasted figures as those of Ala-ad-din, Babar, Akbar, and Aurangzib may rival any gallery of portraits that could be brought together in Europe in the same four centuries." In the lives and policies, the wars and schemes, the pageants and the ceremonials of such leaders of men, the imagination finds ample scope for visions of strangely vivid and dramatic situations. As for "the people," the townsfolk and the peasants, give them a king, an absolute king, and they are content. "Every Eastern people, if left to itself, sets up a despot"; only let him be strong and masterful, and he may do as he will. His most shameless excesses, his most implacable cruelties, are to be accepted, as plague and famine are. Whatever king may rule, there will still be the old familiar plague and famine to reckon with; and so long as the rice and millet grow, and salt is not too dear, and a man can go unnoticed, life goes much the same and the gods will not meddle.

Moreover, even despotism has its compensations; in the very wilfulness and wantonness of its fantastic caprices and freaks, it includes possibilities of assertion for the humane and the gracious.

Babar is perhaps the most captivating personality in Oriental story; he is the link between predatory hordes and imperial government, between Timur and Akbar. Yet Babar, soldier of fortune as he was, was not the less a man of fine literary taste and fastidious critical faculty. In his native tongue, and in the Persian, he was accomplished in prose and verse; "his battles, and even his orgies, were humanized by the breath of poetry."

"Nine centuries of intimate association have produced no sensible fusion between the Mulim and the Hindu; any more than two centuries of intercourse have blended either with the dominant English." The conquerors have come in hordes, again and again; but they have scarcely touched the soul of the people of India:

> "She let the legions thunder past—
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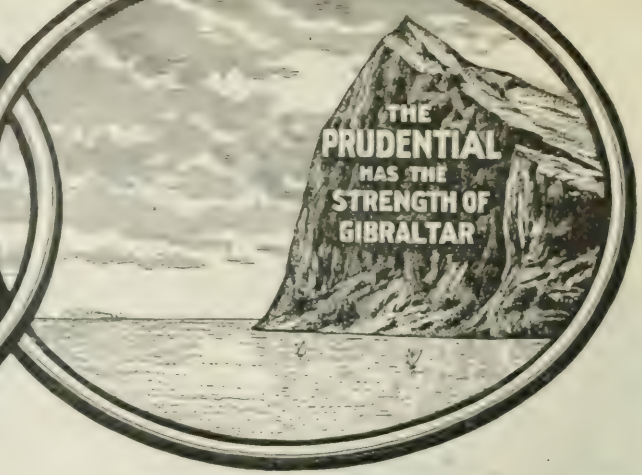

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Marcy." John Strange Winter. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.25.)

"The Posy Ring."—A book of verse for children, edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. (McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.)

"Love with Honor."—Charles Marriott. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"The Chameleon."—James W. Linn. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Anne of the Five Towns."—Arnold Bennett. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Lees and Leaven."—Edward W. Townsend. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Maxim Gorky."—E. J. Dillon. (McClure, Phillips & Co, $1.50.)

"The Squireen."—Shan F. Bullock. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"True Love."—Edith Wyatt. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Youth."—Joseph Conrad. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Barnes' Elementary History of the United States. (American Book Company, $0.60.)

"Barnes' School History of the United States." (American Book Company, $1.00.)

"The Western Slope."—Celia Parker Woolley. (William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill., $1.25.)

"Hand-Loom Weaving."—Mattie Phipps Todd. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Light Behind."—Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"The Star Dreamer."—Agnes and Egerton Castle. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"Tales of the Spinner."—Jerome Doucet. Translated by T. O. Quen. (R. H. Russell, New York.)

"The Fundamental Error of Christendom."—W. T. Moore. (Christian Publishing Company, St. Louis.)

"The Witchery of Sleep."—Willard Moyer. (Ostermoor & Co., New York, $2.00.)

"Timely Games and Songs for the Kindergarten."—Clara S. Reed. (J. L. Hammett Company, New York, $0.60.)

"A Boy on a Farm."—Jacob Abbott. (American Book Company, $0.45.)

"A Midsommer Night's Dreame."—"First Folio" edition by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50 net.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Little Hand.

By ZONA GALE.

O moon-pale blossom that ruffles and dips
And ripples in wind that is sweet with your lips,
I have come to you, hot for the truth about truth.
I have come to find God. If I look in the dew
And the depths of your silk shall I find him in you?

How it stirs—little rose! How it stirs and is still!
How it blows, and is sweet, and is terribly still!

Little child, little child—with me here by the rose,
I can find you no truth. What the moon-blossom knows
Is its secret, for God; and they shut us away.
Take my hand. Let us search for the truth and the work.
Of the truth through the dead hush of earth.

How it clings—little hand! How it clings to my own!
Here is Truth! Ah, the little hand clings to my own!

—In the March *Bookman*.

The Teamster.

By H. H. BASHFORD.

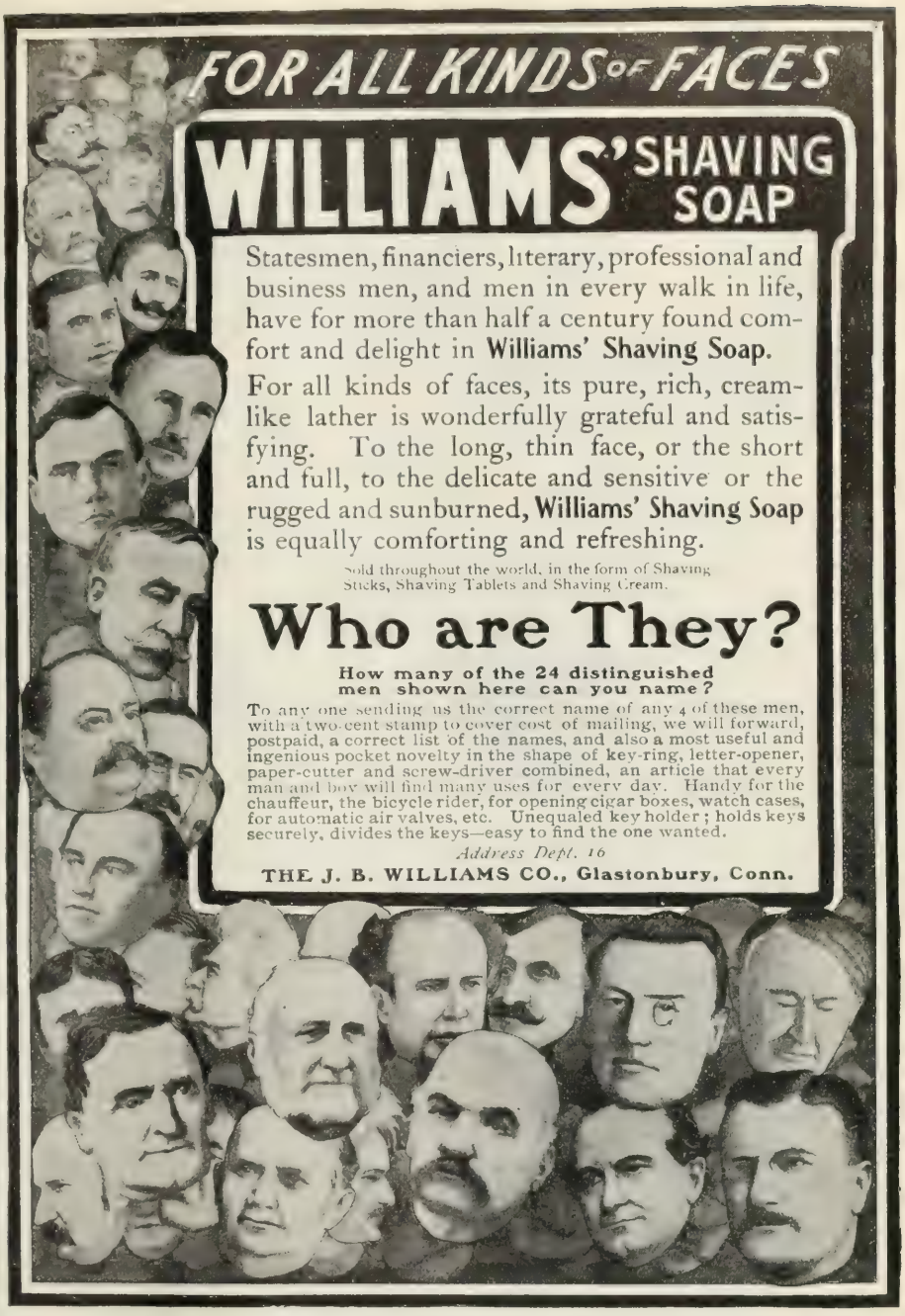
Ah, who'd go teaming wood on such a morning,
Go swinging on the bob-sleighs, through the frost,
Take any trail, before God's day is dawning,
With twenty miles of prairie to be crossed?
The colts are huddled sadly round the building,
The bitter wind creeps wailing down the plain,
No streak of dawn the starless east is gilding,
And I must rise and take the trail again.

O bride of mine, rest calm—the miles are lonely;
O bairn of mine, sleep sweet—the day is long,
The plains are wide and empty, and I, only,
Go forth at night to travel with a song,
Go forth alone to journey in the greatness
God spread, long since—a russet, tideless sea,
All shrouded now beneath the stars' sedateness,
The battle-ground of life for you and me.

Yet hark, the runners down the trail are ringing,
And see the team is getting into stride,
And slow, and far, the mighty dawn comes singing,
Comes singing to the conquest of his bride,
Comes singing to the prairie's shy unfolding,
Treads softly, spreading roses on the snow,
Stays never, brooks no secret or withholding,
Till I, too, pay him homage as I go.

And I, too, sing the song of all creation,
A brave sky and a glad wind blowing by,
A clear trail and an hour for meditation,
A long day and the joy to make it fly,
A hard task and the muscle to achieve it,
A fierce noon and a well-contented gloam,
A good strife and no great regret to leave it,
A still night—and the far red lights of home.

—In London *Outlook*.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To shape his sorrow to a song,
To find a sonnet in each wrong;
Change dross to golden words, and bend
Each care unto a lyric end.

—In the March *Criterion*.

PERSONALS.

Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck.

[Sidney Whitman's latest book, "Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck" (D. Appleton & Co.), sets forth, as its title indicates, the personal side of Bismarck as seen through the eyes of an intimate friend. Mr. Whitman knew the Iron Chancellor for a number of years and visited him several times. We select the following incidents from the book:]

BISMARCK'S AMERICAN FRIENDS.—It appears that the Prince was especially fond of Americans, for, according to Mr. Whitman, there were apparently more portraits of Americans in his possession than men of any other nationality. Among the portraits were those of General Grant; Mr. Phelps, and Bancroft. Says Mr. Whitman:

He was also particularly attached to George Bancroft, so that when it became a question of Bancroft's being recalled from his post of United States Minister at Berlin, Bismarck wrote specially to his friend Motley and begged him to intercede with the President to allow Bancroft to remain; and he did remain. Bismarck told me that when General Grant came to Berlin he accompanied him to see one of the reviews at the Tempelhofer Feld. Grant was not well that day, and they had to drive out in a closed carriage. Grant looked downcast, and told Bismarck that it worried him to think that he was to meet the Prussian soldiers sitting coddled up in a carriage like any ordinary civilian. "Never you mind that, General Grant," Bismarck said, "you may sit here hidden from view, but our soldiers are well aware what sort of fighting-man is in this closed carriage."

WHY BISMARCK NEVER LIKED GERMAN CHAMPAGNE.—At one time, while at lunch, Bismarck remarked that he had never liked German champagne, and to illustrate this he told the following story:

"On one occasion I was dining with His Gracious Majesty (the present Emperor). I had some champagne in my glass, the taste of which made me suspicious. When the butler again passed the table I tried to get a look at the label on the bottle, but this was impossible, for a napkin was wrapped round it. I then turned to the Emperor to inquire the name of the particular brand, when His Majesty blurted out that it was indeed German champagne. 'Yes,' the Emperor said, 'I drink it from motives of economy, as I have a large family, and I have strongly recommended it to my officers for the same reason. Then, again, I also drink it from patriotic motives.' Thereupon I said to the Emperor, 'With me, Your Majesty, patriotism stops short at the region of my stomach.'"

BISMARCK IN COURT.—Concerning the more harmless incidents of German Court life, says Mr. Whitman, Bismarck related the following:

"It was occasionally one of my functions to present all sorts of people to the King, and it now and then happened that my head was so full of more important matters that the very name of the person I was about to present slipped from my memory. When that was the case I used to put a bold face upon it, and, there being no time to inquire after names, I bluntly presented a man I did not know as Count Solms. You see, there are so many Count Solms that the King could not pos-

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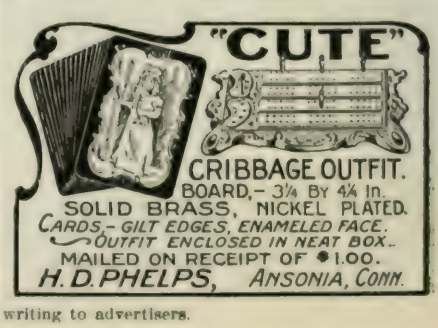
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sibly know them all by sight. On the other hand, a man whose name might be Müller or Schulze was not likely to take it very much amiss if he were presented as Count Solms, which, after all, is a good family name. I got out of my difficulty in this manner on more than one occasion, and it never failed."

BISMARCK'S INTENSE MELANCHOLY.—One of the strongest impressions Mr. Whitman obtained of Bismarck was of his "solitude, his intense melancholy." He says:

Bismarck had suffered from fits of depression, as is well authenticated, right through life. Melancholy is an essentially German trait of character, and may not be unconnected with the state of the stomach, as Hamlet said dreams are. In every case it is often met with in highly developed natures, a form of morose pessimism which affects them at times. . . . Bismarck, with the consciousness of having altered the map of Europe and revised the German empire, could scarcely exist outside his own four walls. . . . . .

Bismarck had moments between 1890-91 when the idea of suicide may possibly have been present to his mind. His religious faith, added to his strong sense of personal dignity, probably prevented the thought obtaining complete possession of him. Lord Clive—a rare exception among great Englishmen—committed suicide. Bismarck was not without affinity to Clive in more respects than one, notably in his insensibility to the meaning of fear.

Mark Twain's Faithful Servant.—One evening last year, while Mark Twain was spending some time at his summer home, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he prepared to take a drive, expecting to remain out until late.

He therefore told his hostler that he need not wait for him, instructing him when he had finished his work to lock the stable and place the key under a stone, the location of which Mr. Clemens described with much exactness.

When Mr. Clemens reached home after his drive he was surprised to find that the key was not in its place. When his patience had been exhausted he awoke the hostler and received this explanation:

"Mr. Clemens, I found a better place."

Archbishop Ireland's Retort.—A real estate dealer, who had charge of considerable real estate belonging to Archbishop Ireland, says the New York *Times*, tells this story about the distinguished divine, which illustrates the quick wit of the gentleman in turning a corner when in a tight place.

The real estate agent was caught short on some

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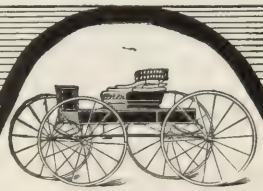

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investments of his own and his friends', and it was decided that he and the Archbishop must hasten at once to New York, where they had moneyed friends who they expected would help them out. The reverend gentleman suggested that they go the next day, which was Sunday. The real estate man was somewhat shocked at this suggestion coming from the source it did, and said that he never traveled on the Sabbath, as it was contrary to the Scriptures. The Bishop saw the point, and rubbing his hands together, replied that he, too, had a text that might apply: "'If thy ass fall into the ditch on the Sabbath day you must straightway take him out,' and as there are two asses in this case we had better be lively."

It is perhaps needless to say that they left for New York on Sunday.

Doctor Parker's Rugged Kindness.—The late Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, was once approached in the City Temple by a country clergyman, says *The Youth's Companion*, and asked to preach in his village on any day and at any hour that might suit his convenience.

"It is impossible," replied Dr. Parker. "I have already more engagements than I can fulfil."

Mrs. Parker, who was present, saw the minister's look of disappointment. "My dear," she said to her husband, "you must go. This gentleman has come a long distance to see you, and you must make it possible."

"Well," said he, looking into the face of his rural brother, "you see I must go. Fix your day, and I will be there at twelve o'clock."

The village pastor returned his thanks, and went his way with a radiant countenance. The day came, the church was crowded. Doctor Parker preached in his usual telling manner, and pleaded for a generous offering as he alone could plead. At the conclusion of the service the pastor came into the vestry, and expressed his indebtedness to Doctor Parker and the gratitude of the church for his valuable services, asking at the end:

"How much, doctor, are we in your debt?"

"Forty-nine pounds, nine shillings and sixpence," promptly returned Doctor Parker.

This staggered the minister, who managed to stammer out, "It will take a little time to pay it all."

"Well, I will not take less," said Doctor Parker. "And meantime, as you have been out of pocket through coming up to see me in London, take this"—placing two sovereigns in the minister's hand—"to cover your outlay. Mind, not a halfpenny less to me than the sum named—but you can take eternity to pay it."

Doctor Parker would accept nothing but third-class fares when he visited poor parishes, but wo to the church that had a reputation for meanness in money matters.

Venezuela's Irresponsible President.—Spending many weeks in Venezuela recently, William Thorp had opportunity to study President Castro in his palace at Caracas and during his holiday festivities at La Victoria, when he threw off his official responsibilities and revealed clearly his personal characteristics. In an interesting article in *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Thorp writes:

It is impossible to conceive a more irresponsible person. He knows nothing of the obligations of statemanship or the power of foreign countries. When I spent Christmas with him at La Victoria he told me that he was profoundly disappointed at his inability to fight the warships of the Germans, the British, and the Italians. "If Venezuela had a navy, however feeble," he said, "we would soon settle this matter one way or the other. We would sally out and attack them. If they had the courage to land troops, I would lead my brave soldiers against them, and rout them with terrible slaughter." On another occasion I met him at La Victoria in the middle of an open-air fiesta. He was dancing under the trees in a very lively and frolicsome fashion with the peasants of the neigh-

System Doesn't Mean a "Scheme"

Probably no word in the English Language is more persistently mis-used than the term **"System."** Every man with a plan for handling a part of office routine calls it "A System." There are venders of so-called "systems" all the way from printers to furniture manufacturers.

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borhood and some ladies he had brought with him from Caracas. I had to ask him whether he would apologize to the allies if they demanded an apology. I asked his factotum, General Linares Alcantara, to procure me an opportunity of speaking with the President, and showed him a cablegram which I had just received from Washington. "It is impossible," said Alcantara, with a gesture of despair; "the President dances. He does not do business. He has done no business for a week. He may do no business for another week. Perceive! I have here fifty telegrams from Mr. Bowen, from Washington, and from our government officials in Caracas. They are unopened. The President would not thank me to show them to him while he dances, and he has danced for a week."

Presently Castro perceived me, with an open cablegram in my hand, and he walked over to me, his partner hanging on his arm, and asked what it was about. I told him that the allies were reported to have demanded an apology from him.

Immediately he struck a Napoleonic attitude, waved his arms excitedly in the air, and declaimed: "General Castro never apologizes. He will not apologize. He has nothing to apologize for. He demands an apology from the allies."

The girl, still hanging on his arm, clapped him on the back, exclaiming, hysterically: "Viva Castro! Viva Venezuela! Bravissima Cipriano!" The crowd took up the cry, whirling around their partners in an excited fandango, and beating the empty bottles from which they had been drinking on the little iron tables which stood around.

When Kubelik Played in an Insane Asy- The approaching marriage of Jan Kubelik, the violinist, to the Countess Marianne Csaky, recalls the following incident which he recently told, which is reprinted in the New York *Times:*

"I was asked to play before the inmates of an insane asylum by an alienist," said Kubelik, "the doctor believing that music was a fine medicine for unbalanced minds. I accordingly accompanied him to the institution, where he introduced me, and I said I would favor my hearers with something gay and happy.

"I hadn't intended to do this, but following his suggestion, I played a brilliant Slav composition, which I hoped would be joyous enough. The crazy folk were all seated about the platform in chairs and seemed to be intensely interested. As I finished, a very pretty young woman rose and beckoned to me. I thought, artist-like, that she wanted an encore, and so said to the doctor:

"Ask her what she desires."

"He rose to his feet and was about to question her, when she exclaimed:

"'To think of the likes of me being in here and he being at large in the wurrld!'

"That was the last time I ever played in an insane asylum."

The Statesmen's Daily Parade.—With his slouch hat pulled down rakishly over his eyes and a half-burned cigar in his mouth, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the Speaker of the next House, rides to the Capitol each morning on the tail end of a

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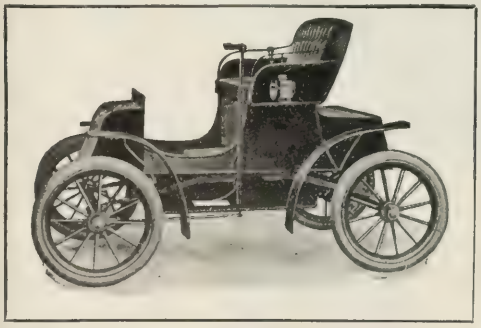

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street car, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. He adds:

His hands are jammed down in his overcoat pockets, and "Uncle Joe" is willing to, and does, argue religion, politics, or almost anything else with whomsoever braves the cold winds and rides on the platform with him.

Representative Cannon's early morning ride to the Capitol is an event. Colleagues wanting special favors from the Committee on Appropriations, of which he is chairman, wait to find him alone on the car, and talk matters over quietly with him. Generally they get what they want, as "Uncle Joe" is usually in a cheerful frame of mind before the harassments of a legislative day begin.

Speaker Henderson rides to the House in his own carriage. Occasionally he has a companion, but generally he is alone. He leaves the Capitol in the same way. Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, and Representatives Sibley, Joy and Belmont go to work each day in automobiles. If Senator Clark does not ride up in his big red automobile, he drives up in what is known as a "night-liner." This is a ramshackle old cab. Senator Clark seldom walks in the morning, but at night he frequently wanders about the streets alone.

The Southerners, a majority of whom live in the downtown hotels, walk to the Capitol each morning. They do not keep carriages, and as one of the oldest statesmen of the South once said: "I'm afeared of them kyars." Generally they leave the Metropolis and National Hotels about the same hour, and start out in single file, gradually getting together as they approach the Capitol. Sometimes a party of ten or twelve members file solemnly into a saloon on Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the Capitol, as solemnly take a drink, and then all walk out in the same formation as that in which they entered.

The Western men, accustomed to early rising, get up early, make trips about the various Government departments looking for something of interest to their constituents, and then drop up to the Capitol much as tho they were going to their offices. Senators Hanna, Depew, Spooner, and Platt of Connecticut ride up on the street cars. Both Senators Hanna and Depew have had unfortunate experiences with street-car conductors because they got aboard without money enough to pay fare.

But no matter how the statesmen get to the Capitol, all in the afternoon walk to their homes and hotels. When the gavel falls for the adjournment, they leave in groups of twos and three, and go swinging down Pennsylvania avenue. The late Speaker Reed used to head the delegation coming up the avenue. The procession is now led by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, and the Western contingent. Following them come the New Englanders and the members from the Middle West. Bringing up the rear are always the Southerners. They stop and look in the windows, and apparently enjoy their stroll.

Even the Justices of the United States Supreme Court join in the parade of statesmen. Unlike the Senators and Representatives, the Associate Justices invariably walk up the south side of the avenue. In this way they are not jostled by the pedestrians, but many a dignified Associate Justice has had to skip nimbly out of the way of a teamster rolling down a skid, a barrel of kerosene or sugar.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

In Boston.—LITTLE TOMMY: "Can I eat another piece of pie?"

MAMMA (witheringly): "I suppose you can."

TOMMY: "Well, *may* I!"

MAMMA: "No dear, you may not."

TOMMY: "Darn grammar, anyway."

—S. J. Brock in *Lippincott's*.

Accuracy.—"See here," remarked the head-waiter, "you are getting entirely too careless. That gentleman says you spilled consommé on him as you passed his table just now." "I beg ze gentleman's pardonne," replied the polite French

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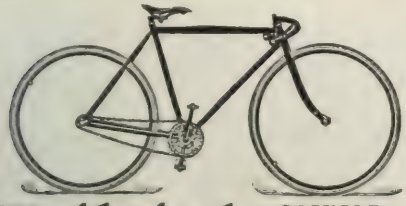

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serving-man, "but he ees mistaken; eet was no consommé, eet was bouillon!"—E. J. APPLETON in *Lippincott's.*

Inquisitive.—"As old Robinson was walking along the principal street of his native town something new struck his eye in the window of the watchmaker's shop.

It was a large handsome clock, and from it was suspended a card bearing the words:

"Goes 300 days without winding!"

Suddenly an idea struck him, and he went into the shop.

"That's an interesting clock of yours," he said; "but there's one thing I should like to know."

"What's that?"

"How long it would go if it was wound up?"—*Answers.*

An Unfortunate Joke.—Leoncavallo tells a very amusing story of himself. One day when visiting a town in Italy, he heard that his opera, "Pagliacci," was to be produced and decided to hear it incognito.

It was not generally known that the young composer was in town.

It happened that his seat was beside a bright-eyed and enthusiastic young lady, who, noticing that he did not join in the general applause, but remained quiet, turned to him and asked:

"Why do you not applaud? Does it not suit you?"

Leoncavallo, much amused, answered:

"No; on the contrary, it displeases me. It is the work of a mere beginner, not to call him anything worse."

"Then you are ignorant of music," she said.

"Oh, no," replied the composer.

Then he proceeded to enlighten her on the subject, proving the music worthless and entirely without originality.

"See," said he, "this motif is——" and he hummed lightly a short melody; "this aria is stolen from Bizet, and that is from Beethoven." In short, he tore the whole opera into pieces.

His neighbor sat in silence, but with an air of pity on her countenance. At the close she turned to him and said, "Is what you have said to me your honest opinion?"

"Entirely so," was the reply.

"Good," said she, and with a malicious gleam in her eyes left the theater.

Next morning, glancing over the paper, his eye fell upon the heading, "Leoncavallo on His Pagliacci,'" and reading further was somewhat startled to find the conversation of the evening before fully reported and accredited to the proper source.

He had, unfortunately, played his little joke on a reporter, who had proved too smart for him.—London *Tit-Bits.*

Signs of the Times.—In a Montana hotel there is a notice which reads:

"Boarders taken by the day, week, or month. Those who do not pay promptly will be taken by the neck."—London *Tit-Bits.*

Princeton "Tiger" Roars.—FIRST TOWN URCHIN: "How'd ye fall in the canal?"

SECOND T. U.: "Who told ye?"

FIRST T. U.: "Yuh look clean."

In joke I called her a lemon nice,
And said I'd be the squeezer,
But I felt more like a lemon ice
And she—well she was the freezer.

For Example.—PERKINS, JR.: "Why don't ye buy that horse of Seth's, pop? He's got a fine pedigree."

PERKINS, SR.: "Pedigree be gol darned! The question is, is he wuth anything? Why, boy, them sassiety folks what comes here in the summer has pedigrees."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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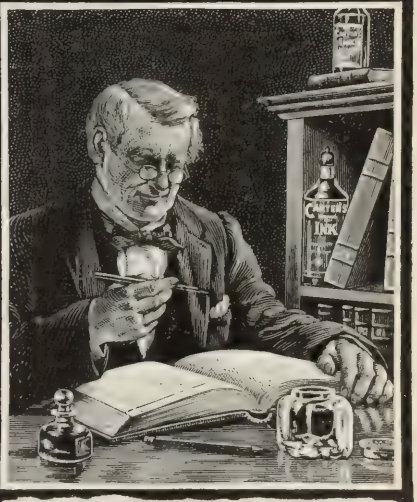

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My Mother's Good Old Times —

By LOWELL OTUS REESE.

On my head the frost is gath'ring with the limning of the years;
On my features are the records of a thousand hopes and fears;
In my check-book there is written that which forty years ago
Would have made my being tingle with a wild exultant glow;
But alas! within my spirit there's an ever-present ache
For the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

I remember when I wandered o'er the hills in boyish glee;
And the dinner horn's loud echo brought no boding thoughts to me;
I was young and I was happy; and my stomach ne'er went back
On a single proposition that my teeth would dare attack!
Never thought I of dyspepsia as I charged the jelly-cake
And the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

But the years have brought prosperity. The servants in my halls
Keep their straining ears a-quiver for the faintest of my calls;
I have eaten of the fattest; I have drunk the richest cup—
Just to realize at last that these have used my stomach up;
And I'd give my last possessions to be able to partake
Of the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

All the years I've sought the dollar, struggled upward slow and sure,
With my pocket growing wealthy and my stomach growing poor;
Every year I find my table more with luxuries replete;
Every year I find that fewer are the things that I can eat!
Till the pathway back to childhood oftentimes I yearn to take
To the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

And sometimes in blissful moments I will fall asleep and dream
Of the russet buckwheat steaming and the sorghum syrup's gleam—
Dream that once more I am living where Welsh rarebits are unknown
And the noon hour unacquainted with the sad dyspeptic moan;
Then I jeer at pepsin tablets and forget my stomach-ache
In the old corn-beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

—In *Leslie's Weekly*.

Quite True.—SHE (estatically): "How kind of nature to bestow upon the blind the faculty of distinguishing colors by the sense of touch!"

HE (philosophically): "Yes; but it's not altogether confined to the sightless. A fellow needn't be blind to feel blue."—S. R. J. in *Lippincott's*.

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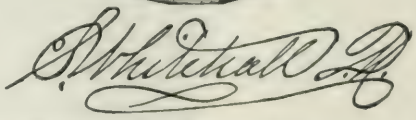

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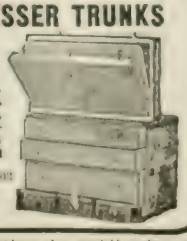

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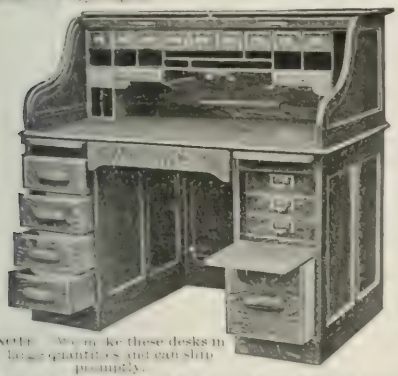

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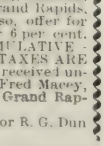

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His Name Wouldn't Come. It was recently in a well-known country club and one of those rare occasions of conviviality in which the best of men like to indulge. The party numbered a dozen, all prominent locally and some whose fame is more than local. A good spirit prevailed, and the feeling manifested itself in a brilliancy of speech that bubbled from every one present to such an extent that an impromptu toastmaster was chosen to keep it in curb by having each speak in turn.

So up rose Mr. Toastmaster and, casting his eye about the board, let it rest upon the man the fountain of whose eloquence was first to be let loose.

"Gentlemen," said the toastmaster, "as becomes the occasion I will introduce the wittiest man first, Mr. ——" (pause).

"Gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing to you one whose name is a household word——" (pause and embarrassment).

"Gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to introduce a man whose name stands for civic pride and all that is best in this community ——" (pause and embarrassment).

"Gentlemen, the man I am about to call upon first is known to me for the past twenty years, and to some of you perhaps longer. I will not dwell upon his qualities, his talent. They have made him famous. You all know to whom I refer. The man whose name rushes to all our lips——" a long pause. "I refer to the third gentleman to my right"; and as the toastmaster sat down amid uproar he said to his neighbor, "I'll be hanged but his name wouldn't come."—London *Tit-Bits*.

As He Liked It.—"George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "it's too bad about that lot of mechanical toys you gave Willie for a birthday gift. Every one of them went to pieces in less than twenty-four hours." "Yes," replied Mr. Ferguson; "the chap I bought them of promised they would."—London *Tit-Bits*.

Where There's a Will, There's a Shall.—MONSIEUR MOUTON: "I vould of Mademoiselle beg to know ze rule grammaire ven shall I say I vill, and ven will I say I shall."

MISS KLEVVER (graciously): "Why, that will be very simple, Monsieur Mouton. Wherever you now say I shall, you should say I will, and wherever you say I will, say I shall instead."—*Life*.

More to the Point.—THE PARSON: "I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for having thrown that brick at you."

THE PATIENT: "Mebbe yer Riv'rence 'ud be saving toime if ye'd just wait till oi get well, an' then pray fer Casey."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Misunderstood.—MR. ROY (giving directions): "Are you sure you have it all down pat?"

NEW GROOM: "Me name's Barey, sor."—*Princeton Tiger*.

The Way to be Polite.—SMITH (in the Union): "Will you get some more ice-water?"

BOY: "If what?"

SMITH: "Oh,—if you please.

BOY: "If you please what?"

SMITH: "Will you kindly get some ice-water, if you please, sir?"

BOY: "That's better. No, I won't."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

His Worry.—"Percy, ma boy, I'm worwid to death about something." "What in the world are you worwid about, old chap?" "That's the twobble—for the life of me I cawn't wemember."—*Life*.

Dramatic Truths.—You can't tell a theatrical manager by the company he keeps.

Altho building-contractors are not actors, yet we often see them "bringing down the house."

The farmer in the rustic play is liked; the hero receives applause; but no one takes as well as the pickpocket.

Because an actress, on the stage, has wings on either side of her, does not prove that she's an angel.—*Smart Set*.

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Coming Events.

April 1.—Convention of the New England M. E. Church Conference, at Brookline, Mass.

April 3.—Convention of the National Clothiers' Association, at Chicago.

April 6.—Convention of the National Window-Glass Snappers' Association, at Pittsburg.

April 7-9.—Convention of the American Educational Association, at Detroit, Mich.

April 10.—Convention of the American Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association, at Louisville, Ky.

April 14.—Convention of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Association, at Columbus, O.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

March 2.—Elections are held in Colombia and Salvador.

Venezuelan rebels are preparing to attack Caracas.

March 3.—Several of the captured Venezuela war-ships are returned to Venezuela.

March 4.—President-elect Bonilba is said to have entered the capital of Honduras.

March 6.—The armies of Guatemala and Nicaragua are massed on the frontier to make a united attack on Salvador.

March 7.—Peru and San Salvador arrange a reciprocity treaty.

March 8.—The Honduran Government army is routed by the forces of President-elect Bonilba.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 2.—Lord Landsdowne replies to attacks on Great Britain's policy in Venezuela in the House of Lords.

Powers object to the use of English as the official language at the Venezuelan hearings at The Hague.

Political parties in Germany are combining against the Socialists in the Reichstag elections.

March 3.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. is celebrated in Rome.

The British Government accepts the invitation of the United States to participate in the St. Louis Exposition.

Bulgarians are said to be dissatisfied with the Austro-Russian plans for reforms in Macedonia.

March 4.—Bulgarian revolutionary bands are reported engaged in numerous fights with Turkish troops in Macedonia.

An appropriation to pay old age pensions to miners is passed by the French Chamber of Deputies.

March 5.—Spain intends to make an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Pope is said to be in need of rest but not suffering from any special illness.

March 6.—A blue book giving the report of Colonel Yorke on his observations of railway

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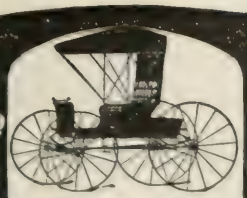

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methods in America is issued by the British Government.

The Dominican Government withdraws the decree lowering port charges which affected the Clyde Steamship Company.

March 7.—Renewed anti-clerical feeling is caused in France by a decision of the Court of Appeal, which found a Roman Catholic charitable institution guilty of cruelty.

March 8.—General Paprikoff resigns his position as Bulgarian War Minister.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 2.—*Senate*: The Aldrich bill is discussed and the General Deficiency bill is passed.

House: Democrats continue their filibustering and conference reports on the Alaskan Homestead and the Immigration bills are adopted.

March 3.—*Senate*: The Aldrich bill, the Philippine Tariff bill, and the bill for the protection of the President are killed for this Congress.

House: Conference reports on the Public Buildings and Sundry Civil appropriation bills are adopted. The Naval bill is agreed to.

March 4.—All appropriation bills are passed and signed by the President. The Fifty-Seventh Congress ends with the usual formalities.

March 5.—*Senate*: Senators meet in special session and receive a message from President Roosevelt urging ratification of the Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity treaties. Some new members are sworn in. The President again sent in the nomination of Dr. William D. Crum, to be Collector of Customs at Charleston.

March 6.—*Senate*: The Democratic Senators elect Arthur Gorman, of Maryland, as their leader, and he chooses a steering committee, which include Senators Blackburn and Tillman.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 2.—The President calls a special session of the Senate.

Two United States Senators are elected in Delaware.

March 3.—The Panama Canal Company agrees to extend the option for the purchase of its interest by the United States.

Judge Adams, of the United States Circuit Court, issues an injunction to prevent a strike of the Trainmen's Union on the Wabash Railroad.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield is placed on the retired list of the navy at his own request.

Col. R. H. Pratt recalls his resignation from the Carlisle Indian School.

March 5.—Operators and officers of the United Mine Workers appear before the Coal Strike Commission and are questioned as to the method of payment for coal mined.

Secretary Moody announces the names of the new battle-ships.

The bill to resubmit to vote of the people the Maine prohibitory liquor law is defeated by the legislature of that State.

March 6.—Details of a plan to pension retired professors of Cornell University are announced.

March 7.—The Belgian protocol for the settlement of claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

The cruiser *Chattanooga* is launched at Elizabethport, N. J.

March 8.—Rioting breaks out again in Waterbury, Conn., in connection with the street railway strike there.

The report of the United Mine Workers on the killing of miners at Atkinsville, W. Va., charges the Federal deputies with wanton cruelty.

Pale People

whose tissues are pining for the strengthening and building comfort of rich, thick blood, should bear in mind that

Ozomulsion

will give them what they need.

That transparent blue skin, or the yellowish dirty pallor, so often seen, are very dangerous signs.

Blood is life.

Make it with Ozomulsion, the only vitalized emulsion of pure cod liver oil with guaiacol and the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

Begin to-day. Get it at your druggist's.

In order that you may test the merits of Ozomulsion, send your name and full address to

THE OZOMULSION CO.
De Peyster Street, - - New York,

mentioning this paper, and a large sample free bottle will at once be sent you by mail prepaid.

J. CAMBRIDGE WHARTON, M.D.
102 West 89th Street,
NEW YORK, February 3, 1903.

Ozomulsion Company, N. Y. City:

GENTLEMEN—I feel I must write you about the wonderful success I have had with your Ozomulsion.

Particularly in one case of incipient consumption. This patient came to my office in November, 1902. He was emaciated, had a constant cough, with night sweats, and all the symptoms of Phthisis Pulmonalis. A microscopical examination of the sputum showed the characteristic tubercle-bacilli.

I prescribed Ozomulsion, telling the patient when I did so, that I thought I could not help him any. Much to my surprise, the first bottle was of marked benefit to him. He has taken in all six bottles and has gained ten pounds. His cough is very slight and he feels so much better that he has gone back to his work as salesman.

I can endorse your Ozomulsion in every way. I have prescribed it in many cases of Bronchitis and in wasting diseases, where a real food was needed. One thing that impressed me was the fact that Ozomulsion did not interfere with digestion, as so many preparations of Cod Liver Oil do.

Yours truly,
J. CAMBRIDGE WHARTON, M.D.

Stewart Hartshorn

Guaranteed not to give trouble. Save money, time and labor by mounting your shades on the

IMPROVED HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER

WOOD ROLLERS TIN ROLLERS

Highest Interest There is no better place to loan money on mortgage than in the State of Montana.

Best Security Because interest rates are higher, land titles simple and perfect, and best quality land can be bought at lowest prices.

Cheapest Lands Money loaned at 8 per cent. City lots and farm lands bought and sold. Information free. Write to

S. H. WOOD & CO.
Real Estate and Investments Great Falls, Mont.

Lyrics and Ballads of Love and War

"Verse that has the true ring"—"For Charlie's Sake." $1.00 net, by mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Co, N. Y.

CHESS.

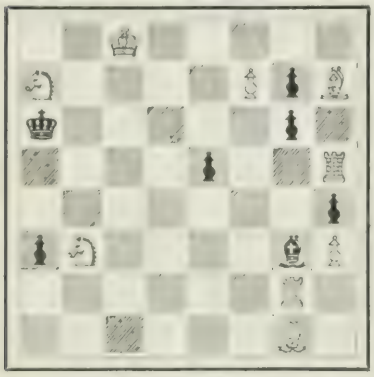
[All communications for this Department should be addressed "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 817.

By S. W. Bampton.

Solving-Contest of the Pennsylvania State Chess-Association.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on b5; S on a4; P on f7; B on g6; k on g3; p on f3; p on g2; P on h2; R on f7; p on f5; p on g4; b on h3; P on a2; P on c2; B on b1.

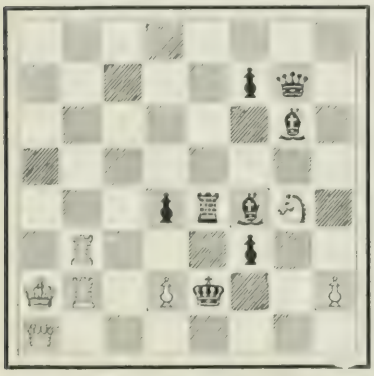
White mates in two moves.

Problem 818.

By J. van Dijk Azn.

First Prize Nederlandschen Schaakbond.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on g8; R on c7; P on g6; Q on h1; K on g8; B on a2; P on f2; P on b2; S on h1; P on a3; R on g3; P on g2; K on e1; P on f2; P on k2; P on g7; Q on g7.

White mates in two moves.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

Pillsbury Outplays Schlechter.

Schlechter.	Pillsbury.	Schlechter.	Pillsbury.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	14 Q x E	Castles K R
2 P—K 4	P—K Kt 3	15 P K R x P	P—Q B 4
3 P—K E 4	B—Kt 2	16 Kt x B P	Kt x Kt
4 K Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	17 P x Kt	Q x E P
5 P—B 4	Kt—Q 2	18 P—E 5	Q—K R—Q sq
6 B—E 3	P—K 3	19 P x P	R P x P
7 B—K 2	K Kt—B 3	20 P—K 5	Q R—E sq
8 Q Kt—Q 2	P—Q R 3	21 K—E sq	R—Q 5
9 P—Q 5	P x P	22 P—K sq	Q R—Q sq
10 Kt x P	Kt—Q 4	23 B—Kt 5	Q—Kt 4 ch
11 B—Q 2	Q—K 2	24 K—Kt sq	Q x Kt P
12 P—K 5	Kt—K sq		wins.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2½ cts. per week. Make and burn their own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. **No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor.** Over 50 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

Cooked Starch

CAUSES OBESITY, CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION

Natural Food Cures these Conditions

Below you will find my reason for this statement

My Dear Friend:—You have often heard it stated that human beings cannot digest raw starch. This statement is based upon experiments performed in the laboratories by chemists with artificial digestive juices. The chemist takes these juices and puts them into his little glass and then adds raw starch to them, and of course the starch is not digested. He therefore loudly proclaims to the world that human beings cannot digest raw starch. The same experiment would go to prove that animals cannot digest it in spite of the fact that we know they are digesting it. This is not only true of animals, for I, together with thousands of others, have been doing this for several years. Even my baby digests starch with ease.

Poor Chemist! If he had only experimented with his own stomach in the place of experimenting with artificial juices he would have come to an entirely different conclusion, and thus saved the world much misery.

To take a weak stomach and say that it should digest large quantities of the raw material is very much like expecting a man with neglected and flabby muscles to lift a heavy weight, but surely a man's stomach will never become strong unless he allows all of its functions to develop by proper exercise.

Therefore, in the place of continuing to make the stomach weaker by the use of cooked starches how much wiser it would be to adopt a diet properly suited to the requirements of the individual and allow the individual's organism to do its own work. From a practical standpoint I find that raw starch is easily digested by the human stomach in quantities sufficient to fill every requirement of the human system. On the other hand, if you make the starch abnormally soluble by cooking it, it soon weakens our digestive organs by depriving them of their natural work, and abnormal quantities of starch enter the blood, without being thoroughly prepared. In some cases the system has the power of storing this extra starchy material in the shape of fat, thus causing Obesity, but, in most cases, this material circulates in the blood, and overheats the organism, irritating every cell in the body. As soon as the cells are irritated they throw out a viscid secretion to protect themselves. This secretion when cast out through the mucous membranes lining the nose, throat, chest, stomach, alimentary organs, etc., is called Catarrh, which is the foundation of over half the diseases to which the human system is heir. If it is cast out through the mucous membranes of the head, it is called catarrh of the nose and throat; if through the stomach, we have indigestion and dyspepsia; if through the kidneys, we have Bright's disease; if through the genital organs of the female, we have the various complications common to women; if through the genital organs of the male, we have a long list of troubles, winding up in the destruction of these organs. If the general system is affected, we have a condition of general mal-assimilation. If catarrh of the chest is added to this latter condition, there ensues that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which is directly traceable to this cause—that we have taken into our systems abnormally large quantities of over-soluble starch. It is utterly impossible for the lungs to oxidize this product, no matter how fine they are, therefore the lungs soon become over-worked and devitalized, making it easy for bacteria to multiply in them and cause their disintegration. One of Nature's laws has been violated and payment must be rendered. Any one in this condition who dares to use pre-digested food is doomed beyond the shadow of a doubt.

OBESITY

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

How much better it would be to take foods as Nature has prepared them. All Physical Culturists know that it is very important to cultivate each muscle, but sometimes they do not realize the importance of cultivating each internal function, that the body may become strong even in its weakest parts. As long as one continues to lead an artificial life, he cannot conscientiously say that he is a rational Physical Culturist (*copyright applied for*).

Any one doubting the ability of the human being to digest raw starch is invited to call at my office on one of my office days and listen to the experiences of hundreds of patients, who after they had been made miserable by cooked foods, now digest with ease the natural starch, while at the same time they find their systems working harmoniously, manifesting mental, physical and genital vigor. My office hours are: 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In a future article I will show you how cooking destroys the vital principle in food, thus destroying your vitality.

Dr. Thomas' Uncooked Bread

cures Constipation, Obesity, Lack of Vitality and Indigestion.

Send in coin or money order **10 Cents** for sample, or **50 Cents** for 24 cakes. Wholesale rates on application.

Send for measurement blanks and I will diagnose and give my opinion of your case free.

If you have written me and have not received a reply, your letter has not been received. Try again.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.

Dept. K, 26 West 94th Street, :: NEW YORK

I Cure Stomach Troubles.

Not by any patent medicines, nostrums, or appliances, but by an intelligent diagnosis of YOUR case. Not by what *you think* or what *I think*, but by facts brought out by a chemical and microscopical examination of the *Gastric Juice*.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO CONSULT ME.

Why do you continue to suffer and spend time and money on patent medicines that can only give you temporary relief. I will say you can get an absolute diagnosis sent against your ultimate recovery. Write me today for question blank and an interesting booklet, which will be gladly sent you free.

P. H. STRAUSZ, M.D., 603 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.

For a number of years we have known Dr. P. H. Strausz, who has practised medicine here in Toledo as a successful specialist in diseases of the stomach. He is well qualified to treat this class of diseases. We will gladly answer any inquiry directed to us relative to his standing.

F. J. ROWLEY, Cashier Central Savings Bank.

End-Game.

By G. REICHHELM
Pennsylvania State Chess Association.
Black—Two Pieces.

White—Three Pieces.
White to play and win.

Solution of Problems.

No. 811. Q—B 8.

No. 812.

1. P—B 3	2. B—B sq ch K—K 4	3. P—B 4, mate
1. ..... B x P	2. R—B 4 dis. ch K—Q 4	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... K—B 5	3. P—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... Kt—B 3	2. R—Q 5 dbl. ch K x R	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... K—B 5	3. R—K B 5, mate
1. ..... Kt—B 5	2. R—Q 5 dbl. ch K x R	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... K—B 5	3. R—K B 5, mate

ATLANTIC CITY

A Unique City by-the-Sea

Atlantic City has no season. It is perennial. It has broken a tradition: that a seashore resort is necessarily a summer resort. It took daring and imagination on the part of the first man who decided to spend his winter vacation at a famed summer place, and even more of the same qualities on the part of the hotel keeper who decided to keep his house open and provide lodgings for whose might follow in the trail blazed by the daring innovator. The experiment succeeded a decade ago. The Gulf Stream made it so. Geographically, Atlantic City is the most favored resort on the North Atlantic coast. Its great temperature regulator is the Gulf Stream, which approaches the land nearer at this point than at any other place north of the Carolina coast. Thus the ocean winds that come breezing out of the east are tempered to the winter sojourner and made almost balmy and free from chill.

Put a pipe in your mouth, jam your hands snugly into your pockets, and take a turn along the board-walk and notice the crowds. But for the absence of the light summer dresses, duck trousers, and straw hats, it might be a cool morning in early summer. Business men, University of Pennsylvania undergraduates, trim young women in light furs and smart wraps, invalids in roller chairs, convalescents making slow progress on the arm of an attendant—all taking advantage of the invigorating ocean breezes.

There are fun and amusement a-plenty for the person who is seeking recreation and not health. The Casino has an excellent ballroom, and a commodious white marble swimming pool of sea water, warmed to a comfortable temperature for bathing, no matter what the season. There are bowling alleys and sun parlors with commanding views of the ocean and esplanade. Three long ocean piers are additional places of resort and amusement. They are kept comfortably heated when the temperature demands. For the large contingent who devote their time to outdoor sports there are the golf links, of which Harry Vardon, the English champion, spoke so highly. The course is owned by the Country Club, but its courtesies are extended to hotel guests. A well-equipped club-house is on the grounds of the club. Fishing is kept up throughout the winter. The Horse Show draws thousands of visitors. To speak of the hotels is hardly necessary. They range from hugh structures equipped with every convenience that luxury can command to quiet villas and boarding-houses. They stand to satisfy the vagaries and demands of any applicant.—*New York Post.*

The New Jersey Central has a double daily service to Atlantic City from New York, leaving the latter city from foot of Liberty Street at 9.40 a.m., 3 40 p.m. Send to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York, for Illustrated Booklet and Time Table. It's free for the asking.

MEDICAL OPINIONS OF

Buffalo Lithia Water

"NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

Dr. P. B. Barringer, *Prof. Physiology and Surgery, University of Virginia:* "After more than twenty years' of practice, I have no hesitation in stating that for prompt results I have found nothing to compare with **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

"MAY BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS."

Dr. Alexander B. Mott, *of New York, Professor of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Surgeon Bellevue Hospital:* "I have made sufficient use of the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** to be satisfied that it **possesses very valuable therapeutic properties.** In the **Gouty Diathesis, Chronic Inflammation** of the **Bladder,** and other diseases affecting the urinary organs, it may be relied upon to give most satisfactory results."

"THE MOST VALUABLE MINERAL WATER IN USE."

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, *of New York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital:* "In **all** cases of **BRIGHT'S DISEASE** I have found **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of the **greatest service in increasing** the **quantity of urine and in ELIMINATING** the **ALBUMEN.** In certain cases of **Melancholia,** accompanied by **excessive elimination of URATES** and **URIC ACID, it is often** the **only remedy necessary.** In **GOUT** and **RHEUMATISM** it is highly beneficial. **I have long regarded BUFFALO LITHIA WATER as the most valuable mineral water in use."**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

now prepared by an improved process, the result of years of scientific investigation, may be confidently relied upon as being of

Absolute Purity and Free From Disagreeable Taste and Odor

MOLLER'S OIL always gives satisfactory results because of its perfect digestibility and the fact that it may be taken continuously without causing gastric disturbance.

In flat, oval bottles only. See that our name appears on bottle as agents. Explanatory pamphlets mailed FREE.

Schieffelin & Co., **New York**

FOR **GOUT & RHEUMATISM**
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

YOU CAN **Wash Your Fat Away**
WITH
HOWARD OBESITY OINTMENT
Simple, Harmless and Inexpensive
EXTERNAL REMEDY

It removes fat from that part of the body to which it is applied—restoring the natural bloom of youth, leaving no wrinkles or flabbiness.

No nauseous drugs that ruin the stomach; no dieting; no change of habits whatever.

The application is simplicity itself. You merely apply the ointment to the part you wish reduced, then literally "wash the fat away" without injury to the most delicate skin.

WE GUARANTEE RESULTS.

On receipt of request, we will send you our book on obesity, which gives cases and facts of the new discovery—a cure by absorption.

THE HOWARD CO.,
Suite 134 No. 6 West 22d Street, New York.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

RESTORES THE SIGHT
WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.
SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE, NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

SAVES THE EYES
ALL EYE TROUBLES CURED BY USING RESTORER ONE MINUTE EACH NIGHT BEFORE RETIRING.

PREVENTS FAILING SIGHT
DULL EYES MADE BRIGHT. Write for TREATISE ON THE EYE, Mailed Free.
THE IDEAL COMPANY
239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RHEUMATISM

Cured

Without Medicine

Trial Pair of Magic Foot Drafts FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody.

TRY THEM.

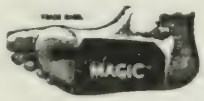
Don't take drugs—most medicine isn't fit for the stomach—but try a modern adaptation of a very old principle, and cure yourself.

Almost everyone has soaked his feet in hot water to cure a cold in the head. Magic Foot Drafts open the pores of the feet, the largest in the body, in the same way, stimulating the excretory functions of the skin, and enabling it to throw off the acid impurities from the system through these large pores.

Magic Foot Drafts cure rheumatism in every part of the body. Here is the reason.

Every drop of blood in the body passes every so often through the feet, where the circulatory and nervous systems are exceedingly susceptible.

The Drafts have great power to absorb acid poisons from the blood. Each time a contaminated drop of blood passes through the foot the Drafts absorb a portion of the acid poison, gradually but surely purifying the blood—the only way to permanently cure rheumatism.



If you have rheumatism write us to-day and we will send you a pair of Magic Foot Drafts on free trial. If they relieve you, send us One Dollar. If they don't, keep your money—the risk is ours. We **know** that they cure to stay cured. Write to-day to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, R U 14 Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich. Send no money—only your name.

HOME ENTERTAINMENT SOCIETY

Use of any make TALKING MACHINE To Members. FREE Get Application NO FEE TO JOIN.

J. W. NOBLE, Mgr., 237 Broadway, New York

The Unconscious Mind

A helpful book for parents, teachers, and physicians. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S. 8vo, cloth, rough edges, 450 pages. $2.00

D. F. Merwin, Kansas City, Mo.: "Parents, teachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, and legislators can ill afford to remain in ignorance of the theory which lays its precepts upon the very foundations of physical health, mind, and character."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris

By F. Berkeley Smith

Charles Dana Gibson: "It is like a trip to Paris."

Inside glimpses of the world's greatest Bohemia, profusely illustrated, $1.20 net. By mail, $1.33. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

.....	R—Q 3 ch	P—K	
P x Kt	K—B 5		

Solved by M. W. H., Oakwood, Va.; Virginia; the Rev. J. W. H., Beaumont, Pa.; M. Mayhew, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. [illegible], New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N.Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

811: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. P. Irion, Manchester, Mich.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; R. H. Kendrick, Springfield, Mass.; A. O. Jones, Bozeman, Mont.; J. E. Brooks, Greenfield, Ia.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich. the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East Newmarket, Md.; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.

Comments (811): "Subtle key; clever avoidance of duals; variations good"—M. M.; "In some respects better than Loyd's well-known 2-er, which it resembles"—G. D.; "Very fine"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful in simplicity"—J. G. L.; Grows on you"—"Twenty-three"; "Excellent"—S. M. M.; "Fairly good 2-er"—W. R. C.; "A brilliant bubble"—E. B. K.

812: "Excellent in every way"—M. W. H.; "Very difficult; a fine 3-er"—M. M.; "A fine thought skilfully rendered"—G. D.; "Key unusual and mates provokingly difficult"—F. S. F.; "One of the finest you have published"—J. G. L.

In addition to those reported, W. T. St. A. got 809, and C. N. F., Rome, Ga., 809 and 810.

VERY few solvers entitled to vote on the merits of the Tourney-Problems have expressed a choice. Send in your vote as soon as possible.

Another Problem Tourney.

Checkmate, the very interesting Chess-monthly edited and published by Dr. J. H. Graham, Prescott, Ont., Canada, announces its "First Problem Tourney." Three prizes are offered respectively, for the most original problems built on lines conforming to modern standard of composition. "Competitors may enter any number of problems, either direct mate or self-mate." The time limit is up to June 1, 1903 (to July 1, from abroad). Mr. George E. Carpenter will act as one of the judges.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

At time of going to press the score stands:

Ellsbury	12	5	Taylor, Marshall, Wilt, Allen, Mason, Reggio, Myra	9½
Marcey	12½	5		9½
Teichmann	12	6		8
Schechter	12	6		7½
Larsson	11½	5½		7½
Messrs.	11	7		6½
Major	10	7		5

Answers to Correspondents.

P.—Paul Morphy's grandfather, on the paternal side, was born in Madrid. Morphy's father was born in Charleston, S. C.; his mother was a daughter of Joseph B. Le Carpentier, a gentleman of French family, who came to New Orleans from Santo Domingo.

L. S.—The earliest writings on Chess, in America, are: "Critical Remarks, etc., on Game of Chess" MSS. dated September 27, 1733, from Slaughter's Coffee-House, New York. "Morals of Chess, by Dr. Benjamin Franklin" (1787); not published in separate form. "Chess Made Easy. Printed and sold by James Humphreys, at the corner of Walnut and Dock streets, [illegible]." This little book was the first separately printed work on Chess published in America.

I. N. E.—The right to Castle is not affected by the King having been in check, so long as the King and Rook have not been moved. You can not castle out of check.

G. R.—Very many thanks for information.

DEAFNESS CURED

Louisville Man Originates a Simple Little Device That Instantly Restores the Hearing—Fits Perfectly, Comfortably, and Does Not Show.

190-PAGE BOOK FREE TELLS ALL ABOUT IT.

Since the discovery of a Louisville man it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any such old-fashioned device, for it is now possible for any one to hear perfectly by a simple invention that fits in the ear and cannot be detected. The honor belongs to Mr. George H. Wilson of Louisville, who was himself deaf, and now hears as well as any one. He calls it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drum, is built on the strictest scientific principles, containing no metal of any kind, and is entirely new in every respect. It is so small that no one can see it, but, nevertheless, it collects all sound waves and diverts them against the drum head, causing you to hear perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed, or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, and, aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the hearer irritation, and can be used with comfort day or night.

It will cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gathering in the ear, shocks from artillery, or through accidents. It not only cures but stays the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. It does this in a simple, sure, and scientific way. The effect is immediate.

Let every person who needs this at once send to the company for its 190 page book, which you can have free. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains many bonafide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India. These letters are from people in every station of life—clergymen, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from the use of this wonderful little device; you will find among them the names of people in your own town or state, and you are at liberty to write to any of them you wish and secure their opinion as restoring the hearing to its normal condition.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MORE FREEDOM IN RUSSIA.

"A UNIVERSAL feeling of joyful excitement," so a despatch from St. Petersburg tells us, pervades Russia as a result of the Czar's proclamation of March 12, declaring his intention to secure freedom of worship for his subjects and to promote the prosperity and liberty of the small property-holders and peasants. "It is not too much to say," so another despatch runs, "that the ukase raises more solid hopes and causes more widespread joy than any domestic political event since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861." Here are the most important paragraphs of the decree:

"We are irrevocably decided to satisfy the needs for which the state has become ripe, and have deemed it expedient to strengthen and decree the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian empire, which, recognizing the Orthodox Church as the ruling one, grant to all our subjects of other religions and to all foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship in accordance with other rites; and we are further resolved to continue the active carrying out of measures for the improvement of the material position of the Orthodox rural clergy, while enabling them to take a larger share in intellectual and public life.

"In accordance with impending measures for the consolidation of the national economy, the efforts of the state credit institutions, and especially the nobles' and peasants' banks, should be directed to strengthening and developing the welfare and fundamental pillars of Russian village life, and that of the local nobility and peasantry. These principles marked out by us for the revision of the laws of the rural population are, when formulated, to be referred to the Provincial Government Councils, so that with the assistance of persons enjoying the public's confidence they may be further developed and adapted to the special conditions of individual localities. In this work the fundamental principle of the inviolability of communal property is to be maintained, while at the same time means are to be found to render it easier for the individual to sever connections with the community to which he belongs, if he so desires.

"Without delay, measures must be taken to release the peasants from the present burdensome liability of forced labor."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"One of the most welcome of the promised innovations is permission for peasants to leave their commune and take up another occupation than the one in which they have been reared. Hitherto, altho a commune was entitled to expel an obnoxious member, even if he was law-abiding, the member himself did not enjoy the corresponding right to leave his commune unless the latter chose to grant him a passport. The refusal of a passport, which is at present a common practise, prevents a man from obtaining lucrative employment outside his commune, the system consequently operating to compel the people to stay in their native villages.

"Politicians regard as the kernel of the ukase the reform in the rural laws, it being held that this is a step in the direction of constitutional government. Altho it is not imagined that constitutionalism in any form is at present intended, it is hoped that this clause contains the germ of representative government, which, however, it is foreseen will not develop for many decades into constitutionalism even as it exists in Austria and Germany.

The "joyful excitement" that at first greeted this proclamation was somewhat allayed when it was seen that the manifesto is "a general expression of kindly intention rather than a program of definite reforms," as one St. Petersburg correspondent puts it, and that no sweeping changes are likely to follow immediately. It is well known that M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, who will have charge of carrying out some of these reforms, is unalterably opposed to them, and as he heads a powerful reactionary party, the reforms may be delayed. Finance Minister de Witte, however, is a strong advocate of moderate reforms, and much is expected from his influence. Procurator-General Pobiedonostseff, one of the strongest reactionaries Russia has known in recent years, resigned last summer. Oscar S. Straus, formerly our minister to Turkey, calls Pobiedonostseff "a Torquemada," and declares that the deaths caused by his persecutions "far outnumber the losses in the Napoleonic wars." He may still have some influence, but he is out of the Government.

Little good is expected from this decree by some of the American press. Ignorance and poverty are Russia's chief afflictions, in the opinion of the New York *Mail and Express*, and these can not be cured by proclamations. And the Philadelphia *Ledger* recalls Finland:

"Finland also had fair words. Until four years ago Finland had been for centuries a self-governing nation, tho owning loyalty to a Muscovite prince as its Grand Duke. At his coronation Nicholas swore to uphold its constitution and respect its independence. Afterward he repeatedly declared his good intentions toward his Finnish subjects. And yet to-day Finland has been obliterated from the map; its Government has been overthrown and its ancient liberties denied; censorship, espionage, conscription, summary banishment, and the whole machinery of tyranny has been set up. Famine, following the ruin which persecution has wrought, has now fallen upon the unhappy land, and thousands are dying on a diet of spoiled grain mixed with bark and sawdust, while the author of their misery proclaims his 'indefatigable solicitude' for his subjects.

"It may really be that Russia is about to enter upon a new era, and in any event there is a certain gratification in hearing even a profession of the good intentions of a sovereign toward his people, but there is little basis for believing that these will pass into early realization."

Other papers view the situation more hopefully. Thus the New York *Evening Post* says:

"A careful examination of the decree will show that it is not an emergency measure, but the announcement of a new and permanent policy. It is not the answer to the industrial strikes

or the student riots of last year, for the reforms will affect chiefly the peasants and the rural nobility. It goes deep below the thin strata of discontent to the bedrock of national life. It is not precisely a response to the recent conferences of the provincial councils held by the Emperor's order, for it appears that the Minister of the Interior, M. Plehve, did everything in his power to make these reform conferences meaningless, and to divert the conferees from real issues. The Emperor has apparently gone over the head of his own minister, and has faced the problem of local government on general principles of fair dealing. It seems equally certain that the proclamation of religious toleration must be distasteful to M. Pobiedonostseff, the procurator-general of the Holy Synod. It is like Nicholas III. to cherish generous imaginings, but it is not like him to cross two of his most prominent advisers. For this reason, many will ask who encouraged the Czar not only to imagine but to take so bold a step; and many will conjecture that M. Witte, the Minister of Finance, has seen in the Czar's beneficent plan an opportunity for fiscal reorganization.

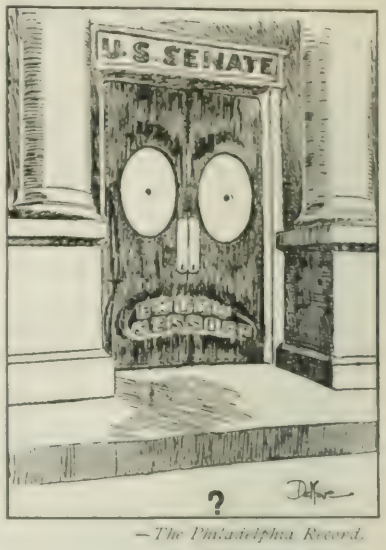
"Whatever may be the actual outcome of the Czar's decree, it will remain a most honorable monument to his memory. The warmth of the phrasing comes unquestionably from his own heart. Hundreds of interested voices must have told him that the step was a dangerous one, and that his sentimentality would mean the ultimate destruction of the empire itself. To all such his answer, through this decree, has been, 'I choose liberty, tho perilous.' *Malo periculosam libertatem*)."

CUBAN RECIPROCITY DEFERRED AGAIN.

THE news from Washington that the Senate leaders, at the instance of the Democratic members, have agreed to ratify the Cuban reciprocity treaty with an amendment providing that "this treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress," has stirred up considerable feeling, for it means that the reciprocity arrangements must await the action of the House, which will not meet until next December, unless called in special session by the President. The President is not likely to call such a special session before the November elections, at the earliest, the Washington correspondents inform us, so that Cuba will not get reciprocity for eight months or more, and perhaps not at all. The reason given for the amendment is the fact that the treaty will make a change in the customs revenue, and such a change can not properly be made, it is held, without action by the House of Representatives.

CHEER UP; IT MAY NOT BE TRUE.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

Many papers, however, consider the amendment merely a trick to postpone Cuban reciprocity. It is "a good deal like ratification by burial," remarks the New York *Evening Post;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* declares its belief that "the real object of the Senate is to postpone the ratification of the Cuban treaty as long as possible, and eventually to defeat it—if it can do that by indirect methods." The New York *Journal of Commerce* regards the Senate performance as "devoid of the spirit of statesmanship or of patriotism." And the New York *Times* says:



—*The Philadelphia Record.*

"It is a shameful chapter of pure selfishness and greed, and not the least shameful part of it is the stupid course of the Democrats. The Senators from the sugar-producing States of the South may be excused for their devotion to local interest and opinion. But the Democratic Senators as a whole should have been moved by every consideration of party interest to support the treaty and compel its Republican opponents to fight it 'in the open.' If this is one of the fruits of Mr. Gorman's leadership, it may be said at once that it in no wise enhances his reputation. But the shame of the postponement falls upon neither party alone, it belongs to the country. The Senate has made it hard for an American citizen to look a Cuban in the face."

But about as many other journals consider the Senate action wise and necessary. So think the Baltimore *Herald*, the Washington *Post*, and the Pittsburg *Post*. The New York *Sun* explains the logic of the matter as follows:

"The seventh section of Article I. of the Constitution provides that 'all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.'

"On the theory that the Senate and the President, without the participation of the House, or without the approval of Congress as a legislative body, may enact a tariff by treaty in the case of a single foreign nation, they can do the same thing in the case of all foreign nations with which we have commercial relations. By a series of reciprocity treaties the President and Senate can arrange the whole business of raising revenue by duties on imports, refusing the House any voice whatever in the matter.

"This supposition, of course, is absurd. It deprives the House of its constitutional right of initiative in revenue measures, and it upsets the entire system of concurrent legislation on questions of ways and means."

The Beet Sugar Gazette (Chicago) regards the fight against reciprocity as not yet lost. It says:

"Sometimes the tide of battle is turned at the last moment. Incidents apparently insignificant in themselves often decide momentous questions. It may be so in this case. Perhaps a little statement that slipped into the report of the committee on foreign relations of the Cuban Senate on the proposed treaty will be enough to decide the contest in favor of protection. After the President has stated that a 20-per-cent. reduction of the duty will not hurt domestic beet sugar, after prominent Senators have declared that protection is safe in their hands, after the bureau of publicity of the sugar trust has scattered broadcast over the country the assertion that no harm is intended to the domestic sugar producer, the committee of the Cuban senate says in its report: 'The effect of the treaty on sugar will be to enable Cuban sugar to win out in the long struggle with beet sugar.'

"That is as plain a statement as any one can desire. Surely, these men do not speak unadvisedly or hastily. They represent Cuban sugar, and they know what Cuban sugar expects and

hopes from this proposed treaty. And they speak their minds freely, for the purpose of securing the ratification of the treaty by the Cuban senate.

"If Cuban sugar is to win in its struggle with beet sugar, it follows that beet sugar must lose. Cuban sugar against American beet sugar. The issue has been defined. Naturally, the Cuban wants Cuban sugar to win. Oddly enough, it has looked heretofore as tho the American people were of the same mind and also wanted Cuban sugar to win and American beet sugar to lose. Certainly, that is the plain effect of the policy proposed by the Administration. Is it patriotic? Is it rational? The Cuban is patriotic. Is the American less so? If not, he must help American beet sugar to win, not from hostility to Cuba, but in defense of domestic industries. Be just to Cuba, certainly! Nay, more; be generous to Cuba. But it is neither just nor generous, but simply foolish, to go to a tropical climate and give a man your coat and vest and shirt, and then come back to a northern winter and freeze to death."

MR. GORMAN'S RETURN TO POWER IN THE SENATE.

EVERYBODY concedes Senator Gorman's ability to lead the Democrats, but some of the papers of his own party lack confidence in him, and regard him as more of a politician than a statesman. "Senator Gorman does not enjoy the unanimous and implicit confidence of all Democrats," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.). "His ability and honesty are conceded, but he is regarded as too much of a politician to be a statesman of any high rank." Altho his influence as a statesman may not be great, we are told by the same paper, he "will, as a politician, make himself and his party respectable." These statements are brought out by the fact that the week before last, at a party caucus, at the opening of the extra session, the despatches tell us, Senator Gorman was received with open arms, and chosen again as the Democratic leader of the Senate. Senator Gorman "will fill a long-felt want in the Democratic equation at the Capitol," in the opinion of the Washington *Post* (Ind.), while to the Buffalo *News* (Ind.) it seems a "great gain to his party and in some degree an advantage to the country, to have a man of

A MOSES.

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

Mr. Gorman's training and temperament at the head of the opposition." Most of the press, Democratic included, feel that the Democratic outlook is improved by this change.

Senator Gorman is from Maryland and was a member of the Senate for eighteen years, from 1881 to 1899. He was nominated a fourth time in 1898, but because of alleged treachery on his part, says the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.), during the struggle for the Presidential nomination in 1892, he was defeated. He was nominated again last year and elected. Just what this alleged treachery was is explained by *The Post Express* as follows:

"In 1892 Senator Gorman was the most powerful Democrat in the United States, the President alone excepted. But in the struggle for the Democratic Presidential nomination in that year he displayed treachery or timidity almost without parallel in national politics. In the early months of that year he announced himself as unalterably opposed to the renomination of President Cleveland; he encouraged the efforts of Senator Hill to disintegrate the Democracy of New York, the efforts of Senator Brice to break up the Cleveland movement in the West, and the efforts of Southern Democrats to arouse opposition to Cleveland in that section, and he caused delegates to be elected in Maryland favorable to his own nomination. In Democratic conventions candidates can not be nominated except by a two-thirds vote, and when the National Democratic convention of 1892 assembled the anti-Cleveland men, led by Hill and Gorman, controlled considerably more than one-third of the delegates. By standing firm, they could prevent Cleveland's renomination. When the critical moment came, however, Gorman deserted his allies and Cleveland's friends triumphed. Some of those who were then associated with Gorman wondered what inducements or arguments were offered by the wealthy and generous faction of which Whitney was the head to bring about this startling change, but no revelations have ever been made. Gorman's statement was that Cleveland's renomination was inevitable, and it was bad politics to oppose it; but the nomination was not inevitable—indeed, it was impossible, if the allies stood by their guns—and Gorman had opposed it bitterly for many months. Gorman's treachery to his associates was vigorously denounced by Democrats from all parts of the country, and especially by Hill of New York, and when Gorman was defeated for reelection to the Senate no Democrat rejoiced more than Mr. Hill."

SENATOR ARTHUR PUE GORMAN,
Of Maryland.

Many of the Republican papers see something significant in the selection of Senator Gorman, who stood for sound money, coincident with the retirement from the Senate of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who stood for Mr. Bryan. It strikes the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) that the "Senate is willing to break away from the lines laid down at the Chicago and Kansas City conventions"; and the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) remarks that "the restoration of Gorman to active party leadership is undoubtedly a long step toward the final extinction of Bryan's power and influence." On the Democratic side, the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) declares that while Senator Gorman is "undoubtedly in the important place of Democratic leader" in the Senate, it does not imply "that his control and leadership extend to the party throughout the United States and in national or state conventions." "There is no intention anywhere," it adds, "to place Mr. Gorman on the throne as party czar. By the wisdom and fruits of his policy we will know and understand him. The past

does not warrant unlimited confidence." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), however, takes a different view. It refers to Senator Gorman as "the right man in the right place," and adds:

"No further proof of the disarray among the Democrats in the last session of the Senate was needed than in their putting themselves under the leadership of Senator Quay on the Statehood bill. Senator Gorman has given more than one signal proof of his great capacity as a leader and organizer. Under his skilful and patient conduct the Democrats gained a brilliant victory over the supporters of the Force bill in 1881. To his abilities as an organizer was largely due the election of President Cleveland both in 1884 and 1892. It has been complained that he yielded too much in the struggle over the Wilson tariff in 1894, but to that the answer has been that he got all that could be expected, and more, under the conditions that prevailed in the Senate. The return of the Senator from Maryland to the scene of his former activities and triumphs affords an augury of the restoration of the prestige and power of the Democracy."

POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

AN extraordinary message sent to the Rhode Island legislature on Tuesday of last week by Governor Garvin, calling for power to appoint a special commissioner to investigate bribery at elections, and intimating that some of the members of the legislature to whom the message was addressed owe their seats to political corruption, has drawn attention to political and moral conditions in that State. "There is high local authority," says the Springfield *Republican*, "for the statement that legislators who heard the message read ought to be in jail for violating the laws against bribery in elections." The governor says, in this message:

"That bribery exists to a great extent in the elections of this State is a matter of common knowledge. No general election passes without in some section of the State the purchase of votes by one or both of the great political parties. It is true that the results of the election may not often be changed so far as the candidates on the state ticket are concerned, but many assemblymen occupy the seats they do by means of purchased votes.

"In a considerable number of our towns bribery is so common and has existed for so many years that the awful nature of the crime has ceased to impress. In some towns the bribery takes place openly, is not called bribery nor considered a serious matter. The money paid to the voter, whether $2, $5, or $20, is spoken of as a payment for his time.

"The claim that the money given to the elector is not for the purpose of influencing his vote, but in compensation for time lost in visiting the polls, is the merest sophistry, and should not deceive any adult citizen of ordinary intelligence. It is well known that in such towns, when one political party is supplied with a corruption fund and the other is without, the party so provided invariably elects its assembly ticket, thus affording positive proof that the votes are bought and the voters bribed. Not only does such corruption of voters destroy their usefulness as citizens and sap the very foundations of popular government, but it is clearly criminal."

As the governor is a Democrat and the legislature is Republican, there seems to be little expectation that the legislature will do anything. Some of the Republican papers intimate that the governor is merely playing to the galleries. The Providence *Journal* (Ind.), however, declares that the message "is full of truth," and adds: "What is most deplorable is that so many educated and influential citizens are not in the least disturbed by such corruption, and never even raise their voices against it. Both parties pay voters, and many men who ought to be self-respecting furnish the money and take the offices." The Wickford (R. I.) *Standard* also admits that political corruption is widely prevalent. It says: "Every one knows that it exists here. Men who would not be guilty of a dishonest transaction in their regular business seem to think nothing of purchasing, either directly or indirectly, enough votes to insure their election to some coveted office. The statute provides severe enough penalties, but, like some other laws on the books, is practically a dead letter." And similar testimony is given by the editor of the Woonsocket *Call*, who says, in a communication to the New York *Tribune*:

"Governor Garvin's accusation, that bribery is practised to a large extent in the towns of Rhode Island whenever an election for members of the legislature is held, is not a new one, nor can it be said that the majority of citizens of this State have entertained any doubt that money is used frequently, openly, and in great quantities to carry certain elections. Governor Garvin, in his recent message on the subject, draws an exceedingly con-

THE INVENTION MIGHT BE A GREAT HELP TO THE POLICE
I'LL PUT THE WIRE UNDER THE DOOR AND THEN YE CAN SEE IF ANYTHING'S INSIDE
GAMBLING JOINT
UNCLE SAM MIGHT LEARN SUM FF SECRETS OF THE TRUSTS BY MEANS OF THE INVENTION
STAR CHAMBER MEETING OF TRUST MAGNATES
NO ADMITTANCE
I SEE THE MOM
BASE BALL PARK
THE SMALL BOY CAN RUN HIS WIRE THROUGH A KNOT HOLE IN THE FENCE SEE THE GAME AND BE HAPPY
THAT MAY OR MAY NOT BE TRUE - I'LL SAY FOR MYSELF
HA, HA
OF COURSE THE CULLERS WILL BE USE FOR THE INVENTION
THE INVENTION MIGHT HELP OUR ENGLISH COUSIN TO SEE A JOKE

PROFESSOR SUEINS, OF PARIS, HAS PERFECTED AN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS TO TRANSMIT SIGHT WITHOUT THE USE OF THE EYE.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

CAFE DESTYLE
A SHOCK AFTER THE MEAL GIVES THE QUIETUS TO THE BACTERIA IN THE FOOD AND DRINK
THE SMOOTH COAL HOLE COVER VIBRATION A SURE CURE.
STREET OPENINGS ARE HOOKUM ON THE BACILLUS
HE JUMPED FROM THE ROOF
I ARREST YOU FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE
IT'S ALRIGHT OFFICER I WAS ONLY GIVING THE MICROBES A JAR
EVERY BODY HIS OWN DOCTOR.
THE DAILY BACTERIA CURE TREATMENT ON THE ELEVATED ROADS
FREE JARS SUPPLIED BY THE DEVIL WILL ONE PUTS THE BACTERIA OUT OF BUSINESS.

THE LONDON "LANCET" PROCLAIMS THAT JARS AND SHOCKS DESTROY THE BACTERIA OF DISEASE.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

SOME "SCIENTIFIC SIDELIGHTS."

servative indictment. The extent of the crime, however, is something that should be known, and adequate steps ought to be taken to repress the practise and punish those who are guilty, both the briber and the bribed. It is admitted that unless such measures are taken as Governor Garvin advocates in his message, the traffic in votes will go on in the same old way, boldly and openly.

"The man who sinks so low as to sell his vote, after he has once felt the vote-money in his hand, as a rule, remains away from the polls thereafter until the friends of the candidates have made their promises. It is no exaggeration to state that candidates for the general assembly from some of the country towns not far from this city, who, if elected, would receive not over $300 in salary, have on election days put out as high as $800 or $1,000 to bring about their election. They do not fear the law.

"It is stated that one rural legislator, just previous to an election not long ago, laid in a box of blue poker chips which his lieutenants distributed among the voters. He was elected, and the next day each blue chip had a face value of $10. If he had been defeated the chips would have been valueless, and nobody would have bothered to collect them. It is too well known that there are plenty of men in Rhode Isand willing to sell their votes. The essential thing is to stop it short and sharp, and that can be accomplished in no other way than that pointed out by Governor Garvin in his recent message."

THE WATERBURY MURDER.

IF newspaper comment is any indication of public feeling, the man who sent a bullet through the heart of Special Officer Paul Mendelsohn in Waterbury on the night of Sunday, March 8, injured the cause of labor-unionism far more than the slain officer ever could have done. The murder is considered the logical result of the assaults, boycotts, and damage to property that have marked the progress of the street-railway strike in Waterbury, and all this disorder is considered characteristic of our present-day, American, labor-union strike. The Washington *Post* even goes so far as to declare that "the proceedings at Waterbury are calculated to make the country resigned to the process of suppressing strikes by injunction." The car on which Officer Mendelsohn was riding as a guard was attacked by masked men in a lonely spot in the suburbs of Waterbury, the officer was shot, the conductor badly beaten, and the motorman chased into a near-by swamp, where he eluded his pursuers. The strikers have disclaimed all complicity in the affair, and the Central Labor Union has offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the murderer. Other rewards bring the total to nearly $20,000. A large number of Waterbury citizens have formed an alliance, pledging themselves to ride on the street-cars, in defiance of the threatened boycott, and thus break the strike, which has been on for more than two months. Judge Elmer, of the Superior Court, has issued an injunction against fourteen labor-unions in Waterbury, their officers and members, and all others concerned, restraining them from interfering with the street-railway company or its employees, and from boycotting those who patronize the company. The company has brought suits for damages against the unions in the sum of $20,000; and the funds in bank to the credit of the unions and individuals named in the suit have been attached. "The matter thus assumes many of the aspects of the Taff Vale case," remarks the New York *Times*.

The Waterbury *American* says:

"What is needed is a revival of civic patriotism and personal courage. Our city is becoming a by word everywhere for cowardly surrender to lawlessness through fear of financial loss. We are represented as cowering before a boycott that threatens the pockets of all who defy it. Every man in trade is afraid of his business competitor—lest by some turn in the game the latter shall gain an unfair advantage of him and profit by his defiance. This is partly true, but it is largely due to the lack of some central organizing body to bind them together. We believe that a force of citizen volunteers could be raised, if called for, to patrol the tracks from end to end. Such an undertaking would not be necessary, if the spirit to make it possible could be manifested."

This murder may not have been the work of strikers, says the Boston *Herald*, but "it is another instance of the disposition to crime and anarchy which appears to be the certain consequence of strikes by organized labor as they are now conducted." And a similar line of thought is seen running through the comment of many journals. Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes:

"A strange blight has come upon the intellects of the labor leaders, and upon some of the laborers, that they submit to such a leading. We shall not see the French Revolution repeated here; that would be impossible among a people in whom the Anglo-Saxon is still dominant, but the same forces for mischief are in operation in our land that unlocked the floodgates of blood and passion in the chief republic of Europe, only, instead of warring on rank and privilege, the rebels of to-day are fighting against thrift, order, the habit of industry, the practice of commercial honor, and the right of the citizen to his place, his liberty, and his life. We are menaced by an oligarchy of men who preach socialism and practise anarchy. Conditions intolerable to the mass of men have been established by labor-unions, and it is time for the real workers of the country to assert themselves."

And the New York *American*, whose sympathy with the labor-union movement can not be doubted, calls upon the strikers to abandon methods of violence. It says:

"There is no sympathy anywhere in America for black masks and loaded revolvers. Crime and lawlessness win no strikes and better no workmen. No better service can be rendered to other workingmen than for the strikers of Waterbury to give the authorities every aid in their power to bring the masked murderers to justice. If the men who committed that crime thought for a moment that they were helping the cause of the strikers they knew very little of the feelings of the American people. They could not have dealt the strikers a more staggering blow. They have put upon the union trolley men of Waterbury the duty of having them punished, that they may demonstrate, as their brethren in Pennsylvania and Missouri have demonstrated, that murder and lawlessness are no part of any trade-union's plans for the bettering of its members."

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE REJECTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LITTLE surprise is shown in the press over the failure, by popular vote in New Hampshire, of the woman-suffrage amendment to the state constitution. This amendment, with nine others, was submitted to the voters last week, and was lost by a vote of nearly two to one, in spite of a very active campaign carried on by its supporters. The vote is reckoned at about 15,000 in its favor, to about 26,000 against it. "Some prejudices are as rock-rooted as the granite hills," says the Boston *Transcript*, "and that against admitting our women to their civic rights and responsibilities is apparently one of them." "New Hampshire is certainly a conservative State," remarks the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "and it is surprising that a vote on woman-suffrage was permitted." The Chicago *Post* thinks that the New Hampshire women did not want the ballot. It says:

"This is no small defeat for the suffragists. They have carried on an aggressive campaign in New Hampshire for several months; some of the most brilliant advocates of woman-suffrage in the country have done missionary work there, but for all this the movement seems to have made little if any headway. And the chief reason for this in all probability is that the women of New Hampshire were not deeply interested in the proposition. If they had been it is easily conceivable that they would have persuaded more of their husbands, brothers, fathers, and sweethearts to vote for the amendment.

"This is not a vital matter with the average man. He does not care a great deal to see women at the polls or in politics, but

if they wish to vote, and he can help them along, he is most likely to do so, providing he feels sufficient pressure. The suffragists' task is not so much to convince men as to enlist the support of the indifferent women."

Woman-suffragists met in New York recently and discussed their defeat in New Hampshire. Mrs. Stanton Blatch, president of the Equal Suffrage League, was present. She remarked that the women of New Hampshire were little better than barbarous,

"SHOO!"

— *The New York Herald.*

and gave a description of the conditions surrounding the women there. She said:

"Nowhere are the conditions of women so barbaric as in this staid old New England State. This is due to the introduction of the factory system. The New Hampshire woman has no more incentive to individual development than the women of barbarous tribes, whose interests never go beyond the cooking of food and tilling of the soil.

"Farm work is largely in the hands of the women of the State, altho they are physically weak as a rule. Statistics of our recent war showed that our largest soldiers came from New Hampshire, but the native women are abnormally small, as a result of their hard lives.

"The New Hampshire woman lives in most cases on a rocky, unproductive farm, and her employments in her primitive home are as ephemeral as those of any savage. She bakes pies and doughnuts, washes her clothes and cleans house. The old industries of spinning and weaving and preserving and soap-making have passed out of her hands. So long as she had these things to do she had an outlet for her energies. She had an incentive to organize and systematize her household work."

Of the ten amendments submitted, three were rejected. Another of these three was an amendment seeking to strike out from the bill of rights the words "evangelical" and "Protestant" and insert in their places the word "Christian." The third rejected amendment was one to divide the State into smaller voting-precincts. A majority of the votes cast on these last two amendments was in their favor, but both failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. The Boston *Transcript* has this to say regarding the failure of the religious amendment:

"The refusal to drop the religious test was much more surprising. There was not even a compromise with ancient narrowness in this expression of public opinion. That 'all religious sects and denominations' should enjoy equal privileges as well as equal protection under the law was perhaps too stiff a proposition for the average New Hampshire voter, but that he should balk at the term 'Christian' and insist upon the retention of 'Protestant' and 'Evangelical' casts a doubt upon the genuineness of his own Christianity and certainly establishes his intolerance beyond a peradventure. There is need of enlightenment and liberalization in a commonwealth that makes a distinction of creed in the bestowal of its favors. There are some favors which had better not be granted at all by the State, but if that is done then no distinction should be made. The cause of woman-suffrage has hardly lost prestige by going down before a public opinion that has given so anachronistic an expression of itself."

On the other hand, the anti-trust amendment, granting to the legislature "all just powers possessed by the State to enact laws to prevent the operations within the State of all persons and associations, trusts, and corporations that endeavor to raise the price of any article of commerce or to destroy free and fair competition in the trades and industries through combination, conspiracy, monopoly, or any other unfair means," was accepted by a vote of about 29,000 against 10,000. The amendment receiving the largest majority is the one requiring an educational test in order to vote. It was accepted by a vote of about three to one.

PRIZES FOR LARGE FAMILIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ALL sorts of suggestions, wise and otherwise, have been offered on the subject of "race suicide" since the utterances of President Roosevelt, President Eliot, and Dr. Shrady started the discussion. Many of the colleges have been overhauling their alumni chronicles to see how their cradle records compare with Harvard's, and in most cases they have found the inventory equally discouraging. Yet the first serious attempt to remedy the situation is treated by the newspapers in a light and flippant manner. The Hon. Frank X. Blumle, who represents Cameron County in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, introduced into the legislature on March 5, in the forenoon, "an act to subsidize large families and provide for gold medals for mothers of large families," to quote the bill by title. Mr. Blumle is a Democrat and is the father of eleven children, and one paper suggests that he is trying to wrest from the Republican Administration the credit that it has won in this discussion, and at the same time wrest a subsidy from the Pennsylvania treasury, which is also Republican. The Democratic journals, however, fail to rally to Mr. Blumle's support. Most of them maintain an attitude of silence on the matter, while the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) assumes a critical air and remarks that there are other things that might be more useful to mothers of large families than gold medals. The provisions of the bill are outlined and illuminated with comment as follows by the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"The expected has happened. Sooner or later all this more or less doleful talk about 'race suicide,' small families, dodging our duties as citizens and parents, was bound to bore its way through the skull of some backwoods legislator and there plant the seed of a bill calculated to keep the census bureau working day and night.

"For to the legislator from the outlying districts—and now and then, by the way, to one from districts which do not outlie—the enactment of a law has a potency somewhat akin to that which is so simply yet forcefully set forth in the first chapter of Genesis. Mr. Blumle, of Cameron County, Pennsylvania, is of this sort of lawmaker. He is the proud father of eleven children himself, and therefore he knows all about large families. He knows that what is needed to encourage them is state aid. He would have the State subsidize large families, ranging say from nine to fifteen. He would have the State give prizes of from $10 to $50, present every mother of nine or more olive branches with a $50 gold medal, and educate at public expense, not to exceed $500, every seventh son or daughter. Unfortunately, he appears to have overlooked the advantage of placing the entire treasury at the disposal of the seventh son of a seventh son.

"The act would not apply to any woman who has been legally divorced or separated from her husband. Therefore it is clear

that Mr. Blumle is consistently opposed to combinations in the winning of prizes. He would not do anything to help the formation of a family trust. But how about widows? Should the industrious and persistent widow be allowed to compete with the mother who struggles along valiantly to win State prizes and medals under a system of non-cumulative husbands? If Mr. Blumle will revise his bill in such particulars as this it should go through with a whoop. This is the sort of legislation the country needs. Save us from suicide!"

THE BRYAN-CLEVELAND JAR.

WEEK by week Mr. Bryan's strictures on the leaders who are trying to "reorganize" the Democratic party have grown more and more severe until the newspapers have come to look upon the quarrel as one of the most serious features of the political situation. Mr. Bryan's part in the affray takes the form of personal reflections upon ex-President Cleveland, who is one of the chief "reorganizers." The other side studiously ignore Mr. Bryan, and seem to be conducting the reorganization in such a manner as to place him, in next year's campaign, on the exterior of the party councils. Mr. Bryan recently refused to attend a "harmony dinner" where Mr. Cleveland was to be present, but in *The Commoner* of two weeks ago he says:

"I have about made up my mind to accept the next invitation that I receive to a harmony banquet where Mr. Cleveland is to be present, but I shall make my acceptance conditional upon being allowed to take as my toast 'Grover Cleveland and His Democracy.' I think I can handle that subject in such a way that he and I will not be present at any more harmony banquets. And I have a right to speak of Grover Cleveland's Democracy—for I have borne his sins in two national campaigns."

And in a speech before the Michigan State Democratic convention in Detroit on March 10 Mr. Bryan declared:

"I have been accused of preventing harmony. No man wants harmony more than I do, and no one has suffered more for lack of it than I have. But you can't keep in one organization men who want to cut each others' throats. They accuse me of saying hard things about Cleveland. I never said anything about him so hard as did President McKinley, who said: 'Cleveland is trying to make money the master and things else the servant.'

"I am not ashamed of any humble part I may have had in driving out of the Democratic party a man who tried to make money the master and anything else the servant. I want him in some other party than ours. I would be glad to help organize one for his exclusive use."

Beside Mr. Cleveland, the reorganization leaders include such men as David B. Hill, William C. Whitney, Senator Gorman, and ex-Secretary Olney. It is said that the reorganizers are conducting a quiet campaign in the South and West, even in Nebraska, for the election of delegates to the next National Democratic convention unfavorable to Mr. Bryan. The New York *American* thinks, however, that any such attempt to crush the Nebraska leader will have an opposite effect. To quote:

"If Senator Hill and the other gentlemen credited with harboring these warlike intentions against Mr. Bryan desire to increase his popularity with the Democratic masses, they could not set about accomplishing that result in a more efficacious way.

"Mr. Bryan has a right as an American citizen and a Democrat to give voice to his opinions about what is good and what is bad for the Democratic party. No one can accuse him of not being honorably open in his expression of his views. He has announced that he will NOT ask the convention of 1904 for the Presidential nomination, and as a private citizen he publishes a newspaper and talks to the interviewers. There are millions of Americans who read with interest and respect what he has to say.

"The kind of campaign against Mr. Bryan which the 'reorganizers' are said to be planning must inevitably be more disastrous to them than to him. Were they to pour emissaries and money into Nebraska with the object of crushing him, they would arouse from one end of the country to the other among the rank and file of Democrats the sympathy which manly men always give to one who is persecuted.

"We trust that Judge Parker will take an early opportunity to cause it to be authoritatively made known that he has no part in or approval for a vindictive war upon William Jennings Bryan in his own State. Judge Parker owes this disclaimer to himself and to the Democratic party, which has had enough of internal division and quarreling and stabbing."

Most of the Democratic papers say very little about the matter. The Columbus *Citizen* thinks that when the campaign arrives, everything will be harmonious:

"We do not believe that there is to-day anywhere in the country a serious movement menacing true Democratic interests. It would be a miracle if all Democrats or all Republicans were agreed among themselves upon all questions, but surely there can be some differences of opinion in either party without making the charge necessary that somebody is attempting to betray or ruin the political organization with which he has heretofore been identified.

"In the Democratic party, at least, there is far more occasion for harmony than for factionalism. The questions upon which Democrats are agreed vastly outnumber those in respect to which they are disagreed. Even in 1900, when there was much division over the financial plank of the Kansas City platform, the Democracy had a paramount issue in respect to which all Democrats were agreed, and it was so proclaimed in the resolutions. To-day this paramount issue still remains and the same agreement in regard to it is still evident. Other issues have arisen and old ones have been emphasized, in advocacy of which the Democratic party of to-day is practically a unit. Under such circumstances it is monstrous to assume that the party is about to commit political suicide by ignoring the issues on which it is united and raising only minor questions destined to split it in twain.

"What is needed is less talk about factions, divisions, schisms, and isms. Seven million Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan in 1900 are ready to become the nucleus of a victorious Democratic army in 1904. They ask only that they shall be given candidates to rally around and principles to advocate that will invite the solid support of the Democracy itself. The remaining elements of strength certain to elect a Democratic President in 1904 will logically proceed from such a union of Democrats. We have faith that no man appreciates the situation better than William J. Bryan, and that when the time comes he will be found in the front rank of the party again fighting its battles

STOP THIS "RACE SUICIDE."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

with his accustomed vigor and enthusiasm. There is no need to worry about 1904."

The Republican papers, however, have no hesitation in discussing the quarrel with the utmost freedom. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) expects to see Mr. Bryan wreck his party's chances next year. It remarks:

"Bryan can destroy the chance, the very slight chance, that any of his Democratic enemies have of being able to carry the country next year. He is in a position to get even with the men who bolted his candidacy in 1896 and 1900, and he will utilize it. He would prefer to vote for a Republican rather than give his support to any of the Cleveland or Hill element of the Democracy. Moreover, his antipathies have a wide range, and include such anti-Cleveland and anti-Hill men as Gorman. Whether he would support Olney is not known, but probably he would not.

"Here is a peril which confronts the Democracy. Having a giant's strength, Bryan is going to use it like a giant. If a man personally distasteful to him gets the candidacy in 1904—and the probability is that some such a man will be put up—Bryan will undoubtedly lead a bolt against him, as the Clevelandites did against him in the two recent elections. Probably Bryan does not expect any more favors from the national Democracy. He will never be put up for President again by the regular Democratic convention. He has a future, however, in his own section, provided his party ever again comes to the front. In all the States west of the Mississippi Bryan's is still a name to conjure by. He can be elected governor of Nebraska or sent to the Senate from that State, if his party regains power during his lifetime. Meanwhile, he will take revenge by striking his Democratic enemies as savagely as they hit him in 1900 and 1896."

ARGENTINA'S PROPOSAL.

THE "Calvo doctrine," that private debts due from citizens of one country to citizens of another can not rightly be collected by military force, is brought more prominently to the attention of the people of this country than it ever has been before by the proposal of Argentina that it be engrafted upon the Monroe Doctrine. Argentina sent a communication to our Government a few days ago declaring her adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, and inviting us, in turn, to adopt the Calvo Doctrine. Secretary Hay, in reply, referred the Argentine minister to the President's words on the Monroe Doctrine in his messages, and observed that our Government would be glad to see all international claims settled by arbitration. This is regarded as a polite way of declining to adopt the Calvo principle. Most of our papers think that it would be unwise for our Government to extend the Monroe Doctrine in this way to cover bad debtors in South America, but they welcome Argentina's action as an indication that the South American nations are beginning to appreciate our friendship.

Mr. Garcia Merou, the Argentine minister at Washington, says in a statement to the press:

"One of the more important features of the Argentine note is the recognition and indorsement given by the Government of that republic to the Monroe Doctrine, which for the first time is acknowledged and accepted as a principle of American public law by a nation of South America.

"That is the direct result of the proceedings of the Powers against Venezuela and proves that the Latin-American states begin to realize the unselfishness of American policy and the advantages of making closer and stronger the ties which bind them to the United States.

"Similar manifestations will come very soon from other quarters of our continent, and the Venezuelan incident will mark the inauguration of a new era in the commercial and political relations of the United States and its sister nations of the South."

The reason why Argentina is so anxious to add to the Monroe Doctrine an amendment against bill-collectors seems clear to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which makes this interesting statement:

"Argentina's finances have long been in a most precarious condition; and, in fact, the financial history of that republic is most extraordinary. In 1880 its total budget amounted, in round numbers, to no more than $16,000,000. In 1900 the budget had swollen to the relatively enormous sum of $194,000,000, an increase in twenty years of some 500 per cent., and with a population which, at the last census, amounted barely to 4,000,000 people. To meet the government expenses great sums have been borrowed, especially in England and Germany. The people of Argentina, in fact, have plunged recklessly into all sorts of public improvements, very much as the new Italian kingdom did between 1860 and 1867. The result is that the country is burdened with debt and may find itself face to face at any moment with a serious crisis. One such crisis has already occurred, in 1890, when the Government took the extreme step of proclaiming a general *moratorium*, or suspension of payment of all obligations, not only public but private. It was this act which brought the great London house of Baring to the brink of ruin and led to its reorganization. A repetition of this measure at the present time would undoubtedly produce very serious difficulties in the relations of several of the foreign Powers toward Argentina, and it is the ever-present possibility of this which has led to the despatch of Dr. Drago's note to Secretary Hay. It is a document which, when read between the lines, gives evidence of keen apprehension; but the only possible answer to it is to be found in the old adage to the effect that those who dance must pay the piper."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT St. Louis court forgot to authorize the Wabash to sell or lease its trammen.—*The Detroit News.*

CONGRESS is now ended, and the long array of busted trusts is something horrible to behold.—*The Denver News.*

ONE explanation of the delay in the war in the Balkans is that it is waiting for a Kipling poem.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IN treating with the United States in regard to the Alaskan boundary it will probably turn out to be our treat.—*The Toronto Star.*

THE new Senators from Delaware have been sworn in, but Addicks is doing his swearing on the outside.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE Republican party will not be bothered for platform pledges in 1904. Its old pledges are still as good as new.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. CLEVELAND says he is out of politics. This confirms a rumor which has been in circulation for several years.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE gentleman who writes the Statehood plank of the next Republican national platform will chew the end of his lead-pencil for some time.—*The Washington Post.*

SOME of the States which have been shocked by the hold Addicks and his money have had on Delaware would have elected him long ago to the Senate.—*The Knoxville Sentinel.*

THERE is no evidence at hand that Reed Smoot paid any money for his seat, but as yet that does not disqualify a man, even tho it is a suspicious circumstance.—*The Chicago News.*

A PORTION of Great Salt Lake cut off by the Southern Pacific Railroad's fill is getting fresh. That's what comes from associating with railroad corporations.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE Grand Vizier of Turkey says that the reforms promised will be carried out to the letter. He did not specify which one, but probably refers to the letter O.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOUTH. "B'gosh darned if that fellow ain't havin' more trouble with that question than I have with the real niggers."

—*The Birmingham Age-Herald.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE AMERICAN NOVEL IN ENGLAND.

MR. RICHARD WHITEING, the novelist, in a recent address in London, spoke in part as follows:

"I should say that the dominant fact of American literature to-day is its gradual, but sure, emancipation from purely English influences. It stands quite by itself already, and is English only in so far as it is pleased to be so, and not from any sense of filial duty or of literary homage. American style, with its extreme precision, with its highly cultivated sense of the value of the phrase, is anything but English. It aims at delicacy, and not at the rugged vigor of our best men. Henry James is as un-English as he can be. Mr. Harland himself is French rather than English in the admirable little story by which he won his fame."

Taking this utterance for a text, Mr. J. M. Bulloch writes from London discussing the flattering question whether the American novel will seriously menace the English novel in England itself. Mr. Bulloch writes for an American journal (*The Lamp*, formerly *The Book Buyer*, February), and presents not only his own views but the views of Mr. Pinero and Thomas Hardy, neither of whom, however, professes to know very much about recent American fiction.

Mr. Bulloch himself says "there can be no doubt whatever that the American novel has come to stay in England," and in considering the reason for this, he comments as follows on the fact that American fiction "has taken the whole world into its survey," intellectually as well as geographically:

"Time was when we regarded the American novel rather as a picture of American life than as an exposition of the abstract art of fiction. One thought of the American novel as illustrated, say, by 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' or 'Marjory Daw.' That an American writer should approach a subject of universal interest was almost unthought of. But that has completely changed. We find the American traveling to the uttermost ends of the earth, and seeing life and history from the vantage-ground of his own intense individuality. The art of story-telling knows no geographical boundaries. Thus it is that the American is able to tell all the old stories over again, not as a dull, recurring decimal, but from the point of view of the keen observer who comes to the art of letters from the energizing spring-board of the world of affairs. I take it that this is the explanation of the success in this country of the novel written by Americans."

Mr. Bulloch has an interesting word or two to say about the American historical novel as compared with the same sort in England:

"In one sphere, I think the American novel will hold its own to the detriment of English fiction—I mean the historical story. The reason is obvious: the American is looking on the past with new eyes and a new method. For the man from the new country the old régime is, theoretically at least, full of fascination which is practically lost upon observers living actually within its influence. By way of illustration, one has only to think of our attitudes as two peoples to our heroes. In England, we have only one historical character, Nelson, who has the slightest magnetism for the man in the street; the rest are myths. Compare with this the attitude of the American toward even the minor figures in the war between North and South. The difference is largely one between the people; in this respect alone the American strikes one as a man hungering for a history; and this attitude has formed a vast asset for him as a writer of fiction."

An endeavor to procure the views of English writers on this subject did not yield much result. Austin Dobson confesses that he is "absolutely ignorant of modern American fiction," saying in extenuation, "at my age one does not read further; one rereads." Thomas Hardy is conscious of still greater ignorance. He not only knows too little of American fiction (not even qualifying it with the word modern) to express any opinion of its tendencies, but "since the dead-set on English fiction by the press some years ago, which paralyzed it to its present condition," he has "taken little interest in new novels at home or in America." Mr. Pinero, it is gratifying to learn, does know something about modern American fiction. He speaks as follows:

"What little, however, I know of the American novel inclines me to say, in all modesty, that I do think it owes much of its science to continental influences, while its matter is purely American. As an instance of this I would cite that fine work, 'The Octopus,' by the—how sad it is to have to write the word! late Frank Norris. Here is a tale apparently treating a certain aspect of American life with the closest fidelity, which yet belongs to the school of Zola.

"I would pass a similar criticism upon those two clever books by Edith Wharton, called 'A Gift from the Grave' and 'Crucial Instances'—here again we seem to have American life most carefully observed, but written upon paper bearing a French water-mark. In 'The Valley of Decision' this talented lady appears to be shaping a new course, and one which promises a more distinct individuality.

"As to the future of American fiction, I would rather hazard no view. But I can not help expressing the hope that it may come to be composed with a pen less fine and under the stress of somewhat warmer circumstances."

One unnamed author who has very big sales in England expresses an opinion that "the American novel is going to give the English writer 'beans.'" Apparently his view of American novels is limited to those produced in Boston.

SUDERMANN ON THE "BRUTALITY" OF GERMAN CRITICS.

THE old battle between author and critic has again been to the front in Germany. Mr. Herman Sudermann in four successive feuilletons, which appeared in the *Berliner Tageblatt* and have since been reprinted in pamphlet form, makes an exhaustive and damaging examination of the present status of dramatic criticism in Germany, its shortcomings, and its effect on contemporary drama. According to Mr. Sudermann, the attitude of critics has never been more unsympathetic than at the present moment; the scathing satires which were so much dreaded by authors a score of years ago were "mere trifling" in comparison with the brutality of the criticism of to-day.

An article in *Das Litterarische Echo*, called "The Case of Sudermann," gives both Sudermann's point of view and the responses which his attacks have elicited from various critics. We quote from it as follows:

"The beginning of the present critical brutality occurred, in Mr. Sudermann's opinion, toward the end of the eighties, with the rise of the modern school, of which Young Karl Bleibtreu and young Konrad Alberti were the leaders. The necessity of preparing the way for the new turn of taste toward naturalism, which has just ended its triumphal progress of ten years' duration, brought about a climax of this tone of universal hate and contempt. With a clear reference to the disciples of Sherer (of the University of Berlin), Mr. Sudermann speaks of the second source of the degeneration of criticism: 'At the same time a spirit of literary self-conceit was developed in those who thought that by paying tribute to some distinguished man they could deflect some of his glory to themselves.' But a treasure-trove was in store for these young scholars who went forth to battle with the idea of reconstructing German literature according to their own theories. The discovery and encouragement of Gerhart Hauptmann will be remembered for all time to their credit.

"By way of exercising their power these 'esthetic tyrants' invented as catch-words 'unliterary' and 'theatrical,' concerning which Mr. Suderman expresses himself as follows: 'From this time forth, everything was considered unliterary which did not originate in the intimate circle of those who held the same opinions which they themselves held, or which was not Scandinavian, or anything that had any relation to the older literature of

France. . . . Again all was theatrical which did not occur in the sad patter, patter of a dialog without action; construction, climax, and catastrophe were all theatrical."

Sudermann further holds that the later followers of this destructive school of criticism are even worse than its progenitors. It is only lately, he claims, that the absolute degeneration of literary manners has obtained. To-day this school of critics are "fanatical and without scruple." Nor does Sudermann hesitate to name these "fanatics." According to him, the foremost among them is the editor of *Die Zukunft*, Maximilian Harden, of whom Sudermann says that "in the history of all literature and pamphleteering it would be difficult to find an author of more diabolical force and with a more insatiable desire for destruction." He also names as offenders an editor of *Die Gegenwart*, Siegfried Jacobsohn of *Die Welt Am Montag*, and Alfred Kerr, dramatic critic of *Der Tag*. The last named, in an article in that paper called "Criticism and Herr Sudermann," replies as follows:

"For a period of ten years, I have been making fun of Sudermann as a literary fraud with humorous peculiarities; as one pernicious to the art of our country; as an operetta general; as a shallow individual who found trivial the important, who confounded the new movements of the day with the work of Marlitt. I was not the only one of this opinion, merely the one who could most conveniently express himself. Because he was so much in the public eye, he appeared to me as an important tendency. 'It is like a war against a chess king,' I once wrote—'less a war against the king than against those whom he represents.'"

The German press throughout the country has given much attention to Sudermann's assertion that German dramatic criticism has become brutalized. The general feeling seems to be, however, that while there is a certain truth in his charge, it applies to the Berlin press only, and to but a part of that.

Ernst Heilborn remarks in the *Frankfurter Zeitung:* "Our dramatic criticism as a whole did not become brutalized at the beginning of the naturalistic movement. It was the Berlin critics, and they alone, who seemed at that time to become short-sighted and narrow. How true this is, and how much we have suffered by it, we do not need Herr Sudermann to tell us." The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* asserts that "Herr Sudermann himself is in no sense fine-grained. At the Goethebund he insulted the Obscurantists frightfully." The opinion held by the *Hanoverische Courier*, that Sudermann's articles are of a personal nature, attacking individual critics, rather than a research into the tendencies of criticism, is generally agreed to by other papers. Such, too, is naturally the opinion of those critics whom Sudermann has named as the awful examples of latter-day criticism. Maximilian Harden in *Die Zukunft* calls attention to the fact that Sudermann names the end of the eighties as the beginning of the degeneration of criticism, while his first play was performed in 1889. Harden remarks that it was natural that the criticism prior to that date should appear to Sudermann as "harmless trifling." Harden goes on to state his creed concerning the function of criticism as follows:

"He [Sudermann] complains that our theatrical feuilletons 'are consumed with satire and contempt.' But satire and contempt, let me here inform him, are the honorable and recognized weapons of critics throughout the civilized world. Because a writer fights with such weapons he does not deserve to be damned without further examination. The question that is of importance is, whether the work or the individual deserves to be treated with satire and contempt. And even the answer to this question touches only those critics who have not a certain individual life; not those who have either a strong will, or strong personality, or a strong way of writing. When a critic has a personal meaning, a human touch, an artistic attitude, when people listen to him when he speaks apart from the subject of which he is speaking, then the former question as to the objective justice of his judgment is of no moment. Was Aristophanes just to Socrates or Euripides? Jesus to the priests or Pharisees of Israel? Luther, Savonarola, Bruno, to the then boundless influence of the papistry? Lessing to Corneille or even to Voltaire? . . . Herr Sudermann does not check his rhetorical flight for an instant before such questions as these. He does not pause a second to consider whether satire or even contempt had not been earned by the person criticized; or if the work of the critic, even tho in the end many might find his opinions unjust, might not have a personal worth over and above its merit as a piece of criticism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF DANTE?

IN the Strozzi chapel of the Church of Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, are two ancient frescoes. They represent Paradise and the Inferno, and were made by artists who obviously drew their inspiration from the works of Dante. An Italian art critic, M. Chiapelli, who has been making a study of these

PORTRAIT OF DANTE DISCOVERED IN FLORENCE.

This portrait, which occurs in a fresco of the "Paradiso" in the Church of Santa Maria Novella, is considered by M. Chiapelli to be an authentic likeness. It differs considerably from the accepted likenesses of the poet.

frescoes, believes that he has discovered, in the picture of Paradise, an actual portrait of Dante himself. If his surmise is correct, the find is of some importance for there is no authentic portrait of Dante in existence, except the one painted by his friend Giotto. Says *L'Illustration* (Paris):

"Neither Ary Scheffer nor Eugene Delacroix, in their depiction of incidents from the 'Divine Comedy,' claimed to represent accurately the features of Dante. They painted this legendary figure in a conventional way, each one of them according to his temperament, his imagination, and his own personal conception of the genius and character of the poet. This newly discovered portrait of Dante differs widely, as may be seen, from most of the other portraits. In fact, it has nothing in common with them except the traditional head-dress.

"The frescoes in the chapel of the Strozzi are the work of two masters of the Renaissance, the brothers Bernardo and Andrea Orcagna. Andrea was born in 1329, eight years after the death of Dante. It is therefore probable that the picture of Paradise, containing the supposed head of Dante, was made by Bernardo, the elder brother.

"M. Chiapelli's theory is a most interesting one, and is worthy of the thorough investigation of the commission of savants and

artists which has been appointed to pronounce authoritatively upon the question."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT A PAINTER ADMIRES IN A PAINTING.

THE much-mooted question, why the "painter and the public seem ever at swords' points" in their opinions about pictures is discussed by Prof. J. C. Van Dyke, in his recent book, "The Meaning of Pictures." He explains how this old quarrel first arose, and states the case of both contestants, the public and the artists, summing up the grounds of disagreement as follows:

"His [the painter's] most persistent assertion is that the picture should be something decorative in form or color—be something beautiful to look at, rather than something moral, intellectual, or narrative. But the public, being differently minded, keeps insisting that the picture should be something in subject or have some literary meaning; and, consequently, it often misses the decorative altogether. So it is that there is plenty of material for disagreement."

Professor Van Dyke then considers the attitude of the average person toward pictures and what such a person looks for in them, as compared with what the artist hopes to find:

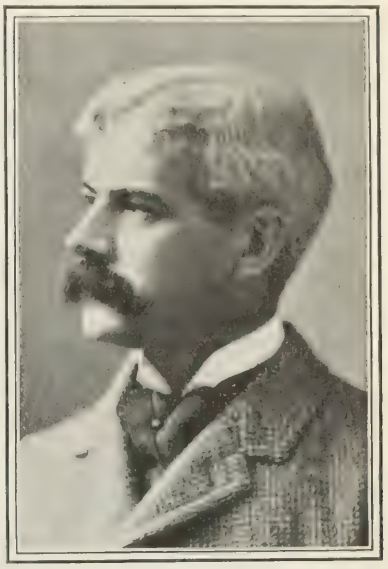
"He starts [the average person] wrong by devoting too much attention to pictures that have pretty faces and tell pretty stories. He is over-fond of heroes and heroines, plots and tales, dramatic scenes from history, or familiar characters in fiction. The ideal, whether in figure, face, or landscape, pleases him; and he does not object to a laugh over the comic or the ludicrous. . . . Of course, he does not care for portraits by Velasquez with their outlandish dress, or large Flemish women by Rubens, or the 'splashy' painting of Dutch burghers by Frans Hals. In short, the average person is devoted to the pleasant subject in art, and is continually asking of the picture: What does it mean?

"The view of the painter is very different from all this. He is not interested in the pretty face. The Madonnas and saints, whether Dutch, French, German, or Italian, do not interest him as Madonnas and saints. A figure, whether sacred or profane, is to him only a figure. As for the pretty story, the ideal, the correct costume, he usually turns up his nose at them. He is not always interested in what a picture means. Too often perhaps he cares not a rap whether it means anything or not. His question is first of all: What does it look? He wishes to know whether that figure is well drawn, rightly placed, beautiful as form solely and simply. . . . Finally, what is the result of the workmanship as a whole? Has the painter handled his materials artistically, has he drawn his figures effectively, has he arranged them compactly, has he brought his lights and shades together truthfully, and has he fused his color-masses harmoniously? If so, he has produced a work of art, whether its subject means much or means little."

What grounds the artist has for his point of view the writer explains. In a brief summary of art from its early days, he shows how the artist has been necessarily occupied with decorative effects and the problems of successfully filling a given space with appropriate designs. He sums up as follows:

"Have you noticed that the rise of that greatest school of all, the Italian, can be adequately explained on purely decorative grounds? Art was great in Italy primarily because the Italians were great technicians, great decorators, great space-fillers. If you will turn back and read their lives, their adventures, and their quarrels among themselves you will discover that they were not wholly absorbed by the Madonnas and Holy Families and the religious sentiment of art. . . . Even the pietists like Fra Angelico were not free of obligation to the decorative. Nor did a single one of them ever wish to be free. Whether they believed in religion or not, whether they had pietistic sentiment or not, they all believed in the beauty of good form and good color. If you will look again at Andrea del Sarto's Holy Families you will see little holiness about them or in them. They are only Florentine people posed in traditional attitude, with Andrea's wife enacting the part of the Madonna. But they are not wanting in decorative charm. Andrea knew how to fill space if not how to paint soul, and it was because he did fill space beautifully in the convent of the Annunziata that his townspeople called him 'the faultless painter.' No one ever referred to him as 'the faultless thinker,' or 'the faultless sentimentalist,' or 'the pietistic painter.'"

In the pictures of Titian, says Professor Van Dyke further, you will see no figures whose brows are burdened with Christian ecstasy or furrowed with classic thought—little but fine form and fine color—handsome, richly robed Venetians. Yet he considers Titian as, all in all, "the greatest painter known to history."



JOHN C. VAN DYKE,
Professor of the History of Art in Rutgers College.

To further elucidate the painter's point of view, the author borrows an analogy from literature:

"Materials, craftsmanship, the decorative sense which requires that a man's work shall be interesting in itself, are the very bases of art; and we often go astray in our judgments by not considering them. We have with us to-day one of the best literary technicians of the nineteenth century—Mr. James the novelist. It can hardly be contended that he is a very popular novelist. We sometimes read outbreaks in newspaper or magazine columns to the effect that he is not much of a story-teller, has not much of a plot. That is the complaint of the average person in the picture-gallery when he stands face to face with a Whistler nocturne. He wants what the artist does not care to paint. Mr. Whistler and Mr. James are both very well acquainted with the pretty face and the romantic story, but they choose to ignore them. The average person may read a novel by Mr. James, and keep asking, What does it mean? but if Mr. James were at his elbow and disposed to ask questions he would certainly inquire: How does it read? . . . . . .

"And this decorative motive, which was the first consideration, remains to the last the most enduring feature of art. The history of a marble or a picture may be lost; its subject or theme may be forgotten; what it meant or signified to a past generation may be incomprehensible to a present generation; but what it *looks* is substantially the same for all times and peoples. What, I wonder, makes the glory of the 'Venus of Milo'—the fact that she is a Venus? It has been gravely questioned, is still questioned, just what character that figure is intended to personify; but it has never been doubted that it is a wonderful piece of line and form—something beautiful to look upon. What makes the glory of Titian's 'Sacred and Profane Love'? There is nothing either sacred or profane about it: the title is a misnomer—something attached to the picture long after the painter's death—and no one knows what Titian intended to say in the picture. But is the picture less beautiful for that?"

In all the preceding, Professor Van Dyke has been presenting the painter's view; he proceeds in his next chapter to plead the case of the public. His own conclusion is that the public as well as the painter is entitled to consideration. "Why is it necessary," he asks, "to let the sense out of everything before it becomes artistic?" Whistler's contention that "the subject-matter has nothing to do with harmony of color or sound" he likens "to the extravagance of those who tell us that in writing nothing which teaches, argues, or expounds is 'literature.'" Whistler may call one of his small canvases of the sea a symphony in blue or gray; but the fact is, it suggests, and was meant to suggest, the

sea. It is not simply a canvas with a medley of pigment, but an illustrative canvas. In short: "Expressive painting can not get on without a thought and a theme. It must represent or illustrate something. And if we should cast out all the pictures that have an expressive meaning, we should do away with almost all the art of the past."

SHAKESPEARE'S EARLY TRAGEDIES.

SHAKESPEARE has always afforded a tempting field to speculative criticism. So many theories of authorship, indeed, have been put forward, and so many "amendments" and "revisions" offered, that it would be strange if the faith of the average reader of Shakespeare were not somewhat unsettled. "If destruction advances at this pace," observes Mr. John Churton Collins, the well-known English critic, "Shakespeare will become in a few years almost as mythical as Homer." He says further (in *The National Magazine*, London):

"In no poet are there so many different characteristics of style, of color, of sentiment, of thought discernible, and in no poet, with the exception, perhaps, of Byron, are there such striking inequalities. The consequence has been that speculative criticism has absolutely reveled in the dissolution of these dramas. In some, we are informed, there is no trace of his hand at all, and they must go in their entirety; from many, whole scenes, from others whole acts have been torn. . . . The object of this paper is to put in a plea for the arrest of this process, and I have selected the instance of 'Titus Andronicus' for three reasons: first, because it comprehensively illustrates the methods employed by these iconoclasts for the attainment of their paradoxical purposes, their indifference to evidence, to probability, to reason; secondly, because it illustrates how easily and lightly a baseless theory passes by dint of mere repetition into an article of belief; and thirdly, because the assumption of the spuriousness of this play affects very materially the important question of Shakespeare's early education and the development of his genius."

"Titus Andronicus" has been dismissed by Prof. Edward Dowden as "the work of an anonymous writer," and several eminent Shakespearian scholars wish to exclude it from the collection of Shakespeare's writings. Its incidents are so ghastly and revolting that Mr. Gerald Massey once said that he found it "a perfect slaughter-house. . . . It reeks blood; it smells of blood; we almost feel that we have handled blood, it is so gross. It is tragedy only in the coarsest relationship, the tragedy of horror." And yet Mr. Churton Collins deems the play "the most interesting and important illustration we have of the work of Shakespeare's apprenticeship," and he supplies a mass of evidence, both external and internal, in proof of its authenticity. We quote again:

"'Titus Andronicus' was most probably Shakespeare's first attempt at tragedy. To a young novice on his probation as a playwright the first consideration would be popularity. He found the plays to which we have referred highest in favor, and he took them as his prototypes, overdoing, as a tyro would be likely to do, the appeals to the depraved taste to which he forced himself to pander. He had probably never written blank verse before, so he took that of Marlowe, Greene, and Peele as his models, and with what success he has imitated that blank verse may be judged from the fact that the drama has been attributed to those poets; but the blank verse bears a closer resemblance to that of Greene and Peele than to that of Marlowe. The play is full of reminiscences of the plays on which it is founded, recalling particularly 'The Spanish Tragedy,' 'Selimus,' and 'The Jew of Malta.' . . . . . .

"It is not with his mature works that 'Titus' is to be compared, but with the dramas on which it was modeled and which it aspired to rival, and the moment such a comparison is instituted the immeasurable superiority to all of them becomes instantly apparent. Compare, for instance, its admirably proportioned, closely woven plot with the rambling, shambling skimble-skamble of 'The Spanish Tragedy' and 'The Jew of Malta,' its measured and dignified rhetoric with the boisterous fanarado of the worst parts of 'Tamburlaine'; its fine touches of nature and occasionally piercing pathos with anything which had appeared on the English stage before. Who but Shakespeare could have placed in the mouth of Titus, when heart-crushing horrors are accumulating on horrors,

> When will this fearful slumber have an end?

or condensed what is condensed in

> Where life hath no more interest but to breathe?

In what other mint could be coined such a couplet as

> O brother, speak with possibilities,
> And do not break into these deep extremes?

How noble, too, are the lines:

> King, be thy thoughts imperious, like thy name;
> Is the sun dimmed that gnats do fly at it?
> The eagle suffers little birds to sing,
> And is not careful what they mean thereby,
> Knowing that with the shadow of his wings
> He can at pleasure stint their melody.

If anything more simply pathetic exists in dramatic poetry than the following, where can it be found?

> LUCIUS. O take this warm kiss on thy pale cold lips,
> These sorrowful drops upon thy blood-stain'd face,
> The last sad duties of thy noble son.
> MARCUS. Tear for tear and loving kiss for kiss
> Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips.
> LUCIUS. Come hither, boy; come, come and learn of us
> To melt in showers; thy grandsire lov'd thee well:
> Many a time he danc'd thee on his knee,
> Sung thee asleep, his loving breast thy pillow;
> Many a matter hath he told to thee,
> Meet and agreeing with thine infancy:
> In that respect, then, like a loving child
> Shed yet some small drops from thy tender spring,
> Because kind nature doth require it so."

Mr. Algernon Swinburne, in an article in *Harper's Magazine* (March), treats "King Richard II.," rather than "Titus Andronicus," as Shakespeare's first attempt at tragedy. He writes:

"Of the three lines on which the greatest genius that ever made earth more splendid, and the name of man more glorious, than without the passage of its presence they could have been, chose alternately or successively to work, the line of tragedy was that on which its promise or assurance of future supremacy was first made manifest. The earliest comedies of Shakespeare, overflowing with fancies and exuberant in beauties as they are, gave no sign of inimitable power: their joyous humor and their sunbright poetry were charming rather than promising qualities. The imperfections of his first historic play ['King Richard II.'], on which I trust I have not touched with any semblance of even the most unwilling or unconscious irreverence, are surely more serious, more obvious, more obtrusive, than the doubtless undeniable andi ndisputable imperfections of 'Romeo and Juliet.' If the style of love-making in that loveliest of all youthful poems is fantastically unlike the actual courtship of modern lovers, it is not unliker than is the style of love-making in favor with Dante and his fellow poets of juvenile and fanciful passion. Setting aside this objection, the first of Shakespeare's tragedies is not more beautiful than blameless. There is no incoherence of character, no inconsistency of action. Aumerle is hardly so living a figure as Tybalt: Capulet is as indisputably probable as York is obviously impossible in the part of a headstrong tyrant. There is little feminine interest in the earliest comedies: there is less in the first history. In the first tragedy there is nothing else, or nothing but what is so subservient and subordinate as simply to bring it out and throw it into relief. In the work of a young poet this difference would or should be enough to establish and explain the fact that tho he might be greater than all other men in history and comedy, he was still greater in tragedy."

NOTES.

A LIFE-SIZED bust of Sidney Lanier was unveiled at Tulane University, New Orleans, a few days ago.

MR. JOHN HENRY BONER, poet, editor, and encyclopedist, died in the City of Washington a few days ago. His most notable poem was "Poe's Cottage at Fordham." He was at one time on the staff of the "Standard Dictionary," the "Century Dictionary," and the "Library of American Literature," and for several years was on the editorial staff of THE LITERARY DIGEST, where his work was of uniformly high grade.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE UNIVERSE FOR MAN AFTER ALL?

THE earth and its inhabitants, which held such a proud position in the Ptolemaic cosmogony, have not fared so well with modern science. We have been taught to look upon our planet merely as one of the smaller satellites of a low-class sun, and upon ourselves, at least from an astronomical point of view, as something less than grasshoppers. Now, however, Prof. Alfred Russell Wallace bids humanity take heart. In an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, March) entitled "Man's Place in the Universe," he tells us that we are on top after all. The veteran English biologist regards it as proved that our solar system is practically in the center of the universe, which is certainly limited in extent, and that the earth is in the most favorable position in that system for the development of life. Hence, in a biological sense, we are in the center of things after all. Professor Wallace believes that we are the only intelligent living beings in existence and that the creation of the universe has culminated in our appearance, which was its end and aim. This is practically the old theological view, but Dr. Wallace here bases it on scientific considerations. In discussing our position in space the writer says:

"The result so far reached by astronomers as the direct, logical conclusion from the whole mass of facts accumulated by means of powerful instruments of research, which have given us the new astronomy, is that our sun is one of the central orbs of a globular star cluster, and that this star cluster occupies nearly the central position in the exact plane of the Milky Way; but I am not aware that any writer has taken the next step and, combining these two conclusions, has stated definitely that our sun is thus shown to occupy a position very near if not actually at the center of the whole visible universe, and therefore, in all probability, in the center of the whole material universe.

"This conclusion no doubt is a startling one, and all kinds of objections will be made against it, yet I am not acquainted with any great inductive result of modern science that has been arrived at so gradually, so legitimately, by means of so vast a mass of precise measurements and observations and by such wholly unprejudiced workers. It may not be proved with minute accuracy as regards the actual mathematical center. That is not of the least importance; but that it is substantially correct there seems to be no good reason to doubt, and I therefore hold it right and proper to have it so stated and provisionally accepted until further accumulations of evidence may show to what extent it requires modification.

"This completes the first part of our inquiry, but an equally important part remains to be considered: our position in the solar system itself as regards adaptability for organic life. Here, too, I am not aware that the whole facts have been sufficiently considered, yet there are facts that indicate our position in this respect to be as central and unique as that of the sun in the stellar universe."

The materialistic argument, that man as a culminating point of the vastness of the universe is a ridiculous anticlimax, the means being out of all proportion to the end achieved, is met by Dr. Wallace with the reminder that with infinite space and infinite time proportions cease to exist. If the end be worthy, we may presume that the means used to attain it were the best or possibly the only ones. Here is Dr. Wallace's conclusion:

"The three startling facts that we are in the center of a cluster of suns, and that that cluster is situated not only precisely in the plane of the Milky Way, but also centrally in that plane, can hardly now be looked upon as chance coincidences without any significance in relation to the culminating facts that the planet so situated has developed humanity. Of course, the relation here pointed out may be a true relation of cause and effect, and yet have arisen as the result of one in a thousand million chances occurring during almost infinite time; but, on the other hand, those thinkers may be right who, holding that the universe is a manifestation of mind and that the orderly development of living souls supplies an adequate reason why such a universe should have been called into existence, believe that we ourselves are its sole and sufficient result, and that nowhere else than near the central position in the universe which we occupy could that result have been attained."

EVILS OF THE ATHLETIC HABIT.

THE training habit may be as hard to break as the habitual use of narcotics or alcohol, says a physician, writing in *American Medicine*. By this he means that when the athlete ceases training, it may require months for the system to adapt itself to the new conditions. The athlete must, however, give it all up sooner or later, and the results, we are told, are often disastrous. Hence the writer condemns not so much athletics as what he calls the athletic habit. He says:

"Prolonged observation has convinced me that the muscles of the professional athlete or the blacksmith are not only unnecessary to men whose daily occupation requires no high degree of muscular development, but are absolutely injurious. Not only is this true so far as exaggerated muscular development is concerned, but it applies with special force to the structural and functional visceral capacity of the large-muscled man, a capacity which has developed *pari passu* with the growth of muscle. Large muscles unused are pernicious, it is true, but an immense unused visceral capacity is still more so. Muscular degeneracy does not necessarily produce serious results, save in the case of the heart; but visceral degeneracy is a much more serious matter. A big arm with a fine biceps, triceps, and deltoid development may be very pretty to look at, but such arms have ofttimes cost their owners their lives.

"An important point to which attention has not been called, so far as I know, is this: Individuals in hard training necessarily demand more food, and food richer in proteids, than those who do not train. Proper digestion, assimilation, metabolism, and elimination depend here upon the maintenance of a large amount of muscular exercise. . . . The demand for nitrogenized food and food in large quantity does not subside immediately upon cessation of the usual amount of exercise. The accumulation of crude products of tissue metabolism is an inevitable result when the athlete goes out of training, if he does not markedly modify the quality and diminish the quantity of his diet.

"Independently of the question of overstrain, a high degree of physical development is often fatal, if for any reason the subject is compelled to cease his muscular work and adopt a sedentary life. One of the greatest pugilists that America ever produced, John Dwyer, of Brooklyn, quit his regular occupation to enter the counting-room—he died within a year of tuberculosis. The explanation in this case was simple enough: the immense lungs which were necessarily an advantage in the prize-ring fell into disuse in the counting-room. Disuse meant degeneration, and degeneration meant a lack of resistance of which tubercle bacillus was not slow to take advantage. I have had under my professional observation several lesser lights among professional athletes, in whom a similar result occurred from the cessation of training.

"In my own experience—and I have often trained to excess—the training habit has been as hard to break, when necessity has compelled me to do so, as the habitual use of narcotics and alcohol seems to be in most individuals. On several occasions when I have been compelled to cease training for one reason or another it has required many months for my system to become adapted to the new conditions. The time arrives in the lives of all athletes when the exigencies of one's occupation, or advancing years, associated with the lack of enthusiasm incidental to the middle period of life, bring about a cessation of active training. In many instances the result is disastrous, and while, in common with a number of others whom I have known, I have seen no particularly disastrous results in my own person, the instances in which the opposite is true have been so numerous in my experience that I am convinced of the correctness of my position. Every physician athlete with whom I have been associated in

the past twenty-five years has coincided with me in the foregoing views.

"One of the marked evils of systematic training is the fact that . . . the digestive function is very much disturbed, in many instances, by the cessation of the hard, systematic muscular work. Functional disturbance of the liver is very often met in athletes out of training. I have noted in certain individuals some particular form of athletics was absolutely necessary to maintain the normal hepatic function; thus, in one case the individual was compelled to indulge vigorously in boxing to avoid hepatic torpor. The movements involved in excessive sparring seemed to have an especially stimulating action upon the liver, and a few days' cessation of the violent exercise produced considerable disturbance."

IS MOTION THE CHIEF FUNCTION OF LIFE?

SOME of the more recent physiological psychologists have restricted their investigations of the mind's action almost exclusively to its motor function, that is, its ability to produce movement of some sort. This is deprecated by M. Charles Rolland, who, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 14), endeavors to show that in the theories and methods of physiological psychology a place of too high importance has been given to the phenomena of motion. This position, he alleges, does not correspond to the place occupied by the motor function in life. The result is, he says, that the attention of investigators has been directed too exclusively to the outside or peripheric phenomena of the body, to the neglect of the inner phenomena, and that the problem of consciousness—the essential feature of psychology—has not been grasped. He says:

"What is physiologic movement? It is one of the forms of energy by which the living being responds to the action of cosmic medium in which it is plunged. The living creature is nothing else than a transformer of energy. The actions exerted on it by the cosmic medium are what we call excitations. Each mode of energy is a specific excitant—heat, light, electricity, movement, sound, chemical excitants. To these excitations the living being responds in its turn by the production of some mode of energy—heat, light, electricity, sound, movement, nervous energy. The living being receives and stores energy under its different forms and restores it to the surrounding medium, frees it under different forms. Thus we may define general physiology as the study of the transformations of energy effected in special conditions by the creatures called living. It is the determination of these special conditions that is the great problem of life, and the work of biology. . . . . .

"I wish to remark that physiological movement is only one of the manifestations by which the living being responds to the action of the medium. . . . The functioning of the living substance does not result in the production of movement only, but in varied manifestations of energy of which movement is only one mode. . . . . .

"But granted that motor phenomena are not the whole of physiology, are they not the most numerous and the most important? The cases of the firefly and the electric fish are exceptional, and in the immense majority of living beings, especially of animals, the motor function is manifestly preponderant."

To this M. Rolland replies that the different modes of energy with which the organism responds to stimulation are not of the same degree of importance all through the biological scale. The motor function is of less importance, for instance, in vegetables than in animals; the nervous function is more so in man than in the lower animals. M. Rolland believes that movement plays a less part in man than in the other animals. In a curious book on "The Superiority of Animals to Man," M. P. Maréchal has held that in locomotion man is inferior to other animals, and M. Rolland believes that he has proved his point. Theory shows, too, that the motor function would become of less importance as the nervous function increased in value. He goes on to say:

"In other words, if the motor function is less important in man than in animals, it is because the intellectual development of the former is the higher. . . . In the evolution of the different biological functions . . . most of them, and probably all, have varied in importance; especially has the nervous function, and with it the so-called psychic function, increased at the expense of all the others, particularly of the motor function. . . . In the presence of this result is it legitimate to accord to the motor function a preponderant rôle, almost an exclusive one, in human psychology?"

The question, "What is consciousness?" which some psychologists of the highest repute think it unnecessary to discuss, while others regard it as insoluble, will never be answered, M. Rolland asserts, so long as our attention is directed so exclusively, in the study of pscyhology, to the various motions of the human body and their significance. In saying this he is not advocating, he asserts, a return to the old psychological methods which ignored physiological phenomena altogether. The nerve-function is physiological as well as that of movement; but the nervous phenomena, as they are more important, are, he thinks, the ones to study; and he believes that the results of such study will be far-reaching.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE SOLOMON GOT HIS GOLD.

THE question of the whereabouts of the Biblical Ophir, where the Hebrew monarchs got their gold, has been a vexed one for centuries. "Every ancient digging," says a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "in the countries tributary to the Indian Ocean or the Red Sea has, at different times, been put forward as a claimant for the honor," including the Mysore, the ruined cities in Mashonaland, and the prehistoric remains in the Nubian mountains, besides more vague suggestions of other countries and places, from the highlands of Abyssinia to the Mountains of the Moon. Now, however, it appears certain that Solomon's mines were in the Zambesi region. Says the writer quoted above:

"Between that great river and the Sabi, in the modern Rhodesia, there are many thousand old mines, two hundred and forty of which afforded the beginnings of undertakings now in course of actual exploitation. This extensive series of old workings reaches from north of the Zambesi to the Murchison Range in the Transvaal. Messrs. Hall and Nea, who have also written a book about it, estimate that the area covered is 750,000 square miles. Within this area there are ruins of entire cities, fortresses, and temples, bearing plentiful evidence of the ancient worship of Baal-Ashera and the civilization which characterized the Himyarites of Southern Arabia.

"The discussion of this fascinating problem presents three features of particular interest; in the first place, all the old legends impute the gold of Ophir to Arabia, where gold, in quantity, has not been found, the idea of rich resources having grown from the fact that the gold of the ancient world passed through the hands of the Arabians, who were the great traders and pirates of antiquity, and of a much later historic period also. The 'gold of Arabia' therefore obviously belongs to the category of the Greek Kalends. Secondly, the African negro, as we know him and find him, never could have done this work save under the compulsion of a higher race. Moreover, if we accept literally the Biblical statistics, the output of Ophir must have been colossal. In 1 Chron. xxix 4., we read that King David contributed to the building of the Temple no less than 'three thousand talents of gold, of the gold of Ophir.' A talent being 114 pounds Troy, these three thousand talents would be worth over eighty million dollars of our money. These must have been 'powerful' diggings from which such tribute could come to the Hebrew monarch. No such scanty gophering as has been seen in Nubia will explain the wealth of the Semitic kings nor that of the Ptolemies, all of whom obtained great stores of gold from an unknown El Dorado.

"It appears likely that Solomon's treasure-vaults have been uncovered. It is still a fascinating subject of conjecture how the ore was treated and shipped from the interior to the Red Sea,

altho the methods of the Arab traders serve as a connecting-link between the transport systems of widely separated periods. Historic sentiment is not lacking in the consideration of the fact that if the Hebrews did indeed direct the work of this ancient Ophir in the Zambesi country, their descendants, in Hamburg, Berlin, and London are to-day the active promoters of the great era of mining development which has reopened this very tract to the industry of the modern world."

TO CLIMB THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK.

A SERIOUS attempt is to be made to scale the highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, in the Himalayas. The climber, if he succeeds, will have broken the record by over 5,000 feet, for the highest point yet reached—Aconcagua in the Andes—is 23,080 feet above sea-level, while Everest is 29,000. Mr. Herbert C. Fyte, who writes an article on the subject in *The Scientific American* (March 7), tells us that this attempt is under the direction of a Mr. Eckenstein, but that few details of his plans can be ascertained. Mr. Fyfe quotes the opinions of several skilled mountain climbers to show that success is by no means impossible, altho its attainment will be difficult. He says:

"Some day or other a mountaineer will succeed in scaling Mount Everest. There is nothing impossible in it. Two things are wanted, time and money; and provided these are forthcoming, success may very well be looked for.

"Most of the great climbers of to-day agree in affirming that man could exist at an altitude of 29,000 feet, provided of course that careful precautions were taken and all the details of the expedition were worked out in a thoroughly practical manner. The climber must not attempt to ascend Mount Everest right off. He will have to take some years over it, climbing each year to a certain height and resting weeks here and there on the road in order to accustom his body to the unwonted altitudes. Supplies will be a great problem, but if he can manage to insure food, clothing, and other necessaries reaching him at the various camps at which he will be forced to remain for some little time, and if he is strong enough to withstand the cold and the rarefied atmosphere, it is possible that one day his ambition will be satisfied and that he will be able to take his stand on the highest point of the earth's surface and to rejoice in the fact that he has accomplished something which no one else has ever done since the world began. Let us see what the experts have to say respecting the possibility of scaling Mount Everest.

"Quite recently a paper was read before the Alpine Club by Dr. Malcolm L. Hepburn on 'The Influence of High Altitudes in Mountaineering.' Summing up his remarks as to the ascent of Mount Everest, Dr. Hepburn said: 'Provided he has plenty of time, plenty of suitable food, and fine weather, I see nothing unavoidable in the conditions of the atmosphere at high altitudes to prevent a man with healthy organs from ascending the highest point on the earth's surface.'

"Among the speakers at Dr. Hepburn's lecture was Sir Martin Conway, who spoke as follows: 'On the two occasions when I have been close on 23,000 feet I have felt that I could have climbed farther, and that if I could have slept there I might have climbed much farther. The problem of climbing Mount Everest will be composed of two main difficulties—politics and finance. If the governor of India would persuade the government of Nepal to let the Alpine Club try, and if about £10,000 was forthcoming, and a good party, with an ample supply of porters, could devote two or three consecutive years to the attempt, there would be some chance of conquering the peak."

"If Everest were only in England," said Mr. Dent, another expert climber, "the problem would have been solved long ago." Mr. Fyfe goes on to say:

"It is agreed that the easiest side for the ascent is from the north, but the Government of India does not care about travelers penetrating into Tibet, and it is possible, after Mr. H. Henry Savage Landor's reputed experiences, that the travelers themselves would fight shy of the Tibetans, who are not a kindly race as far as strangers are concerned."

WHY DO INSECTS VISIT FLOWERS?

FLOWERS of course are sought by insects on account of the honey or pollen that they contain; but it has hitherto been generally accepted that the bright colors of the petals are the primary means of attraction. It has even been supposed that the evolution of the colored flower was dependent on the fact that it attracted insect visitors and so facilitated pollenization. But if we are to accept the conclusions of Professor Plateau, of the University of Ghent, this must be all wrong, and insects are not attracted by the brilliant colors of the blossoms, but rather by the perception in some other way—probably by scent—that there is honey or pollen. The experiments of Professor Plateau, which were reported by him to the Belgian Royal Academy last

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAKS IN THE WORLD.
Mount Everest seen from Darjeeling—height 29,000 feet.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

November, are thus described in *Nature* (London, February 5) by G. W. Bulman:

"Flowers of *Papaver Orientale* [a species of poppy] were deprived of these petals, and the number of insects visiting the remaining parts carefully noted and compared with the number of those visiting neighboring intact flowers.

"Now it seems evident that the question, Are insects attracted by the brilliant colors of flowers? should be decisively answered by such experiments. If they are thus attracted, then we should expect them to neglect these petal-less flowers while visiting the others. In removing the petals, Professor Plateau took certain precautions. The unopened flower was carefully enclosed in a sort of cage, so as to preclude insect visits. When it expanded, the petals were carefully removed by means of a pair of scissors kept specially for this purpose. Great care was taken to avoid touching any of the remaining parts of the flower with the fingers. Professor Plateau lays special stress on this, as he thinks that certain previous experiments of a similar nature have been vitiated by neglecting such a precaution. The experimenter in removing the corolla has left on the remaining parts the scent of human fingers. Its keen sense of smell enabling the insect to perceive this, it has consequently avoided the flower.

"The poppy flowers thus carefully prepared were watched, and the number and kind of insects visiting them noted. At the same time, a number of intact flowers were similarly watched. . . .

"Taking the average, each of the 30 petal-less flowers received 4.5 visits, each of the 70 normal flowers received 2.4 visits.

"So great, indeed, appeared to be the attraction of these petalless flowers that on many occasions Professor Plateau has seen more than one bee in a single flower."

MOVING TRICK-PICTURES.

TRICK photographs are almost as old as the art of photography itself, and pictures of animals with the heads of well-known persons, or of the same man seated around a table in different attitudes, are mysterious only to those who do not know how they are made. The purveyors of moving pictures, which, tho capable of such extensive use in instruction, seem lately to have degenerated into a rather mediocre form of amusement, have not been slow to realize the possibilities that are offered in this direction. Some instances of these, with explanations, are thus given in *The Times* (Philadelphia):

"One of the latest mystery pictures is 'The Human Incubator.' A man is represented standing before a table on which there are six eggs and a plate. He takes up one egg, breaks it about a foot above the plate, and, as the contents strike the latter, a little chick picks itself up and runs over the table.

"This he does with each egg in succession. When the six chicks are running about, he holds the last broken shell above the plate, a chicken runs back and apparently jumps into one of the shells, which is placed on the table again whole.

"This is one of the simplest of all the pictures. In reality the man stands before the camera and breaks an egg into the plate. He then reaches out for a little chicken, which is handed to him, and puts it on the plate. Naturally, it immediately runs off on the table. The same thing is done with each of the six eggs, until the same number of chickens have actually been put on the plate.

"When the film is developed ten or fifteen feet of it represent the man reaching out and putting the chicken on the plate. This part is cut out of the main strip, and the section of the film representing the contents of the egg striking the plate is attached to that showing the chicken picking itself up from the center of the plate, where it had been placed in the interval. The apparent impossibility of the tiny fowl returning to the egg is accomplished merely by reversing the course of the film—that is, making the picture operate backward.

"Two similar pictures are 'The Tramp's Miraculous Escape' and 'The Photographer's Mishap.' In the first one two tramps meet on a railroad track and exchange embraces. One produces a bottle and goes on, leaving it with his colleague of the road.

"The tramp who received the bottle sits down on a railroad tie, takes several good 'pulls' at it, and finally goes to sleep. Suddenly a fast express makes its appearance, and being unable to stop in such a short distance, strikes the unfortunate man and scatters 'fragments of him' in every direction. The train is stopped, and train hands return to gather up the remains. After carrying them for a short distance on a stretcher the tramp jumps up alive and makes a dive for his bottle, which has been left behind. . . . . .

"An invariable groan of horror comes from in front of the canvas when the train strikes the body, for it seems impossible that it is not a reproduction of an actual catastrophe. A man is really photographed on the tracks until the locomotive gets near.

"Then the camera is stopped, and the man steps out of harm's way. Another picture is taken with a dummy in the same position, and this time the locomotive is permitted to mangle it. The camera is again stopped, the real man substituted for the remains of the dummy, and the third picture represents the marvelous resurrection. When the three films are adjusted so they run continuously, the affair is extremely realistic.

"One of the most humorous of the mysterious pictures is 'The Mysterious Doctor.' A cripple enters the doctor's office, hobbling along on his hands, both legs having been taken off just below the hips. The doctor places the man on the table, and taking two legs from a closet places them in the proper position on the patient.

"The latter finds to his delight that the new legs adhere firmly and he jumps from the table and dances around the room. The doctor then places a sheet around him, and, with the idea of bettering his countenance, takes a huge saw and saws the man's head off. He takes another head from a nearby table and puts it on the patient. This also works to perfection.

"The man who really enters the doctor's office is really a cripple without legs. After the wonderful surgeon brings out the two legs, and apparently affixes them to his unfortunate patient's body, the lens is closed, while a man with two sound legs is substituted. Of course, only the substitution of a dummy is required before the doctor saws off the head, and then a restitution to show the live man with the new head."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"FRESH-AIR tablets are a preparation discovered by a French scientist," says *The Medical Times*. "It was while investigating acetylene that he discovered that he could combine certain chemicals into a tablet which, on being dropped into water, dissolved and gave forth pure oxygen. These tablets will be exceedingly useful in a closed carriage, a submarine boat, a mine, or anywhere else where the air has become vitiated."

A GERMAN photographer, Kunwald, says *Photography*, when taking a picture of a lady of doubtful age, "places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing-paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the discrepancies of age. Does Herr Kunwald interpose a certain number of celluloid sheets according to age? If such methods become popular, we may perhaps see the Royal Photographic Society recommending standards of this kind:

Lady's age, 60, sheets interposed, 20
" " 70, " " 30

and so on."

"It is strange that with all our empirical knowledge of malaria," says an editorial writer in *The Medical News*, "the dangers of being out after dark on summer nights, of living near marshes, or newly broken ground, of sleeping out of doors, that we should never have suspected that the teasing mosquito, omnipresent under such conditions, should be the cause of the greater trouble. We are not so clever as we have commonly supposed ourselves to be. Indeed, a hill tribe of Africans showed more wit in their limited observations than scientists from Aristotle down. They noted that when they went down to the plains they were bitten by mosquitoes which they called *Mbu*, and with the bites came the sickness which they also called *Mbu*, the sickness being no other than malaria. Now that the marvelous relation of the malarial plasmodium to its winged host is worked out, we hope that the American people will take upon themselves regularly the spring-time task of cleaning up their mosquito-breeding lands."

"THE northern belt [of forests] is perhaps greater in extent than all the other timber belts and reserves of Canada combined," says a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine*. "According to the best authority, it extends from the eastern coast of Labrador north of the fiftieth parallel in a northwesterly direction to Alaska, a distance of some 3,000 miles, with an average width of perhaps 500 miles. This vast strip of timber land, if placed upon the territory of the United States, would extend from Maine to California and from the southern shore of Lake Erie to the northern boundary line of Georgia. It is known as the spruce forest of the Dominion, the great bulk of the timber being of that species, black and white, the other important trees being larch and poplar. Altho this belt has been but partially explored, it is claimed that many of the trees in the southern portion are of a lumber-producing size, but the greater portion is fit only for pulp. When it is considered that spruce is distributed in vast quantities through all the forests of Canada, and that an almost incalculable amount will be produced in this great northern belt, it is hardly exaggeration to say that the Dominion possesses an inexhaustible supply of pulp-wood."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MEN'S CLUBS AND THE CHURCHES.

THE "club idea," as applied to churches, appears to be in the ascendent. Almost every city parish nowadays is regarded as incomplete unless it contains a men's club. In New York the clubs associated with the church of the Paulist Fathers, and with the Pro-Cathedral, St. George's Church, and St. Bartholomew's Church have reached large proportions, and the influence they exert is generally regarded as in the widest sense beneficial. It is somewhat surprising, therefore, to find a clergyman who has had wide experience in the organization of men's clubs assuming toward them the attitude of a hostile critic. Writing anonymously in *The Independent* (New York), he declares:

"When the church takes up this enterprise its object is, whether consciously or unconsciously, one alone of two things; either to minister to persons in its own membership or to minister to those outside. For example, a church has among its members a number of men who because of limited resources and meager accomplishments are subject to temptation, in danger of enticement, and in need of some safe place of recreation. So that church opens a room in its church-house, which 'house' is nowadays almost invariably a part of its parish machinery, and expects that club-room to serve as a sort of safe retreat. Either this or it reverses that order, and instead of furnishing to men already members these accommodations, furnishes the accommodations to men not members of the church at all.

"If a church does this, its aim, in turn, is again one of two things: either, in order, by furnishing such advantages, to enlist the interest of those men in that church to the intent that the church will finally draw them into some more close affiliation; or else, ignoring even this, to do for those men outside the church something which in itself is intrinsically advantageous.

"The quarters furnished for any one of these clubs, organized for any of these three purposes, are much the same. The buildings, rooms, appointments, etc., are in the regulation fashion, and the activities are about the same as those of well-conducted men's clubs anywhere. Membership may range from one to two or three or even half a dozen hundred men. There is always a gymnasium; there is a library filled with books and magazines; entertainments are held, perhaps, monthly throughout the winter, while besides all this there may be lectures, smokers, concerts, exhibitions, tournaments, etc. An annual report of the doings of such a club will contain such familiar expressions as these: 'The pool tournament was the cause of much friendly rivalry.' 'The annual excursion was the event of the summer, nearly 3,000 persons being carried on three barges chartered by the club, while the profits from the sale of tickets after all expenses had been paid were $700.' 'Ladies'' evenings continue to be popular.' 'Entertainments are conducted frequently, and the dancing-class is well attended.'"

The writer is in entire sympathy with the church's endeavor to provide a place of "safe retreat"; and he leaves the impression that he does not regard as insurmountable the numerous difficulties of club management. But he thinks that as a "feeder for the church" the men's club is an utter failure. He writes on this point:

"The theory upon which the church club is founded is that men will find their physical comfort ministered to, and that this will induce them to enter the church for their more vital welfare. Well, in theory this is pleasing, and at first sight plausible, but in point of fact it simply does not work. Men will follow just so far along that line, and then will stop. They will take just what you have to give; but when, in turn, you ask that they shall give themselves, they refuse—courteously, to be sure, but none the less emphatically.

"For example, in one club in which there were 130 members, throughout a whole year, the entrance to the building being next door to the entrance of the church, just one lone man crossed the threshold from the former to the latter during all the year. This can not be answered by the criticism that the preaching in that church was poor, or that the clergy were remiss in any duty; such was not the case. In another similar men's club during two years not one man joined the church. This not because that club was not 'successful' from every other point of view; in fact, it was phenomenally so, the membership increasing during that same period from seven men to one hundred and seven. In the largest men's club in New York attached to any church—an Episcopal church—a club with six hundred members and a waiting list of two hundred more, only one man has been confirmed in three years."

The very leaders of this movement, we are told, are to-day "questioning the validity of the whole process with the most searching earnestness," and several important New York churches are closing up their parish-houses on the East Side and offering the use of them to the school board. We quote, in conclusion:

"It must begin to be apparent then that, while many features of this work are good, there are certain points at which its success seems to be at least doubtful; certain things pertaining to the movement as a whole regarding which grave questions may be asked. It must begin to appear wise also that some of these things should be pointed out in order that the questions thus arising may be taken under consideration—especially by those who contemplate building new houses and starting in upon such enterprises in the new. It is entirely possible that the time has come when those who have the largest interests of the church at heart would do well to think twice before building more men's club-houses, if they would not have those houses stand some day as monuments of their enthusiasm, but as witnesses as well to their mistakes."

The Boston *Congregationalist* comments on this article as follows:

"Conditions in New York are so peculiar that even if this movement is not gaining ground there, it may still be possible to find successful embodiments of the idea in smaller cities. We have several conspicuous instances in our Congregational churches, as at Appleton, Wis., and Peoria, Ill. We know also of a number of other clubs that are enlisting the support of men heretofore not at all identified with the church. We doubt whether so much is done in the way of conducting Sunday-evening services as was the case a few years ago. Yet there is a revival of interest in that phase of the movement, as shown in the meeting in this city [Boston] this week, out of which there is likely to grow a federation of clubs in Massachusetts. Within certain limitations we believe the club idea may be effectively worked out in almost any church. It falls in with the spirit of the age, and it often secures for the church the sympathy and to some degree the activity of earnest, well-meaning men who have been disposed to hold aloof from participation in any kind of church work."

Forty Bibles a Minute.—The Oxford Bible is widely known, but few few are aware of the tremendous scale on which it is produced. From *The Caxton Magazine* we glean the following data:

The Bible publications of the Oxford University Press have been issued for three hundred years and can be published in 150 languages and dialects. Every year fully 600 tons of paper are used for this purpose alone. Orders for 100,000 Bibles are quite common, and the supply of printed sheets is so great that an order for half a million copies can be readily filled. On an average, from 30 to 40 Bibles are furnished every minute, and this number can readily be doubled. There are no fewer than 110 different editions of the Oxford Bibles in English, varying from the magnificent folio edition for pulpit use to the "brilliant" Bible, the smallest edition of the Scriptures in the world. Of the Revised Version, fourteen editions are published. More than a million copies of the revised New Testament had been ordered before the day of publication in May of 1881, and it is claimed that the workingmen of the establishment refused a bribe of some four thousand pounds to furnish a copy of the book before the day of issue. At the banquet held at the four hundredth celebration of the beginning of the art of printing in England by Caxton, Gladstone took into his hands and exhibited to those present a copy of the Bible which had been printed and bound entirely since midnight of the preceding day. The

preparation of the "India paper" used by the Oxford University press is a business secret of great value. Altho frequently imitated it has never been equaled. The largest folio Bible printed in Oxford measures 19 by 12 inches, and no erratum has as yet been found in it. The "Brilliant Text Bible" measures 3¾ by 2⅛ inches and is ¾ of an inch thick, and bound weighs less than three ounces. In the seventeen years since the Press has been under the management of Horace Hart, the number of employees has increased from 278 to 650.

REVIVAL OF CONSERVATIVE BIBLICAL CRITICISM IN GERMANY.

ENCROACHMENTS of the radical Biblical critics in Germany are nowadays met with more vigorous opposition than has been customary for a series of years. Commenting on this, the *Beweis des Glaubens* (Gütersloh), the leading apologetical journal in the Protestant church of Europe, presents the following facts and opinions:

The new controversy inaugurated by the publication of Delitzsch's "Babel und Bibel" [one year ago], and which has called forth discussions from a large number of specialists, mostly university professors, shows how much stronger conservative theology has become in recent years. It not only boldly takes up the challenge hurled by negative criticism, but even becomes aggressive and puts its opponents on the defensive. It is a singular phenomenon that of all the brochures, pamphlets, and magazine articles that have appeared on this new Babylonian problem, there is probably not a single one that throughout agrees with Delitzsch in maintaining that the Biblical stories of Creation, of Paradise, of the Deluge, of the Patriarchs, etc., are borrowed from Babylonian sources, and are accordingly of secondary importance and throughout mythical in character. This opposition to radical criticism comes not only from such conservative men as Professors Koenig, Oettli, Kittel, and others, but from advanced theologians such as Merx of Heidelberg, Cornill of Königsberg, Gunckel of Berlin, and others.

FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH,

He is just now the center of theological interest in Europe.

Courtesy of *The Open Court* (Chicago).

The fact observed during the debate that followed the remarkable work of Harnack on the "Essence of Christianity," namely, that the great majority of resultant books and pamphlets were directed against the brilliant Berlin savant, and that even Jewish writers, such as Boeck, sharply antagonized his position, has been repeated, only on a larger scale, in this new form of radical criticism. There has been an agreement between the conservative and the advanced critics, in opposition to Delitzsch, on this, namely: that while the author of the Pentateuch does make use of material on the subjects of Creation, Paradise, the Deluge, and the like that was common property of the Oriental and Semitic peoples, yet the existence of such parallels, far from demonstrating that Israel borrowed its religious views from Babylonian culture, only emphasizes the uniqueness of the stories found in Genesis, since no other people made these stories the center of such deep religious teachings. Not what Israel had in common with its neighbors on these important points, but that which it possessed above and beyond the Babylonian ideas, constitutes the essence of the Biblical stories. Or, as it is put by Dr. Köberle, of the University of Erlangen: "Babel may be of interest to us on account of the Bible, but the significance of the Bible does not lie in what comes from Babylon, but in that which is independent of Babel, that which goes beyond Babel, and which is directed against Babel."

Cornill, himself a critic of critics, declares that Delitzsch's view is "an exaggeration of the importance of Babel at the expense of the Bible, and theologians should vigorously protest against this position."

Catholic as well as Protestant scholars are participating in this debate and are vigorously defending the original character of Genesis. The most important contribution from Catholic sources is that of Dornstetter, found in Bardenheuer's *Bible Studien* for 1902 (Nos. 1–3), in which the historical character of Abraham and the early records of Genesis are defended with great learning.

The same revival of conservative criticism is also to be observed in the New-Testament department. The special occasion has been the publication by the neo-Hegelian philosopher, J. Kreyenbühl, of Zurich, of a work in which he seeks to revive the old heretical view of the fourth Gospel as the product of the Gnosticism of the second century, and of the Valentinian "Gospel of Wisdom" as the writing of the Samaritan Gnostic Menander. The title of Dr. Kreyenbühl's book is, "Das Evangelium der Wahrheit." His radical views have met with determined opposition all along the line, the most important of the replies being from Professor Barth, of Bern (*Literatur-Bericht*). Here, again, several Catholic theologians deserve special mention for their defense of conservative views, especially Camerlyngk, of the University of Louvain, and his Latin work entitled "De Quarti Evangelii Auctore."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE law of associations and the disturbances attending its enforcement still furnish the burning topic of the day in France. Under the provisions of this law, which went into effect last June, between 2,000 and 3,000 religious establishments have already been closed. Roman Catholics in all countries are greatly incensed by what they deem the injustice of this policy, which they interpret as an attack of free-thinkers upon religious liberty. M. Ferdinand Brunetière, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in an article published in his magazine and reprinted by *The Messenger* (Rom. Catholic, New York) declares:

"What we claim, and what is being denied us, is the right to teach such ideas as we believe to be just. Of the different systems imbibed by the minds of men and consequently swaying humanity, we demand the right to make our choice, to assign reasons therefor, and, through either verbal or written instruction, to make these reasons prevail. It is this right which, for years past, has daily been outrageously violated, and if there be none more essential to liberty of thought, surely it is this right which we must obstinately defend. Other rights are no less precious, other liberties are no less necessary, but they do not interest us so directly. It might be said that liberty of the press concerns none but journalists, and liberty of speech none save orators or holders of conferences; but to say so would be wrong. Nevertheless, it could be, in fact it has been, said, and I have known men who thought it and whom it was difficult to make realize that they were at fault. But there is not a father, a mother, nor a son who is not directly and personally interested in the question of liberty of education. There is not one of them who would not feel his rights infringed upon, his liberty encroached upon, and his personality slighted if he could not choose his school, his masters, and his guides. There is not one of them but understands what tyranny would be exercised over thought, if ever teaching were to become the monopoly of the state and consequently of a party, or, even worse, a majority.

To-day the congregations are being expelled, to-morrow it will be those who will have been inspired by the spirit of the congregations; that is to say, by the true Christian spirit; and the day after to-morrow it will be all who, not thinking in accord with the majority, will thwart its prejudices, combat its doctrines, and thereby deprive it of the suffrages which have made it a majority."

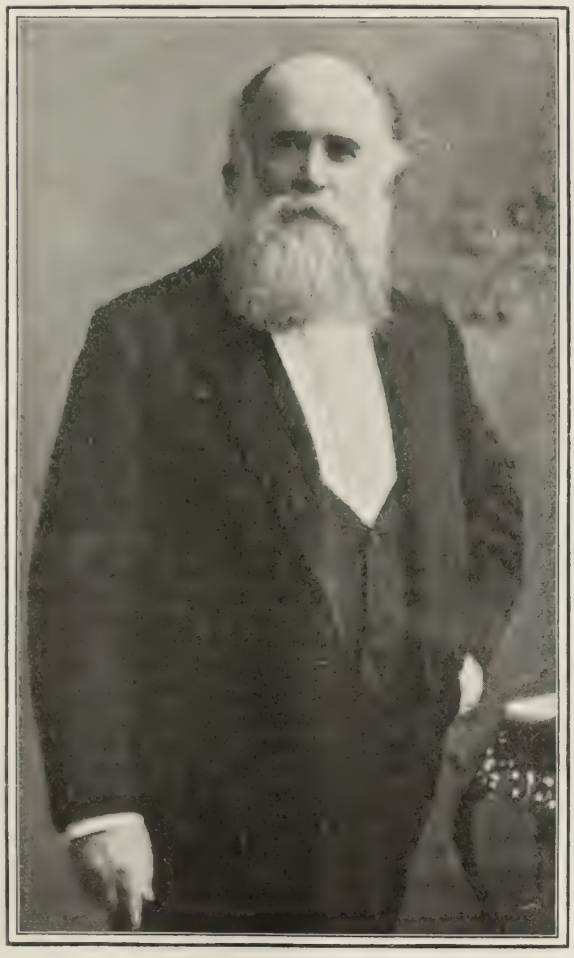
La Revue (Paris) discusses the situation as follows:

"The ancient faith is shaken, the old dogmas are crumbling to dust beneath the systematic attacks of the priesthood itself. And we have been for some years spectators at two dramas of equal interest. On the one hand we have seen priests set on being priests in spite of everything, preparing to found a new church which shall in certain essential points contradict the old church. Elsewhere we have under our eyes priests whose number is every day increasing who, in natural consequence of principles which their reason no longer would let them deny, leave the priesthood.

"In the presence of this crisis, so deep that it attacks the very heart of the church, the very sources of its life, the expulsion of the priests and nuns is a very small matter. At the most the Pope could see in this only the usual 'persecutions.' . . . People are astonished that at the present time he is silent, that he does not join the party for the defense of the congregations, that he does not thunder against Minister Combes and the Republican majority. It is because he has other cares, and graver ones. He is asking himself what is becoming of Roman Catholicism, and in particular what Rome and the authority and infallibility of the Pope will count for to-morrow in what shall remain of the church in France."

M. Georges Clemenceau, of the French senate, contributes a comprehensive article to *The National Review* (London), treating the question from the point of view of one in sympathy with Minister Combes's policy. He says:

"History shows us that in all times, even under the most devout monarchies, there has been a struggle between the civil government and the religious orders, which are *par excellence* the political instruments of the theocracy. To-day the struggle rages round the right of the congregations to teach, which has seemed to our politicians the most serious issue, and every one can see that some of them are prepared to compromise the general right to teach in order to ward off the immediate danger, and to rescue civil society from the Clerical reaction. But every one who stops to think can not fail to see that the danger lies far less in the doctrine taught by the orders, which is after all identical with that taught by the church herself of which no one demands the suppression, than in the political and social interests of which the orders are the center. Our great and little *bourgeoisie* seek education in the schools of religious orders far less on account of the doctrine which is taught there (which is also taught, be it remarked in passing, to the child of the lay schools by the *curés* in the church) than for the advantage of the protection of a powerful corporation, which can secure the child a profitable marriage and assist him at every stage in his worldly career. In proportion as faith declines, the political strength of religious orders which have lost their spiritual restraining influence becomes more and more powerful and more and more strenuous in its attacks upon the *régime* of liberty. But as soon as we get rid of this organ of theocratic oppression, which the need for assuring individual rights shows to be incompatible with the institutions of liberty, what valid reason is there to restrain, to the detriment of the church, the liberty to teach, or any other part of the legitimate liberty to think and act? Every citizen will have the same right to liberty. What can the church want more? The right to live in common for prayer and teaching? She will be able to exercise this right also by means of civil societies, in which the rights of every individual will be guaranteed by the law instead of being crushed as at present in the congregations. And what more? The one liberty which is not permissible is the 'liberty' to abolish the human personality, or, in other words, the liberty to kill liberty. Devotion and charity, which are the noblest traits of our nature, will have free play, but in accordance with common rights, and in an open manner under the sanction of liberty, not in a political interest hostile to progress and 'liberalism,' and to that modern civilization which, tho condemned by the Syllabus, is precisely what we desire to safeguard. The conflicts between the church and civil society have hitherto produced in every nation anxiety, agitation, perpetual instability, and the rebellion of the individual conscience against the theocratic power—or the violence of arbitrary acts. People will only find peace, and the forces of humanity can only be properly harmonized, in the recognition of fundamental rights of the individual, thus merging all autocratic powers in a common liberty."



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.
He is planning a crusade upon New York next October with 2,000 of his followers.

DOWIE'S COMING INVASION OF NEW YORK.

THE announcement that John Alexander Dowie, the famous faith-cure apostle of Zion City, Ill., is planning a "peaceful invasion" of the city of New York next October, with a large company of his followers, is the subject of comment both serious and flippant in the metropolitan newspapers. *Harper's Weekly* describes the main features of the proposed crusade in the following language:

"John Alexander Dowie . . . is likely to prove an interesting visitor to this town. He is an organizer, and abounds in method and foresight. He has ample means to do things in a large way. His plan is to bring 2,000 (perhaps 4,000) of his followers here, and give his kind of religion a careful and comprehensive introduction to the people of Manhattan. Every family on this island is to be visited; every dwelling supplied with Dowieite tracts; every soul, so far as possible, invited to the Dowieite meetings. These meetings are to be held daily in the Madison Square Garden, which has been hired for fifteen days. Special trains have been engaged to bring the Dowie multitude here, and lodgings are being engaged for their accommodation. Dowie is rich. He is in business, and makes money. He has founded a town which has grown in less than two years from a population of 400 to 8,000. The Dowieites do not smoke nor drink nor employ doctors, and they all give a tenth of their incomes to the church. They are busy now practising the music of their crusade and studying maps of Manhattan. Dowie frankly discloses his belief that in him the prophet Elijah lives again for the third time on earth. He is a remarkable citizen, and will doubtless carry out his plans."

If Mr. Dowie "could only convert and carry off the hosts of

Tammany," observes the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "he would indeed deserve to have his name handed down to posterity as the monumental reformer of the twentieth century and New York's greatest benefactor." The Brooklyn *Eagle* adds:

"There will be a good deal of curiosity to watch his progress in New York, which is confessedly a hard town for new religions, altho it gives its time and its money with enthusiasm to new shows so long as they are entertaining. Fanatics who have made a stir in small communities have often been swallowed up here, and have left us in disgust. A few years ago Schlatter, a natural healer, who had cut a wide swath in the Colorado mountains, came here, and lasted perhaps a week. Last year Sandford, the 'Holy Ghost and Us' leader, departed in disgust after he had baptized his first group of converts in the chilling waters of the bay. But Dowie is of different stuff."

The New York *Sun* says:

"It is not improbable, but rather it may be assumed that the demonstration of Dowie will make something of a stir in New York, tho that he will have here even a shadow of the extraordinary success he has won at Chicago is not to be expected. New York will receive the 'Restoration Host' civilly, and Dowie will be sure to have crowds at his meetings in Madison Square Garden; but this cosmopolitan community is not a promising field for the cultivation of religious novelties. Of the church-going population, two-thirds is Roman Catholic, and therefore far removed from the reach of Dowie's influence; but there are here 636,000 people without any religious attachment, according to the statistics of the Church Federation, and among these he may hope to gain recruits."

How Mr. Dowie himself regards his campaign may be judged from the following extract from a recent editorial in his weekly organ, *Leaves of Healing* (Chicago):

"The amazing scale of the Excursion of Zion Restoration Host, and the fact that we have taken the Madison Square Garden Auditorium, which seats 16,000 people, and all the rooms connected therewith, has made a profound impression.

"The general interest, which we have known for years that thousands in the East have felt in us and in our Mission, has found very remarkable expression in New York City. . . . . .

"We know that the enemy is strong, but God is stronger.

"We know that the hosts against us are numerous, but we know that all the Hosts of Heaven are with us.

"The chariots are swinging low at the command of Jehovah-Sabaoth, Jehovah, God of Hosts.

"We are glad that thousands will accompany us from Zion City, at the end of the many months of toil that lie before us, going forth to reap with us in God's great Harvest Field at the time of harvest. . . . . .

"The first great Requisite for success is that every good soldier shall seek Divine Purity in Spirit, Soul, and Body.

"If we are to endure hardship as good soldiers of Jesus the Christ, whilst upon this great work of Restoration in New York, every one must remember that for the time being all 'Entanglements' from the Business Affairs of this life, as far as possible, must be laid aside; for, as the Apostle Paul wrote:

> No Soldier on Service entangleth himself in the affairs of this life;
> That he may please him who enrolled him as a Soldier.
> And if also a man contend in the games,
> He is not crowned, except he have contended lawfully.

"It is of the utmost importance that every member of the Legions of Zion Restoration Host shall set aside, if it be possible, the whole of the Fifteen Days for this First Great Operation in which the Host is to engage in New York.

"Like Soldiers who are also Citizens, and who lay aside the duties of life that they may go into the Camps and drill and learn how to fight successfully, so Zion Restoration Host must prepare, and then, leaving home and friends and all, they must mobilize, as it were, rapidly into one Great Unit with One Heart and One Mind in the greatest City of this Continent.

"We have many plans concerning the operations of the Host beyond this Mission in New York, and there is a desire upon the part of some for us to visit Philadelphia after the New York mission.

"We do not feel it well at this time to decide between the rival claims of several large cities.

"We are somewhat inclined, if it can be arranged satisfactorily, to give one or two weeks either to Boston or Philadelphia, or divide our time between them."

The fame of Zion City has reached even to Europe; and in *La Revue* (Paris) M. L. de Norvins gives a picture of Dowie and his religion as they appear to a Frenchman. He points out how susceptible Americans are to new religious movements, and passes in review the various religions, such as Mormonism, Christian Science, etc., that have thriven in this country. "John Alexander Dowie," he says, "was called upon to choose between the methods of his predecessors. He would not have made the choice that he did unless he had found a hitherto unworked field and one which is assuredly the most American that could be developed." We quote further:

"With remarkable sagacity, he seized the psychological moment to appear in the United States as both the Barnum and the Pierpont Morgan of religion. It was an idea of undoubted genius to have chosen as aids to religion the great factors of American life—commerce, industry, and financial speculation, that tripod on which the whole Union rests. A commercial, industrial prophet who was a man of affairs, an organizer of enterprises paying fabulous dividends—such a one could serve the glory of God and solidify his temple in a thoroughly up-to-date Yankee style. Is it not a master-stroke of Americanism that a man who proclaims himself the direct representative of God on earth should be accepted as such not only because of his pretended Messianic qualities, but also because he is the man who understands better than any one else the fluctuation of values, as well as the heights and depths of the human soul? . . . . .

"God has confided—such is the creed of Dowie—to a man called Dowie not only the mission of watching over the souls of the faithful, but over their money as well, their savings, and the manner in which they use them, so that the new vicar of the Most High is at once the guide of purses and of consciences. This guide is invested with autocratic powers, and like an autocrat he enjoys the splendor and the pomp and wealth of a sovereign."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE well-known Baptist paper, the Chicago *Standard*, celebrated a few days ago its fiftieth anniversary.

MRS. TATTA, a French lady living in Bombay, has been formally invested with the Sacred Thread and the "Sudra" of the Parsees. The London *Times*, which reports the incident, declares that this is the first recorded conversion from Christianity to Zoroastrianism.

A MOST successful public meeting was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday, March 8, in the interest of the proposed Henry Ward Beecher Memorial. The speakers included ex-President Grover Cleveland, Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Mayor Low of New York, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, present pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. After the speech-making, pledges for more than $18,000 were received from the audience.

THE REV. HARRY M. WARREN has resigned the pastorate of a Baptist church in New York to become the official chaplain of the New York hotels. In all the large hotels neatly printed notices have been hung in conspicuous places, reading: "Guests, patrons, and friends of this hotel wishing the services of a clergyman are respectfully informed that they may call upon Rev. H. M. Warren, the hotel chaplain. He will be pleased to render any kind of pastoral service, regardless of creed, nationality, or residence. Calls may be sent any hour of the day or night."

IN connection with the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, a special investigation is being made of religious work on behalf of young men. The results are to be published in book-form, and in order that the volume may be comprehensive and of real service, facts and suggestions from pastors, superintendents, and other church workers will be welcomed. Information as to books and magazine or newspaper articles bearing upon the subject is also desired. All letters on this subject should be addressed to Mr. F. G. Cressey at the University of Chicago.

THE judgment of the final Court of Appeals of Prussia sustaining the action of the Berlin authorities in prohibiting Paul Heyse's sacred drama, "Mary of Magdala," has aroused some resentment. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* points out that the play has exercised a deep religious effect in America and England, and in the former country performances have been attended by bishops. Performances have also been given in Bremen and Hamburg which were attended by the clergy and laity who testified to its religious effect. The same paper goes on to say: "But what is permissible in Bremen and Hamburg is not permissible in Prussia, especially in Berlin. This is the favored land of censure. Here must religious feeling be more zealously protected by the police than elsewhere."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SULTAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF MACEDONIAN REFORM.

THE Sultan surprised Europe by his immediate acceptance of the scheme of reform for Macedonia presented by Austria-Hungary and Russia. The scheme provides for the appointment of a dignitary to be styled "inspector-general," who will hold office for three years and whose responsibility to Turkey will be only nominal. The soldiery and police will be officered in the higher grades by nominees of the two cooperating Christian Powers. Rural police will be recruited in the village they protect. Albanian excesses are to be putdown. Political amnesty will be granted and the finances made scientific. The Sultan's acceptance of these things has been so graceful that Macedonia is practically reformed on paper. The Austrian press says everything is settled, but this view is inspired by a Government that wishes to minimize the complications. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) says:

FURID PASHA.
The Sultan's new Grand Vizier, who is said to be a reformer.

"The plans to which Turkey has given approval constitute a definite achievement. The Powers will see to it that they are given effect. The proceedings of the Turkish officials are to be under the supervision of the foreign representatives. The combined action of the Powers attests Europe's good faith in taking matters in hand. The honest cooperation of all should bring about a pacific conclusion of an affair which, if conducted along other lines, might have a grave outcome."

The official charged with carrying out the reforms will be fully sustained, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), but the *Zeit* (Vienna) is more reserved and prefers to suspend judgment altogether. The official Russian press is optimistic, but the *Sviet* (Odessa), a Panslavist organ, says Germany is guilty of double-dealing, siding secretly with the Turk. The *Journal des Debats* (Paris) hopes that Bulgaria, Servia, and other states will refrain from rash action that would uselessly complicate the crisis. The *Male Novice* (Belgrade) says the Macedonian Christians should await the outcome of the reform scheme before taking revolutionary action. English opinion is very much divided. The London *Times* remarks:

"The Sultan has lost no time in signifying his assent to the scheme of reforms for Macedonia drawn up by Austria-Hungary and Russia and indorsed by the other Powers. . . . The condition of Macedonia makes immediate and effective action imperative in the interests of the Turkish empire, quite as much as in those of the inhabitants of that unfortunate province. Abdul Hamid might perhaps have been slow to recognize the fact had he been left to his own unstimulated reflections; but, fortunately for him and for his subjects, the Powers have spared no efforts to bring home to him the real situation, and their inflexible resolve that the steps which they recommend shall be taken to amend it. Abdul Hamid possesses much natural shrewdness and a wide and varied experience of diplomatic intervention to promote the better government of various categories of the inhabitants of his empire, and there is some reason to hope that this time he sees the imperative necessity of prompt compliance with the demands made upon him. His conduct on many past occasions has, of course, made it impossible to place implicit confidence in his promises to carry out reforms of any kind, unless he clearly perceives that it is his plain interest to do so. But he has sense enough, we trust, to know that in this instance his best policy is to fulfil his pledges in the spirit as well as in the letter, and to begin fulfilling them at once."

But he will not "begin fulfilling them at once," according to *The Daily News* (London):

"We therefore venture with all the earnestness of an unalterable conviction to urge upon the Porte the inevitability of Macedonia's liberation. Whatever happens, there can only be one end, be it soon or be it late, and that end must be autonomy—a real autonomy, like that enjoyed by Lebanon and Cyprus. But it will be the universal prayer of Europe that the prelude to the autonomy may not be a further deluge of blood."

Meantime the stories of Macedonian wrong and outrage that are pouring into London greatly perturb public opinion. It has been necessary to speak with great lack of reserve in order to convey an adequate idea of the situation. Thus Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), raises the curtain on a stage of horrors:

"Some episodes of this awful exodus can hardly be reproduced in an age and country wont to eschew the use of the horrible and loathsome, even in the ennobling service of humanity. But some of the less distressing examples of Turkish methods should find a place in any account of Macedonia which can justly lay claim to historical accuracy. One of the women in Dubnitsa, who seemed more dead than alive, was asked by the kindhearted lady why she looked so utterly crushed in spirit, now that the danger had passed, and life, at any rate, was safe. Amid tears and sighs and convulsive quiverings of the body, the poor creature told the sickening story of how her brother had had his head cut off before her eyes, after which she had to stand by while the ruffians chopped up his body into fragments. Several witnessed the agony of their tender daughters, children of from ten to thirteen—and heard their piercing cries as the men who wore the Sultan's coat subjected them to nameless violence. Numbers of children succumbed to these diabolical assaults, their last looks being turned on their helpless parents or their smoking homes. In one place two children—one aged eighteen months, the other four years—had their skulls split open by the soldiers. Other little girls and boys were deliberately and methodically tortured to death, while a place was assigned to their fathers and mothers where they were forced to listen to the agonizing screams and watch the contractions of the tender bodies each time that the once pretty faces were slowly lowered into the fire into which Turkish pepper had been plentifully scattered. This is in truth a form of torture which only a devil could have invented; for long before death releases the tiny mite, the eyes are said to start from their sockets and burst."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TURKISH REFORM IN MACEDONIA.

The Sultan's conception of how it is to be accomplished.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GERMANY.

COUNT VON BALLESTREM, president of the German Reichstag, has announced that the general election throughout the empire is to take place next June. The news has plunged all the parties into a fever of excitement, and to all appearances the political campaign will be the most animated Germany has ever known. Three elements seem destined to play leading parts in the struggle. First in numerical strength at the polls are the Social-Democrats. Next is the Center or Roman Catholic party, which is the strongest group in the present Reichstag, owing to the under-representation of the towns. Finally there is a discordant group comprising four parties—the National Liberals, the Conservatives, the Freissinige (radical popular), and the Free Conservatives. Strong efforts are making to combine the "bourgeois" parties against what is styled "the Socialist peril," but nothing promising in the way of results has yet been achieved in this direction. "William II.'s violent attacks upon the Democrats," observes the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "and the incidents following Krupp's death have given great prominence to the Socialist movement in Germany":

"The Socialists therefore have nothing to fear from the coming appeal to the voters, the result of which, from the very nature of things, can only be favorable to themselves. Things are different, unfortunately, with the Liberal groups, which have failed to maintain their policy in the legislative session now ending. They have compromised themselves too much with the Roman Catholic Center and the Conservatives. In the tariff controversy they were the first to range themselves on the side of Count von Bülow, and they did not succeed in obtaining any recompense from the Chancellor, as the Clericals did. The Liberals, especially the National Liberals, will be the losers by the elections, and they will find their numbers reduced between the forces of Conservatism and Socialism. The political campaign that will not be slow in developing throughout Germany will be an interesting one to follow, for it will show us the precise extent to which the Government at Berlin is in conflict with the ideas and sentiments of the nation."

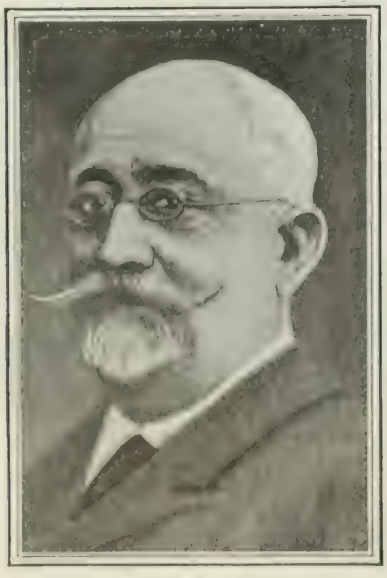
The Prussian agrarians are also greatly discontented with the Government because of the new tariff, says this exponent of Liberal opinion. "The country aristocracy have not forgiven Count von Bülow for his failure to give them entire satisfaction, and they will be as hostile as the Socialists themselves." Some confirmation of this view is afforded in the comment of the Conservative agrarian organs. They criticize Chancellor von Bülow severely and hold aloof from the movement for a combination of parties against the Socialists. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says that "much as we may sympathize with the view underlying this idea, we must confess that we can see little promise of practical results from it." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, an organ of militarism, says:

"Preparations for the Reichstag elections next June have begun unusually early. But the impression derived from the views pouring in on all sides is one of absolute chaos. Everywhere one misses the guiding hand of a strong and purposing government—a thing more essential, in the split-up of our politics, than it is in any other land. What is Count von Bülow's electoral program? Friend and foe ask this. Nobody can give an answer. Two or three months ago the Government seemed to be having a political policy forced upon it. No less a person than the Emperor gave it utterance when, in his speech at Breslau, he demanded the emancipation of the working classes from Social-Democracy. In the Reichstag the struggle was all waged over the tariff that brought a strong majority together to resist the Social-Democrats. Had the Government made the Breslau speech its own, it would not now have a following to seek. It would have had a powerful combination of parties behind it from the beginning."

The various non-Socialist parties are so distrustful of one another, observes the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, a Clerical organ, that any combination of them is practically impossible. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) doubts if the projected combination would accomplish anything. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says the party confusion is so great that the issue about which the political conflict will rage is uncertain, altho it takes it for granted that popular discontent with the new tariff will enter largely into the campaign. The Socialist organs are generally agreed that their chief enemy is the Roman Catholic Center. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) dwells upon this point with emphasis. Not one party organ ventures to make a prediction regarding the result of the election.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

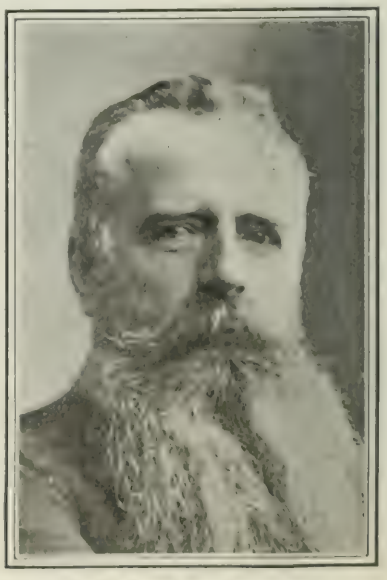
AT THE COURT OF THE NEGUS.

WITH emotions amid which mortification and amazement contended for the mastery, the French minister to Abyssinia learned officially that "he had better return at once to his own country," because Menelik would have "no more relations with him." M. Lagarde, the gentleman thus curtly treated, sustained a shock as severe as that of Beau Brummel when he



COUNT VON BALLESTREM.
Has offended the Socialists.

HERR BEBEL.
The famous Socialist leader who is particularly odious to Emperor William.



COUNT VON POSADOWSKY.
The most conspicuous participant in the tariff struggle.

PERSONALITIES THAT FIGURE IN GERMANY'S ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

fell out with his fat friend. M. Lagarde, it should be explained, had not recently sustained with Menelik relations of the delightfully personal kind understood to subsist between the German representative in Washington and the President of the United States. A coolness arose in Abyssinia on account of a railway line which the French Government is pushing through Menelik's dominions. The French have incorporated the enterprise and the authorities in Paris disclaim all official connection with it, but the Negus continues suspicious. The following extract from a recent article on Abyssinia in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) may throw light on these suspicions of Menelik's:

"Through Abyssinia the French hope to establish a line of trade across Africa from east to west in opposition to our Cape to Cairo railway from north to south. In this they have already achieved some success. They have settled themselves along the Gulf of Tadjoura, on the south of which they hold the magnificent Bay of Djibouti, while on the north their flag waves over the small port of Obok. But their real triumph in these regions has been the establishment of a lasting friendship with Abyssinia by judicious consignments of arms and ammunition which were used against Italy in the war of 1896. Finally, they are now in the act of building a French railway from Djibouti to Addis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia. This railway will completely cut out the British port of Zeila, for in the concession granted by Menelik it is stipulated that no company is to be permitted to construct a railroad on Abyssinian territory that shall enter into competition with that of M. Ilg and M. Chefneux."

An impressive idea of Menelik's power and importance is conveyed in the same article:

"Its population, the major portion of which is Semitic in blood, consists perhaps of 10,000,000 inhabitants, and its army of about 400,000 men. These are the highest estimates. In 1896, when Menelik made a public appeal for volunteers against Italy, it is said that 200,000 men answered his call to arms. But since then he has increased his territory and improved his organization; his prestige has been enormously enhanced. It is quite possible that he may have doubled the number of his fighting-men. He has modern rifles and modern guns; even in 1896 his artillery was equal to that of Baratieri, tho not so well served. Anent this last point, a characteristic story is told by an Italian officer who while hostage in the Shoan camp was asked by a chief to explain some points relating to the service of artillery. On his refusing the Balambaras merely remarked, 'Never mind. We have learned to use modern rifles, and we shall soon learn to use modern guns.' It seems that they have done so."

All this was written prior to the painful communication which Menelik felt called upon to make to the French minister. So, of course, was what follows:

"At Menelik's capital, Addis Abeba, there is, to use the expression of M. Hugues le Roux, a silent duel in progress between the representative of the various nationalities. We [the British] are represented by Colonel Harrington. But, altho Menelik is wise enough to extend a friendly greeting to all, there is no reason to suppose that we should enjoy as great a share of favor as other nations. Altho throughout the war we preserved a strict neutrality, we are regarded as a powerful and aggressive neighbor, and as the ally of Italy, whereas the French have been the truest friends of Abyssinia. The Russians are also in communication with the Negus, and their efforts are, of course, seconded by France. As for the Italians, their position seems now to be as good as that of any European nation—a status which is due partly to the ability of Major Cicco di Cola, and partly to the fact that, having defeated them, the Negus is disposed to be their friend."

The French are naturally disconcerted by the unfavorable position in which their representative has been placed by Menelik's action. According to an article in the *Patrie* (Paris), "the English have taken advantage of King Menelik's dissatisfaction. They convinced him that the French meant to annex the region through which the railroad runs. The Negus thus became hostile to M. Lagarde and ourselves. In due time we shall have to cease operations on the railroad or face war. Meanwhile, Abyssinia is in the hands of our enemies, the English, as well as in the hands of the Italians." The *Temps* (Paris) thinks the rumored discord in Menelik's French relations may be exaggerated and in any event the incident is perhaps personal, affecting only M. Lagarde, who has been losing favor with the Negus lately. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) calls attention to Russia's sudden interest in Abyssinia. Russia's naval position in the Red Sea would be immensely improved by an understanding with Menelik. British interests must inevitably conflict with Russian interests in Abyssinia:

M. LAGARDE,
The French Minister in Abyssinia, who has been told by Menelik that his room is more desirable than his company.

"The English and the Russians may lose patience in the end and come into serious collision. But this is not probable. The only thing likely to occur now is renewed diplomatic activity in Addis Abeba. Thus questions may be opened up that may involve the most diverse European interests and ultimately occasion conflict."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

SOME sensational announcements are expected from the British Colonial Office as a result of the return of Joseph Chamberlain from South Africa. The great questions that have to be faced by the Government include forced native labor for the mines, the proposed introduction of Chinese, self-government, federation, political amnesty, compensation for war damages, and the racial antipathy between Boer and Briton. Lord Milner, the high commissioner, who has come in for so much criticism in South Africa and Great Britain, has been fully sustained by Mr. Chamberlain. The last-named statesman left South Africa, says the London *Times*, "with the conviction that the South African problem is not so serious as has been represented, and that time only is required to eliminate racial feeling:"

"He cherished, he said, the hope that such good feeling would now prevail in the [Cape] Colony that the colonial Government might feel justified in liberating all purely political offenders who are still undergoing punishment. It is of good augury for the future relation of parties in the Cape, we trust, that this concession to Dutch feeling has been made with the entire approval of the Progressives. All they desired was that it should not be made in such a form as to amount to a confession of weakness, and this end, they believe, has been assured by the understanding that the amnesty shall not restore to the rebels the political rights which they have forfeited. The trust of the British people in Mr. Chamberlain is so great that probably they will acquiesce with readiness in his judgment in this matter. But it is quite certain that they would have regarded the step with deep misgiving had it been supported by any statesman in whom they had less confidence. It certainly is an act of generous boldness which seems to border on temerity."

The idea of conciliating the Dutch is not palatable to some British minds, which urge the planting of a large British population in the South African colonies. Thus *The Saturday Review* (London):

"The only 'conciliation' which the South African Dutch will accept, or indeed can understand, is the conciliation which consists in giving the Dutch race the political supremacy that in their mind is inseparable from their present numerical superior-

ity to the English, and from the isolated and self-contained existence of each separate Boer family. From this conception of conciliation the Boers will not depart, until they are confronted by the *fait accompli* of a preponderant British population, that has actually removed the previously existing social conditions upon which the conception was based. While, therefore, we gladly recognize the admirable temper which Mr. Chamberlain has displayed in his interviews with the Boer leaders, we do not indulge the hope that anything that he has done and said will remove the necessity for giving effect to this paramount object of British policy. If we are to hold South Africa, we must place a British population upon the land side by side with the Dutch. That is the sole method by which the amalgamation of the two races can be brought about."

But the grand problem of all is the so-called native labor question, which affects the mines and which has given rise to tons of printed matter in England since Mr. Chamberlain sailed for South Africa. The mine-owners want to tax the Kafirs so heavily that they will have to work at mining, and they also desire to import Chinese. The outcry against both courses is vehement, and yet Mr. Chamberlain is said to favor some sort of taxation of the blacks in order to get them into the mines. *Truth* (London) asks:

"Now what does all this really amount to? That forced labor should be imposed on blacks south of the Zambesi, and that a sort of slave trade should be set on foot in other parts of Africa. Mr. Chamberlain justifies both on the ground that it is a sacred duty imposed on us by Providence to teach blacks the 'dignity of labor.' Far from this being a duty, I entirely deny that we have a right to oblige any human being within the British empire to work for another, either by direct or by indirect means, on the plea of inculcating the dignity of labor, or, indeed, on any plea whatsoever. The dignity of labor was never taught by forcing a man to work."

Lord Harris, of the South African gold trust, made a sensation in London last month by declaring that Chinese should be imported into South Africa, and that the blacks should be made to work in the mines not "by actual physical compulsion," but "by offering them exemption from taxation." *The Spectator* (London) characterizes as "frankly intolerable" the "claim put forward by Lord Harris":

"We can not believe that Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues in the ministry can contemplate acquiescence in the enactment of a system of taxation avowedly designed, not to meet any fiscal requirement, but to force the natives to work in the mines at the rate of wages which the mine-owners think they ought to be ready to accept. With whatever plausibility such a plan might at the outset be defended, there can be no doubt that it would be the entrance on an inclined plane, down which the progress to complicity in virtual servitude would be practically certain, as soon as, if not before, self-government for the new colonies were established. We are no maintainers of the political and civil equality of the colored races with the whites; but the whites are trustees for the colored peoples, and to set up a system of taxation driving them to work is to open the way to all kinds of abuses of that trust."

An organized insurrection of the blacks, extending pretty well over South Africa, is hinted at as a possibility of the future by Alfred A. MacCullah, an authority on the native question, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London):

"Yet it does not seem probable that there could be for many years to come sufficient cohesion between the native races to unite them in a formidable army to dispute the white man's sovereignty. Even granting this, the fact remains that they are practically unarmed. But it may be remarked that some British subjects have not in past years been above making their fortunes by 'gun-running'—that is to say, by selling arms to the natives which the natives afterward used against the British forces. Now if British subjects have done this against their own Government, it seems possible, even probable, that foreigners may do the same thing. The British empire is now the paramount Power in South Africa, but without the approval, or anything but the sullen acquiescence, of the European nations. There are many Germans and Hollanders who have played losing parts in the latest South African drama, who would not be above spoiling so far as they could their great enemy's reward of victory. As the British were not opened-eyed enough to put a stop to the arming of the Dutch republics, one may be inclined to think that the secret arming of the South African native races might not be an impossibility. Even should the natives be beaten down, as no doubt in the end they would be, in any rebellion to which they might be secretly urged by foreign haters of Britain, there would remain the question of their future treatment. This would offer many occasions for serious disagreement between the imperial Government and the various colonial governments or that of the South African confederation (when it comes into being), even so great as to end in the defection of South Africa from the empire."

POINTS OF VIEW.

DJAMBI.—"The kingdom of Djambi is in the island of Sumatra, and is described in *Nieuwe Tijdingen* (Amsterdam), which says that the natives refuse to recognize Dutch supremacy. The result has been a series of sanguinary conflicts extending over many years. The country is comparatively unexplored. Djambi is half as large again as Holland, which can never cease its work of pacifying the land until the task is completed.

A JAPANESE RURAL EXODUS.—The rural portions of Japan are being depopulated by a rush to the cities, says the *Shakai Zasshi* (Tokyo). Intelligent young Japanese desert the farms in the hope of making their fortunes in Hakodate, Osaka, Kobe, and other cities. The diffusion of education has led the countryman to think that his lot is a sad one. So he flocks to the city in a discontented frame of mind. This means a grave social problem in the future.

KITCHENER IN INDIA.—"The military situation in India is somewhat behind the times at present," says *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "The appearance of Lord Kitchener on the scene is therefore specially opportune. For he largely owes his present fame and reputation to the fact that he has proved himself in the past a really great organizer, and that is exactly what India at the present moment most requires. The opinion, too, of a victorious general, fresh from a series of unbroken triumphs in the Sudan and South Africa, will necessarily carry with it far greater weight than those of his immediate predecessors, and there is consequently much reason to hope that some of the weak spots in India's armor will be promptly dealt with."

"WELTPOLITIK."

A German cartoonist's view of the International Carnival.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE HUMOR OF MRS. WIGGS.

LOVEY MARY. By Alice Hegan Rice. Cloth, 4⅞ x 7⅛ in., 197 pp. Price, $1.00. The Century Company.

THE author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has not, it seems, exhausted all the literary possibilities of that more or less delectable locality. Lovey Mary comes before us as an unloved girl in a charity institution, but she soon runs away, taking with her a baby boy she has had the care of, and they find the Cabbage Patch and take root there. Mrs. Wiggs is another demonstration of the great advantage of humor over wit in the point of popularity. The Cabbage Patch abounds in humor (in both books), but the wit is scanty. The humor is broad and obvious, and gives all of us, even the dullest, a capital chance to laugh at somebody who knows less than we know. That is one of the secrets of the perpetual charm of Dickens's humor for multitudes who care nothing for Thackeray, of Samantha Allen's vogue where John Oliver Hobbes could never gain a hearing. There is something besides the broad humor, however, to account for the popularity of Dickens's humor, or Samantha's or Miss Rice's, and that is the ethical purpose underlying the humor. Mrs. Wiggs persists in seeing the good points of human nature, and compels everybody to do his or her best to justify her good opinion. "As for the children," she says, "I always did use compelments on them 'stid of switches." Lovey Mary herself gives us the ethical purpose of the whole story in the following: "I was awful mean when I come to the Cabbage Patch; somehow you all just bluffed me into being better. I wasn't used to being bragged on, and it made me want to be good more than anything in the world." There's a good, wholesome, workable, every-day philosophy in that, and when you can learn philosophy and at the same time have the gratification of laughing at the philosopher (instead of being laughed at), it leaves you in good spirits. For it is the same philosophic Mrs. Wiggs who rushes up to the car-platform where Lovey Mary stands, about to start on a journey to Niagara Falls, and who holds out an empty bottle and shouts breathlessly: "I want you to fill it for me. Fill it full of Niagry water. I want to see how them falls look."

ALICE HEGAN RICE.

A NOVEL THAT ENDS IN AN INTERROGATION POINT.

JOURNEY'S END. By Justus Miles Forman. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 240 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

ON the paper cover of this novelette are two charming young ladies, labeled respectively "Molly" and "Miss Evelyn Berkeley," and the choice of one as bride is declared to be "the Lady-or-the-Tiger" sort of problem in "Journey's End." Miss Berkeley is a ravishing young actress who has made the success of Calthrop's play, and "Molly" is the Honorable Miss Something of Hartwell Towers, with whom he had been terribly chummy until he was left a destitute orphan with only a hundred pounds a year. Then he came to America to earn his living. He writes his play "Journey's End," and leaps at once into fame and a bank account. Then too—"it never rains but it pours," even more in novels than in life—he rapidly falls heir to an earldom and a dukeship, with "money to burn." At this time the Lady-or-the-Tiger character of the story begins. Which lady shall it be? To bear out the publisher's luring insinuation of stimulating mystery, the author concludes his story with Calthrop heading across Madison Square to the sub-post office, holding a letter "which he had written carefully in one hand" (a comma after "carefully" would have done no harm!), "but its face was turned inward so that it could not be seen whether the stamp on it was for foreign or domestic carriage." (If the face was "turned inward," by the way, we are afraid the letter never reached its destination!)

JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.

As Evelyn, the actress lady, had sent him the most encouraging note that morning, and had requested him to call at four that afternoon, its "dollars to doughnuts" that the letter had stamp payment for a transatlantic passage. Had he decided to throw his handkerchief at Evelyn, Calthrop had been in America a year, and would have called her up on the 'phone to say "he would be round sharp at four."

"Journey's End" is light and bright. Mr. Forman, its author, is a young man who, like young Lochinvar, has come out of the West. He is of Minneapolis, writes quite a little like Richard Harding Davis, and like him, has achieved a pleasant grasp of English as spoken "smartly" in London. Evelyn on one occasion looked for Calthrop and found that he was "quite gone." Sometimes the cherishing of English amenities of speech and garb are slightly to Mr. Forman's undoing. Even a young Britisher arrayed in the morning raiment of a Piccadilly would hardly arrest a game of baseball because the "kids" playing it were rapturously diverted by the spectacle.

Calthrop, while so keen as to know when people who have passed him turn to regard him, without looking back himself, has this to say about New York men: "They seemed undersized for the most part and very pale and anemic. They walked badly as if not used to exercise, and their clothes were dreadful, Calthrop thought. Such coats upon such figures!" Yet there are those who think New York men of rather good presence, with signs of plenty of blood and dressed in good taste. The author makes a very manly, interesting young fellow of Calthrop, tho he does not steer him through his love affairs with a very consistent care.

A WOMAN WITH A BAR SINISTER.

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 490 pp. Price $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

A COUNTRYWOMAN of Mrs. Ward once remarked very truly that "one very special feature noticeable in Mrs. Ward's novels is, not only that they have a good deal to give the reader, but that they also demand an unusual amount from him in return. People who read for amusement, or distraction only, do not, as a rule, greatly care about them; the fact of the matter being that unless they do more than merely pass the time, they seldom do so much."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

Mrs. Ward in this novel comes more within the scope of those who read for pleasure only than ever before. Not that this close and lengthy study of a remarkable young woman whose temperamental parents were not united in marriage is something to be lightly skimmed and indolently savored. There is brawn, subtlety, an infinity of meticulous adjusting. Even then, "Lady Rose's Daughter," taken ruminantly, does not stand forth the convincing thing her creator desires. The odd amalgam of heredity, temperament, passion, and femininity which she is must, even under a master-hand at portraiture, have some nebulosity, despite the fact that Mrs. Ward's strongest trait is a vivid, tho varied, potency of characterization. The majority of her humans are as sharp-cut as cameos, individual to the finger-tips. In this novel, for instance, Lady Henry, Sir Wilfrid Bury, the little Duchess of Crowborough, as well as her Duke, are so projected that you feel that you would know them at a glance in a crowd. But Julie Le Breton, Jacob Delafield, Capt. Harry Warkworth, the three principal actors in the drama, are impressionistically limned. Notwithstanding that they are liberally annotated with devoted burrowing into "the dimmest and deepest caverns of personality," to borrow a phrase from Mrs. Ward herself, the reader is left unbalanced in his estimate of them.

There are several things calculated to make this the most "popular" of her novels: the intense love interest; the "atmosphere," which is that of the "smartest" people in London; and an important episode which most minds will apprehend as distinctly naughty!

"Lady Rose's Daughter" is introduced to the reader as Mademoiselle Julie Le Breton, *dame de compagnie* to Lady Henry, a Thackerayan type of the *grande dame*, at one of that vigorous old thing's "Wednesday Evenings." She is a three-year-old occupant of that position, and in that time has relegated Lady Henry to the position of "second fiddle" in her own *menage*. Only six persons in the London world know of the ugly bar in Julie's escutcheon. Julie meets many of her blood relations, including her delightful septuagenarian grandpapa, the Duke of Larkington (dukes are almost a commonplace in this romance), and dominates everybody, Mrs. Ward's intellect is masculine rather than feminine, and brain appeals to her more than beauty. So Julie is not beautiful. Yet she captivates all the men as the fluffy little Duchess of Crowborough could not think of doing with all her vivid white and gold prettiness and femininity. A tremendously clever editor wants Julie

to marry him, and the fine Delafield, only two fragile lives away from a dukedom, had to be refused twice. Then she must needs fall in love with Capt. Harry Warkworth. It eventually turns out that all the time he is engaged to Julie's cousin, a slight thing with an enormous fortune. When Julie learns this, her Continental training makes her recognize the need of her cousin's *dot* for the captain's career, and he has only asked for her friendship, in any case.

But after she has won for him the African post he desires and he is parting with her forever, love gets the better of them both, and he proposes that she meet him in Paris and he will take her to a dear, green, woody little spot, and for two days they can live as love impels. Julie is twenty-eight, old enough to know the price of such pleasure, but—she consents. She is met at the Paris station on the way to keep the appointment with Warkworth, by Jacob Delafield, who has a telegram from the Duchess of Crowborough saying the Duke of Larkington is dying and wishes to see "Lady Rose's Daughter." He bears her back to England. She gets out of him that he knew what was up, and there is considerable tension, as may be conjectured.

Withal, Mrs. Ward rounds her tale to a "happy ending" without sapping its strength or interest.

"Lady Rose's Daughter" is a charming book and a clever one, and it is likely to be the book of the year.

THE CHARM OF THE SPANISH MISSIONS.

SOME BYWAYS OF CALIFORNIA. By Charles Franklin Carter. Cloth, [illegible] pp. Price, $1.25. The Grafton Press, New York.

IT is a pensive and pleasant wayfarer, a very gentle and sympathetic seeker of all that time and change have spared of the old Spanish habitations, and of the simple life and ways, who leads his reader, in these modest pages, by unworn paths among the remoter but most picturesque of the hamlets that cluster round the old Franciscan missions of California. Of the twenty-one missions which were the earliest settlements, fully fifteen grew into towns of more or less importance, some of them to be numbered now among the largest cities in the State. But the writer, with an artist's instinct for the picturesque, and a temperamental craving for the atmosphere of the old time, takes us a-rambling, fondly loafing, as it were, from place to place seldom named by the tourist, rarely visited by the sojourner.

CHARLES FRANKLIN CARTER.

He takes us to Pala and Lompoc and Purisima, Jolon and Pescadero and San Juan Bautista, and to Camulos, "the Home of Ramona,' where he shows us the house of the Del Valle family, as "H. H." had already shown it to the mind's eye of her readers—the long rows of adobe walls, the court with its vines and flowers, and its wide verandas, where the family life went on; where the women said their prayers and took their naps and wove their lace; where the babies slept and played; where the herdmen and shepherds smoked and lounged or trained their dogs; where the young made love, while "the old dozed." The only *hacienda* in the country, as Señora Coronel assured "H. H." that remained true to the life as it was before the Americans came and made havoc of the good old ways. Quiet, "deadly dull" perhaps, to some; "but there are others—and they not few," says our pensive rambler—"who are tired unto death now with the incessant, nerve-torturing of the American city with all its tumult and noise and scramble."

Unerring was the taste, the instinct, of the *padres* in the selection of the sites for their missions. Whether boldly facing the sea, or nestled among the hills, or embowered in umbrageous valleys, or snugly disposed on the shrubby bank of a stream, the same happy selection asserted itself in all; and it has become an accepted saying among Californians, that where a mission is there is natural beauty and charm. And so, for the buildings themselves, never was there a form more happily adapted to the country in which its lives were reared. These Spanish buildings, whether in fair preservation or in ruin, constitute important architectural remains—showing the culmination of the half-Moorish style.

The missions are eloquent in their decay. Let us keep them with us, so long as may be, for nothing can take their place. "Where," exclaims this sympathetic enthusiast, "is the 'Landmarks Club' of the Next to follow the brave example set by the Club of that name in Los Angeles?"

THE AFTERMATH OF THE HISTORICAL NOVEL.

FOR A MAID'S DEGREE. By C. C. Hotchkiss. Cloth, [illegible] pp. Price, $[illegible]. D. Appleton & Co.

THE tide of historical romances is receding. A good many such books are still being published, but all the signs of the times show that the public is less eager for the pageantry of the Middle Ages and the rattle of Revolutionary drums, and we may look to see our writers turning more and more to descriptions of nature and political novels or to dissecting the souls of women. Among these literary turncoats we may be sure we will find Mr. C. C. Hotchkiss, who, since the great popularity of the historical romance, has been industriously writing historical novels.

The plot of his latest work is almost touching in its fundamental simplicity. There are a brace of bad people, a villain and a villainess; a brace of good ones—a hero and a heroine. The bad plot against the good, and, needless to say, the good win. This somewhat worn-out theme is bedizened and ornamented by every kind of adventure—poisonings, arrests, treachery, duels, disguises, and for the third time this year we have a plot that hinges on the phenomenal resemblance of two of the characters. Of course the good people are supposed to be very good, and the bad ones very dreadful; but unfortunately the author has not made a very great difference between them. We are told that the villainess is quite a devilish person, but nowhere does the author convince his readers that she is so; in fact, as far as one can have sympathy for such machine-made characters, one's sympathies are rather with her than with the "maiden brave." And while the hero is not as murderous in his tendencies as his physical counterpart, the villain, he is no less of a cad. One regrets that somewhere he should not have received the thrashing which he richlydeserved.

CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS.

Mr. Hotchkiss has been at some pains to look up the historical data upon which his story is supposed to rest. The reader is not allowed to forget this. Foot-notes dot the pages, and the reader is informed that such and such an event was a fact, or that such and such a street mentioned in the story is now called by a different name.

Worse historical novels than this have been written and have been successful. There is probably a public which will read this with the same sort of interest with which they have read many kindred books. But, on the whole, it will make discriminating readers glad that the day of the historical novel seems to be waning again.

A BOOK FOR STUDENTS OF LITERATURE.

A STUDY OF PROSE FICTION. By Bliss Perry. Cloth, [illegible] pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE painstaking but untutored reader who wishes to know what books he ought to like, and why he ought to like them, is more kindly treated by the writers of literary criticisms and literary analysis in this country than anywhere else. Our writers are willing, even eager, to explain every literary question however elementary, and to guide readers from the first dawnings of their intelligence. To judge Mr. Perry's book fairly, the reader must constantly bear in mind that the book is designed to instruct and guide what Mr. Perry himself calls "the painstaking reader," and not to suggest a new point of view or to serve as further illumination to the cultivated one.

It was as a series of lectures in Princeton College that the book first took shape, and the trail of the classroom is over it. For this reason, as a book for the casual reader, it will prove heavy enough. To enjoy very much of it one should study it carefully and "do" the exercises suggested. One should, for instance, be ready to sit down with a copy of "Vanity Fair," and analyze in the following manner: What is the aim of the book? the character? plot? introduction (chaps. 1–11 inclusive)? development (chaps. 12–26)? etc. The average man or woman has not time for thorough and conscientious work of this kind, and so it happens that a study of prose fiction is a work which addresses itself to a limited and rather academic audience. There are, however, passages which are suggestive and enlightening even to readers who are not eager to analyze "Vanity Fair," or pass a self-imposed examination in "Ivanhoe," and students will find it a systematic and detailed guide. The thirteen chapters, or lectures, include careful studies on the relation of fiction and poetry, fiction and the drama, fiction and science, and separate chapters devoted to the consideration of plot, setting, realism, etc. The novel is held up before the eye of the student in every possible light, and is then picked to pieces and the component parts analyzed with all the care that a botanist might give to a flower.

BLISS PERRY.

There must be roads and guides to lead people into the pleasant land of books, for it is not every one who can find his way there by himself. Mr. Perry will prove a safe guide as well as a sane one, even if the road which he points out is a somewhat arduous one.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Veronica."—Martha W. Austin. (Doubleday Page & Co., $1.50.)

"A Tar-Heel Baron."—Mabell S. C. Pelton. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"How to Make Money."—Edited by Katharine N. Birdsall. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"Before the Dawn."—Joseph A. Altsheler. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Lady Rose's Daughter."—Mrs. Humphry Ward. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Gates of Science with Quietudes of Song."—Robert Loveman. (The Knickerbocker Press.)

"In Piccadilly."—Benjamin Swift. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Dwellers in the Mist."—Norman Maclean. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"Theism."—Borden P. Bowne. (American Book Company, $1.75.)

"The Light of China."—I. W. Heysinger. (The Research Publishing Company, Philadelphia.)

"A Royal Son and Mother."—Baroness Pauline von Hügel. (The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind., $1.25.)

"The Great Siberian Railway."—Michael M. Shoemaker (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Shakespeare and Voltaire."—Thomas R. Lounsbury. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"The Doukhobors."—Joseph Elkinton. (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia, $2.)

"Eskimo Stories."—Mary E. Smith. (Rand, McNally & Co., $0.40.)

"A Child's Garden of Verses."—Robert L. Stevenson. (Rand, McNally & Co., $0.50.)

"The Sunbonnet Babies' Primer."—Eulalie O. Grover. (Rand, McNally & Co., $0.40.)

"The Story of the Churches; The Baptists."—Henry C. Vedder. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"The Story of the Churches; The Presbyterians."—Charles L. Thompson. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"My Woodland Intimates."—Effie Bignell. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"Leavening the Nation."—Joseph B. Clark. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.25 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

"The Gates of Silence."

By ROBERT LOVEMAN.

[Through the Knickerbocker Press, Mr. Loveman has issued a volume of verse, from which we quote the following:]

SONG.

The Dawn is a wild, fair woman,
With sunrise in her hair;
Look where she stands, with pleading hands,
To lure me there.

The Dusk is dark and glorious,
A star upon her brow;
With sunset blushes in her cheeks,
She beckons now.

I, ever fickle, stand between,
Upon my lips a rune,
And in my summer-singing soul—
The hoiden happy Noon.

II.

I could not see till I was blind,
Then color, music, light,
Came floating down on every wind
And noonday was at night.

I could not feel till I was dead;
Then through the mold and wet
A rose breathed softly overhead,
I heard a violet.

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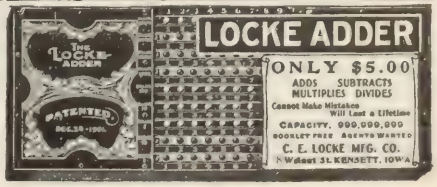

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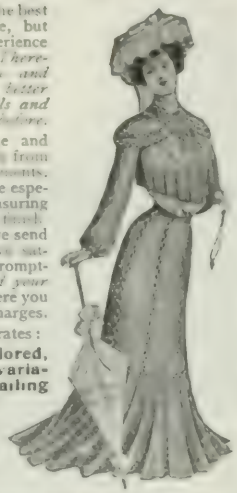

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XVII.

The body is the barque
That bears the soul away,
Down to the docks of dark,
Down to the harbor gray.

Then suddenly alone,
The spirit leaps afar,
On, on, from zone to zone,
On, on, from star to star.

XXII.

What is it, where is it, how is it
After the day is done?
What good and fate for love and hate,
Beyond the lusty sun?

How is it, where is it,—what is it,
Nirvana, heaven, hell?
Shakespeare, Omar, Solomon,
Will not God let you tell?

XLII

O mystery of mysteries,
O secret vast and rare,
We stretch blind hands unto the skies,
We fathom everywhere.

From the dumb silence comes no sound,
No syllable we hear,
And man must venture outward bound,
A chartless voyage!

Honey.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

Sweetes' of all lovin' words,
Honey, Honey.
Got de soun' of matin' birds—
Honey, Honey,
Othah words don' seem to 'spress
What's a-th'obbin' in yo' breas',
Don' try nuffin' mor' nor less
Dan Honey, Honey.

W'en he calls me by dat name,
Honey, Honey,
Den my hea't gits in a flame—
Honey, Honey.
My han' hol's his han' so tight.
All de worl' seems gittin' bright,
F'om dat sof' name of delight,
Honey, Honey.

Sweetes' name in all de lan',
Honey, Honey;
"Darlin' one" ain't ha'f so gran'.
Honey, Honey;
Oh, my hea't hit fills and swells,
I don' want my lovin' ne'se
Fu' to call me nuffin' else
'Cept Honey, Honey!

—In *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia).

Fog.

By JOHN B. TABB.

The ghost am I
Of winds that die
A like on land or sea,
In silence deep
To shroud and keep
Their mournful memory.

A spirit white,
I stalk the night,
And, shadowing the skies,
For fold the sun
To hide upon
My noonday mysteries.

—In *Munsey's Magazine*

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PERSONALS.

The Right of Way.—The latest story relative to the methods of President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, comes from a Western city in which his lines has car-yards and many side-tracks, and it is published in *The Saturday Evening Post*. It runs as follows:

A prominent citizen of the place desired to have a subway built to his property. Its construction involved tunneling under the tracks of the Great Northern.

It seems that he had experienced some delay in getting the corporation's consent, and so when President Hill passed through the city recently the citizen bearded the magnate in his car.

"I want this subway bad," Mr. Hill's visitor explained. "I have petitioned your company but without getting satisfaction. So I have come to you for advice."

The railway builder smiled.

"I have found," he said, "that the best plan in such cases is to go ahead, and get permission afterward."

The subway is now in course of construction, and no protest has been filed by the Great Northern.

Elkins at the Races.—When Senator Elkins was in college he liked to see the races. One day, says the New York *Press*, he and his chum slipped off together from school and on the way to the track came across their professor, who said in surprise:

"Young gentlemen, what does this mean? You should be at your lessons."

Elkins said: "Sir, we wanted to go to lessons and also to the races, so we tossed for it, and it came down for the races."

"Ah! Then you must have used a two-headed coin, or tried the gambler's plan of heads I win, tails you lose."

"No, sir; it was a fair toss," said young Elkins.

"What did you throw up?"

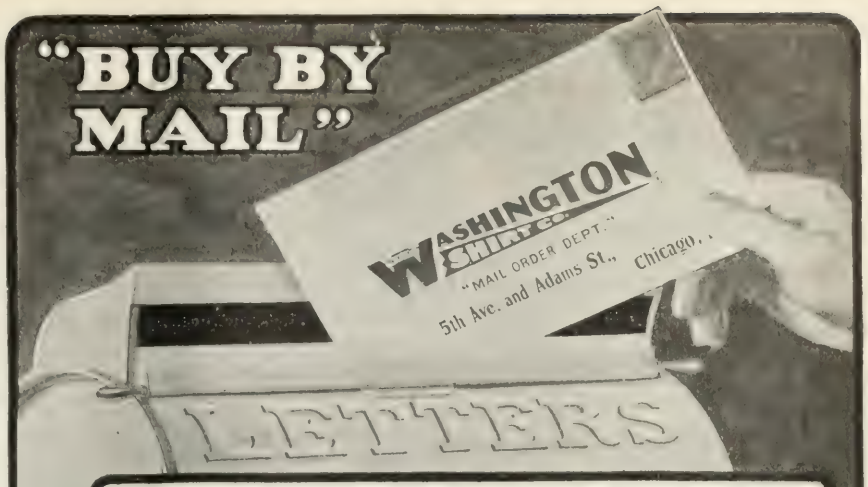
"We threw a lump of coal up. If it stopped up we went to school; if it came down we went to the races, and here we are, sir."

Rockefeller's Heaviest Hole.—"The heaviest hole in my experience was one that weighed 432 pounds," remarked John D. Rockefeller, one day, according to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. It happened in this manner:

"I happened on this hole in my younger days. I had ordered two castings, each 36 inches square and 10 inches thick, the first casting to be solid and the second to have a perforation about 20 inches in diameter through its middle. Well, the foundry clerk, through some error, billed both castings to me as if they were solid, and when I pointed out his mistake sent me a credit slip. He had evidently, according to the slip, taken the dimensions of the hole of the second casting—10 inches by 20 inches by 20 inches—and calculated what the weight of the piece of iron of those dimensions would be. Then that weight, 432 pounds, he had put down as the weight of the hole, and the credit slip he sent read: 'John D. Rockefeller, Cr. By 1 hole, weight 432 lbs., at 5c. $13.50.' And that was the heaviest hole I have ever known."

Mrs. Bowen's First Revolution.—Mrs. Bowen, wife of the United States Minister to Venezuela, was, before she was married, a Galveston girl. Their wedding took place in Caracas, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and soon afterward, it is said, a revolutionary army and a government army met by chance on a mountain behind the United States Legation.

When the Mausers began to pop and the flash of the rifles showed red on the verdant hillside,



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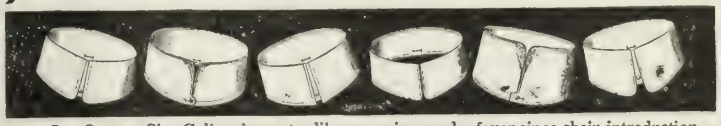

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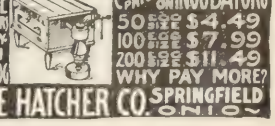
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Mrs. Bowen rushed out to the piazza, where Mr. Bowen, long before mated to warfare of the entire continuously served up in Venezuela, was unconcernedly pulling a cigar.

"Why, what is the matter?" she asked and glanced apprehensive toward the firing.

"Oh, only a battle," Mr Bowen replied.

"But are we not in danger?"

Mr. Bowen assured her of the mild nature of the battles, and, although it was the first time she had been "under fire," she returned complacently to her needlework and never allowed the scares about Venezuela "wars" and "battles" to perturb her.

A Senatorial Inventor.—James B. McCreary, recently elected United States Senator from Kentucky, has an inventive mind, which the following incident taken from *The Saturday Evening Post* illustrates:

Some years ago, while he was governor of Kentucky, Mr. McCreary's favorite horse, Prince, a handsome bay of royal blood, learned the trick of slipping the bridle. The governor had his groom to search every saddler's shop in Richmond for a bridle that Prince could not slip. Being unable to find one, he went in person to a certain shop and asked for a safe bridle. The dealer replied that he had none.

"That's strange," said the governor, "why don't you make one?"

"Never saw one, and don't know how."

"Well, I'll show you."

With that he took off his coat and went to work. The result was such a surprise to the saddler that he did not get over it for a week. The hooded bridle, now in common use, is very simple, but will baffle any horse, however tricky he may be.

The dealer wanted to have it patented and called the McCreary Bridle, but the governor would not hear of it. He said that any man who had followed Morgan, who had ridden every kind of horse that could be "borrowed" on the way, and then didn't know how to make a bridle that would not slip, ought not be allowed to own a horse.

Representative Hepburn's Shave.—When Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, went into the House barber-shop recently, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Herald*, he found his clerk in one chair and his messenger "next."

The messenger magnanimously offered to relinquish his place in favor of the Congressman, but the latter, much disgusted, went upstairs and made the biggest kind of a kick against House employees keeping statesmen waiting for the barber's operation. This much has been published, but not the sequel.

As a rule there is no one about the Capitol on Sunday except some secretaries, and the tonsorial corps is much reduced in consequence. Only one man, in fact, was on duty there. Half a dozen secretaries came along for the customary Sunday shave, and were surprised to find that a stringent rule had been put into force since the Hepburn incident—that no one but members should have the privilege of the establishment. They argued that such a rule might hold good on week-days, but that on Sunday a Representative rarely put in an appearance. The argument had enough weight to cause the barber to waive his instructions and proceed to shave the secretaries. Just when the artist's had half finished his first customer he saw a sight that froze his blood in his veins and caused the razor to drop from his hand. There in the doorway stood Hepburn, frigidly sizing up the clerk in the chair and the half-dozen young men planked on the sofas awaiting their turn. He didn't say a word but turned and walked away. The unfortunate barber is awaiting in fear and trembling the end of the week, expecting that his commission will be revoked.

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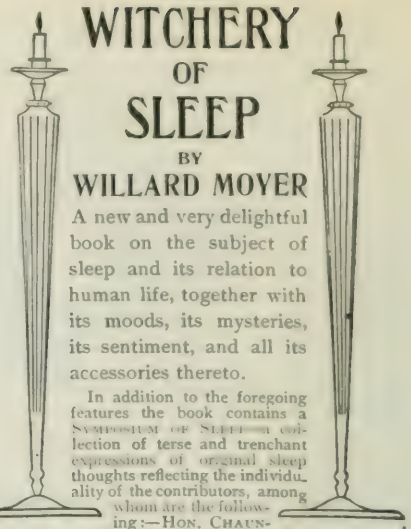

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

"Limericks"

By CAROLYN WELLS

[Miss Wells, in *Frank Leslie's Monthly* for March, gives a short history of the five-line stanza, commonly known as the *Limerick*. From the numerous examples of the stanza which accompany the account we select the following:]

There was an Old Man of Aosta,
Who possessed a large cow, but he lost her;
But they say, said, "Don't you see,
She has run up a tree,
You invidious Old Man of Aosta!"

There was a Young Person of Crete,
Whose toilet was far from complete;
She dressed in a sack
Spickle-speckled with black,
That ombliferous Person of Crete.

There was an Old Man with a beard,
Who said, "It is just as I feared!
Two Owls and a Hen, Four Larks and a Wren,
Have all built their nests in my beard."
[*Edward Lear.*]

There once was an Old Man of Lyme
Who married three wives at a time.
When asked, "Why the third?"
He replied, "One's absurd,
And bigamy, sir, is a crime."
[*Cosmo Monkhouse.*]

There was a small boy of Quebec,
Who was buried in snow to his neck;
When asked, "Are you friz?"
He replied, "Yes, I is.
But we don't call this cold in Quebec."
[*Rudyard Kipling.*]

There was a brave knight of Lorraine,
Who hated to give people pain:
"I'll skeer 'em," he said,
"But I won't kill 'em dead."
The noble young knight of Lorraine.
[*Mary Mapes Dodge.*]

I'd rather have fingers than toes,
I'd rather have ears than a nose;
And as for my hair,
I'm glad it's all there,
I'll be awfully sad when it goes.
[*Gelett Burgess.*]

There once was some learned M.D.'s,
Who captured some germs of disease,
And infected a train,
Which, without causing pain,
Allowed one to catch it with ease.
[*Oliver Herford.*]

There was a young lady of Niger,
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger;
They came back from the ride
With the lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.
[*Anon.*]

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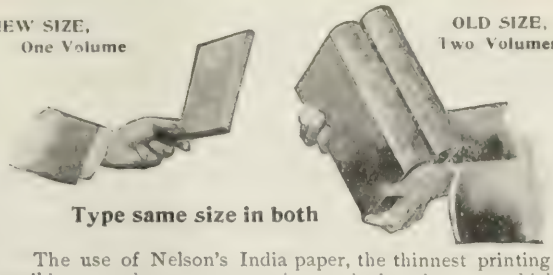

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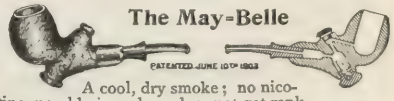

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A very grandiloquent goat
Sat down at a gay table d'hôte,
He ate up the corks,
The knives and the forks,
Remarking, "On these things I dote."

"There's a train at 4:04," said Miss Jenny,
"Four tickets I'll take; have you any?"
Said the man at the door,
"Not four for 4:04,
For four for 4:04 is too many!"

[*Carolyn Wells.*]

Blackmail.—CALLER: "I've found that there dorg that y'r wife is advertisin' five dollars reward fer."

GENTLEMAN: "You have, eh?"

CALLER: "Yes; an' if yeh don't give me ten dollars I'll take it to 'er."—*New York Weekly.*

Arthur's Answer.—PLEASANT OLD GENTLEMAN: "Have you lived here all your life, my little man?"

ARTHUR (aged six): "Not yet."—WILLIAM MORSE HEDRICK, in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Coming Events.

April 2-3.—Convention of the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia.

April 6-11.—Convention of Journeymen Bakers, at Buffalo.

April 8-10.—Convention of the Southern Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association, at New Orleans,

April 13.—Convention of the Huguenot Society of America, at New York.

April 14-16.—Convention of the National Manufacturers' Association, at New Orleans.

April 14-17.—International Kindergarten Convention, at Pittsburg.

April 15.—Convention of the American Vehicle Woodstock Association, at Cincinnati, O.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 9.—The Venezuelan Government reestablishes the blockade of the two rebel ports, Carupano and Guanita on the Orinoco River.

March 10.—Great Britain refuses to recognize the blockade of the Orinoco ports.

March 11.—Argentine proposes that the United States make a declaration condemnatory of the policy of strong Powers to collect debts by force from weaker Powers.

The Bolivian Minister, in Washington, protests against the acceptance by the Bolivian syndicate of $570,000 from Brazil for its rights in Acre territory.

Venezuelan rebels are defeated at Cumarebo, after a fight lasting three days.

March 13.—President Castro raises the blockade of the rebel ports.

March 15.—The Venezuelan troops recapture the town of Carupano.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 9.—President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition is received in audience by Emperor William.

The sale of the library and pictures of Emile Zola begins in Paris.

Herr Bebel, Socialist leader, makes a vigorous attack on dueling, in the German Reichstag.

Turkey agrees to recognize the right of the wives and children of Armenians, who have become naturalized Americans in Turkey.

March 10.—The protocol of Sweden and Norway for settlement of Venezuelan claims is signed.

The British Government grants Marconi's request to connect his wireless station at Poldhu with his telegraph system.

March 11.—The Cuban Senate ratifies the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Emperor William accepts the resignation o five naval staff officers.

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Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever
Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.
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March 12.—The Canadian Parliament opens.

The Powers engaged in negotiating commercial treaties with China question the credentials of Cama's agents.

The Czar issues a decree providing for religious freedom throughout the Russian dominions, establishing to some degree local self-government and making concessions to village communities.

March 13.—Minister Squires arrives in Havana.

The Church Discipline bill is discussed in the British House of Commons, and incidently extreme ritualism was denounced.

March 14.—A commission headed by Minister von Plehve is appointed to carry out the Czar's reforms.

Mexico pays the first instalment of the Pious Fund award made by The Hague Court in favor of the United States.

Secretary Chamberlain arrives in England from South Africa.

March 15.—Italy appropriates $100 000 to participate in the St. Louis Exposition.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 9.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, insisting on presenting his amendments. Some new members are sworn in.

March 10.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is discussed. Senator Morgan speaks against its ratification.

March 11.—*Senate:* An understanding is reached so that the final vote on the Panama Canal treaty will be taken on March 17. Senator Allison, of Iowa, suggests an inquiry into the Senate rules with a view to limiting debate.

March 12.—*Senate:* The Cuban Reciprocity treaty is favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, with an amendment providing that it must be approved by the House of Representatives before it becomes effective.

March 13.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan continues his attack upon the Panama Canal Company's title.

March 14.—*Senate:* Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, replies to Senator Morgan's speech on the validity of the Panama Canal Company's title. Senator Depew, of New York, speaks in favor of the ratification of the treaty.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 9.—The United States Supreme Court remands for trial, under the Elkins law, the case of the Missouri Pacific Railroad *vs.* the United States.

The Wabash employees file their answer to the temporary injunction to prevent a strike on the system.

March 10.—Secretary Moody and Postmaster-General Payne start on a five weeks' cruise in the West Indies.

Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, charges wholesale bribery in connection with the election of Assemblymen.

March 11.—Diplomatic representatives of South and Central America in Washington discuss the project for an intercontinental railway and Andrew Carnegie's interest in the matter.

Secretary Hay replies to the Argentina proposal.

March 12.—President Roosevelt appoints a commission to prevent duplication of government scientific and statistical work.

March 13.—President Roosevelt is reported to be considering the advisability of calling an extraordinary session of the Fifty-Eighth Congress.

The Navy Department orders Admiral Coghlan's squadron of war-ships to Honduras to American interests.

Charges are made to President Roosevelt to

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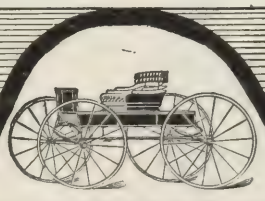

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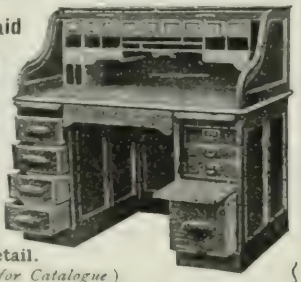

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CHARLES AUSTIN BATES 1201 Nassau St., N. Y.

March 13.—It is charged in the United States Senate that certain officials of the Post-office Department connive at frauds.

March 14.—An injunction is issued in Waterbury restraining all officials and agents of that city from interfering in any way with the Bradley company's business.

March 15.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs reports that Philippine wealth lies in great part in its cocoa production.

CHESS.

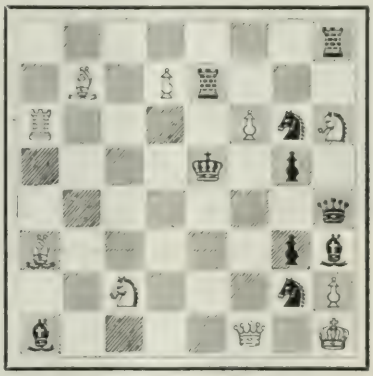
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 819.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize, *Leeds Mercury* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

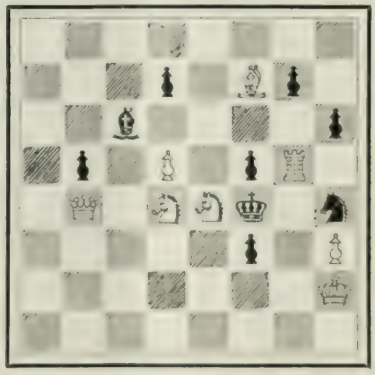
7 r; 1 B 1 P r 3; R 4 P s S; 4 k 1 p 1; 7 q; B 5 p b 2 S 3 s P; b 4 Q 1 K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 820.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. G. DOBBS, and MURRAY MARBLE.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 3 p 1 B p 1; 2 P 4 p; 1 p 1 P 1 p R 1; 1 Q 1 S S k 1 s; 5 p 1 P; 7 K; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 813. Q—K 2.

No. 814.

1	Kt—Q 4	R x P!	Q x P, mate
	K x R	Kt x R	
1	.....	Kt—B 5 ch	Q or R x P, mate
	Kt x R	K—B 4	

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KALAMAZOO .... MICH.
and 6¢ for Catalog
50
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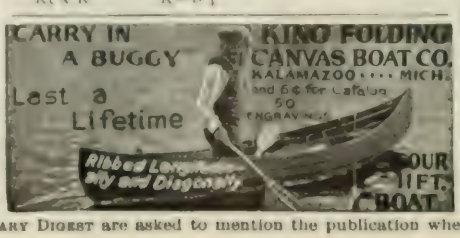
Last a Lifetime



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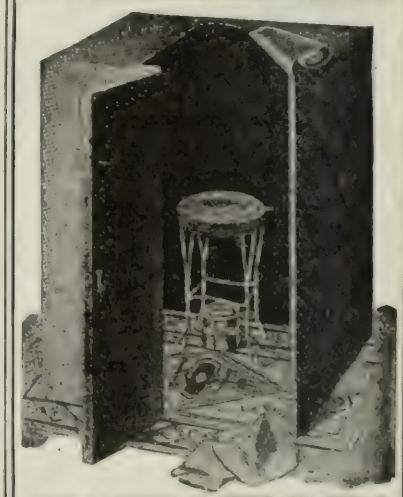

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If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

1.	.....	2.	R—K 6 ch	3. Q x R P, mate
	Kt—Kt 8		K x R	
1.	.....	2.	R x P ch	3. Q—R 4, mate
	Kt—Q 3		K x R	
			.....	3. Q—B 6, mate
		2.	Kt x R	
	.....		Q—B 8	3. R—K 6, mate
1.	P—Kt 8 (Q)	2.	Q x P	
	.....		R—Q 6 !	3. Q—Kt 5, mate
1.	P x R	2.	Kt x R	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.

813: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

Comments (813): "A pleasing position"—G. D.; "Without a blemish"—F. S. F.; "Rather pretty, but the five pieces in the corner should be removed"—F. G.; "Choice"—J. G. L.; "Neat, but novel or strong"—W. R. C.

814: "Clever and good"—M. M.; "Good theme, rich in plausible tries"—G. D.; "Intricate and difficult"—F. S. F.; "A good key with beautiful and difficult after-play"—J. G. L.; The bewildering amount of 'tries' make this a gem"—W. R. C.; "Impresses me of the highest order"C. N. F.

In addition to those reported, G. P., E. J. D., Johnstown, Pa: C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind., got 811; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich., 811, 812.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

At time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Tarrasch	17½	5½	Wolf	11½	11½
Maroczy	16½	6½	Marshall	11	12
Pillsbury	15½	7½	Taubenhaus	10	13
Teichmann	14½	8½	Mason	9½	13½
Schlechter	14½	8½	Albin	7½	15½
Marco	14	9	Reggio	6	17
Mieses	13	10	Moreau	0	23

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

HOW MARSHALL BEAT PILLSBURY.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23	B—B sq	B—R 4
2	P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3	24	Kt—Q sq	K—Q 2
3	K Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	25	R—Kt sq	Q—R 4
4	Kt—B 3	Kt—K 5	26	Q—B 2	R—K Kt 2
5	P—K 3	P—K 3	27	Q Kt—B 2	Q R-K Kt sq
6	B—Q 3	P—K B 4	28	Q—Q sq	Q x Q
7	Kt—K 5	Q—R 5	29	Kt x Q	R—Q Kt sq
8	Q—B 2	Kt—Q 2	30	P—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5
9	Castles	B—Q 3	31	R—Kt 2	R—Kt 8
10	P—K B 4	P—K Kt 4	32	R—Q B 2	K R—Kt sq
11	Kt—B 3	Q—R 4	33	K—Kt 2	B—Q 7
12	B x Kt	B P x B	34	B x B	R x Kt
13	Kt x Kt P	Kt—B 3	35	R—Kt 2	R—Q Kt sq
14	Q—K 2	Q—Kt 3	36	R x R	R x B ch
15	P—Q B 5	B—B 2	37	K—Kt sq	R—Q 8 ch
16	K—R sq	P—K R 3	38	K—Kt 2	Kt x P ch
17	Kt—R 3	R—K Kt sq	39	K—B 2	Kt—Kt 5 ch
18	B—Q 2	P—Q Kt 3	40	K—Kt 2	R—Q 7 ch
19	P—Q Kt 4	P x P	41	K—Kt sq	P—K 6
20	Kt P x P	B—R 3	42	R—Kt sq	P—K 7
21	Q—B 2	B x R	43	Kt—B 2	P Queens ch
22	R x B	R—Q Kt sq	44	R x Q	Kt x Kt wins

Reichhelm, in commenting on this game says, that Marshall "won this game in a style of dash

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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 Q—B sq	Q—R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 Q—B 2	B—K 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	27 Kt—B sq	B—K R 5
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	28 Kt—Kt 3	R—K 3
5 Castles	B—K 2	29 R(K)—K 2	B x Kt
6 R—K sq	P—Q 3	30 Q x B	R—Kt 3
7 B x Kt	P x B	31 Q—K sq	Kt x R
8 P—Q 4	P x P	32 R x Kt	R—K B sq
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2	33 R—Kt 2	R x R
10 P—Q B 4	Castles	34 K x R	Q—Kt 4 ch
11 Kt—Q 2	R—K sq	35 K—R sq	R—B 2
12 P—Q Kt 3	B—K B sq	36 B—B 3	Q—B 5
13 B—Kt 2	P—B 4	37 B—Q 2	Q—K 4
14 K Kt—B 3	Kt—R 4	38 B—B 3	Q—R 4
15 Q—B 2	Kt—B 5	39 Q—Kt 3	K—B sq
16 Q—B 3	P—K B 3	40 R—Kt 2	Q—R 3
17 K—R sq	Q—K 2	41 Q—K sq	P—Kt 4
18 R—K 3	Q—B 2	42 P—K R 3	Q—Kt 3
19 Kt—K Kt sq	B—B 3	43 K—R 2	P—K R 4
20 Q R—K sq	P—B 4	44 Q—Kt 3	P—Kt 5
21 P—B 3	Q—Kt 3	45 P—Kt 4	B P x P
22 P—Kt 3	Kt—K 3	46 B x P	Q—K 3
23 Q—Q 3	P—B 5	47 Resigns.	
24 P x P	Kt x P		

TARRASCH GIVES MASON A LESSON.

MASON. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*	MASON. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P—Q 3	P—Q 4	13 Kt—R 5	Kt—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	14 Q x P	Kt—K 4
3 B—B 4	Kt—Q B 3	15 Q—K 2	Kt (K 4)—Kt 3
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q 5	16 Kt x Kt	B—Kt 6 ch
5 Kt—K 4	P—B 3	17 K—Q sq	Q x Kt
6 P—K R 4	P—K 4	18 B—B 3	B—K 4
7 B—Q 2	P—B 4	19 P—Q 4	P x P
8 Kt—Kt 3	B—Q 3	20 P x P	R—Q sq
9 P—K 3	P x P	21 K—B sq	B x P
10 P x P	P—K 5	22 R—R 3	B—K 3
11 Kt—R 5	P x Kt	23 Resigns.	
12 Kt x P ch	K—B 2		

TARRASCH TRIES SOMETHING NEW ON SCHLECHTER.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P Q 4	Kt K B 3	14 R—B sq	Kt(B)—Q 2
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q 3	15 P—K Kt 4	Kt—B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	16 B—Kt sq	P—Q R 4
4 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 K—R sq	Kt (B 2)—Q 2
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	18 P—Kt 5	P—B 3
6 B—Q 3	Castles	19 P—K R 4	B—B sq
7 Castles	P—B 3	20 R—Kt sq	B—K 2
8 P—K R 3	Q—B 2	21 Q—R 5	Kt—B sq
9 B—K 3	R—K sq	22 R—Kt 3	R—R sq
10 Kt—K R 4	Kt—B sq	23 B x Kt	P x B
11 Kt—B 5	B x Kt	24 P—Q 6	Q x P
12 P x B	Q R—Q sq	25 Kt—K 4	Q—Q sq
13 P—Q 5	P—Q R 3	26 R—Q sq	Resigns.

TEICHMANN BEATS TARRASCH.

TARRASCH. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*	TARRASCH. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 3	20 R-K Kt 2	Q R—Q sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	21 B—K 3	P—Kt 3
3 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 P—Q R 4	Kt—Kt 2
4 Q Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	23 R—Q sq	Kt—K 3
5 K P x P	K P x P	24 B—B 5	Kt—R 4
6 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	25 K R—Kt sq	Kt (K 3)-Kt 2
7 B—Q 3	Castles	26 B—Kt sq	Q—B 3
8 Castles	B—Kt 5	27 P—B 4	Kt—B 4
9 B—Kt 5	P x P	28 P—Q 5	P x P
10 B x B P	B x K Kt	29 P x P	R—Q 2
11 P x B	B x Kt	30 B—R 2	Kt—Q 3
12 P x B	Q—Q 3	31 K R—K sq	Q R—K 2
13 K—R sq	Q Kt—Q 2	32 R K B sq	Q—B 4
14 R-K Kt sq	Kt—Kt 3	33 B—Kt sq	Q—R 6
15 B—Q 3	K R—K sq	34 Q—Kt 4	Q—B 6 ch
16 P—Q B 4	Q Kt—Q 2	35 K—Kt sq	Kt—B 4
17 R-Q Kt sq	P—Q Kt 3	36 B x Kt	P x B
18 Q—Q 2	Kt—R 4	37 R—Q 4	P—B 3
19 R-K Kt 4	Q Kt—B 3	38 R—R sq	Q—R 6 wins

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE COAL STRIKE AWARD IS RECEIVED.

"I'M as dumb as an oyster, or, rather, as a clam," said President Baer to a Philadelphia *Ledger* reporter, last Saturday, when asked how he liked the award of the coal strike commission. Whether he was also as happy as the latter crustacean is popularly supposed to be is considered problematical, however. The great majority of the daily papers think the miners have scored a triumph. And so thinks President Mitchell. The decision is "a decided victory for the miners, and I am pleased with it," he said, in an interview in Detroit. And Clarence Darrow, counsel for the miners, calls it "a victory unparalleled in the history of strike settlements," and "a practical recognition of the union." "It puts the operators distinctly in the wrong," says the New York *Times;* and the New York *Evening Post*, whose sympathy during the strike was rather with the operators than with the men, calls it a "sweeping victory for the United Mine Workers," in which "the commission appears to have gone nearly to the full length of the miners' demands." The men "have won what the operators vowed they could not possibly concede," it adds, and "the result can not but greatly enhance the prestige of the United Mine Workers and of John Mitchell."

The miners demanded, last spring, it will be remembered, an increase of twenty per cent. in the pay of the contract miners, a decrease in time of twenty per cent., without change of pay, for the men who work by the day, a uniform system of paying by weight for the coal mined, and a yearly conference between the operators and the union to adjust differences in regard to wages and hours. The awards of the commission may be summarized as follows:

The contract miners are to receive an increase of ten per cent. in wages, dating from November 1 last.

Engineers employed in hoisting water shall work in eight-hour shifts. Those now working in eight-hour shifts shall receive an increase of ten per cent. in wages, dating from November 1 last. The rest continue at their former wages, but shall receive a sum equal to a ten-per-cent. advance covering the past five months.

Other engineers and pumpmen shall receive a sum equal to a ten per-cent. advance covering the past five months. From April 1 the advance will be only five per cent., but the men "shall be relieved from duty on Sundays, without loss of pay."

Firemen "shall have eight-hour shifts" at their former pay, and shall receive a sum equal to a ten-per-cent. advance covering the past five months.

All other employees or company men "shall be paid on the basis of a nine-hour day" at the rate formerly paid for a ten-hour day, and shall receive a sum equal to a ten-per-cent. advance covering the past five months.

"Present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to, unless changed by mutual agreement."

Disputes which can not be settled locally "shall be referred to a permanent joint committee" of six, chosen as follows: "If there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations, and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person." In case of a deadlock, the dispute "shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed, at the request of said board, by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding in the premises." And it is further adjudged that "no suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment."

"Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, check weighmen or check docking-bosses, or both, shall be employed," their wages to be paid by the men.

Mine-cars shall be distributed "as uniformly and as equitably as possible," and the miners shall not limit output or detract from the quality of their work except as may be agreed "between an operator or operators and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ."

The wage increase "is based upon the cars in use," and any increase in the size of the car shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

A sliding scale is put into effect, providing for a further increase of wages when the price of coal shall rise, but providing that the wages shall not fall below those fixed by the present award.

"No person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization."

The contract miners shall furnish statements of the amounts due from them to their laborers, "and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miner, and paid directly to each laborer by the company."

These awards "shall continue in force until March 31, 1906."

The commission recommends the discontinuance of the system of employing "coal and iron police," recommends the stricter enforcement of child-labor laws, and discusses the subject of the investigation and arbitration of industrial disputes at some length. Compulsory arbitration is disapproved. Labor-unionism is also discussed, and the commission says, on the subject of the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, that they do not consider this point as within the scope of the juris-

diction conferred on them. Disorder, violence, and boycott by the striker and the use of the black list by the employer are strongly denounced.

Union Editor's View.—"There are parts of the decision that probably will not suit the miners. The ten per cent. increase can be taken, I suppose, as being in favor of the miners, altho percentages are great delusions.

"One of the greatest points in favor of the miner is the recommendation for the withdrawal of the coal and iron police, who are responsible for most of the trouble that occurs in the mining regions.

"The lessening of the working hours for engineers, firemen, and other workers is a great point in favor of the miners. The ruling against child labor is also in favor of the miners. The requirement that companies pay the laborers of contract miners is a safeguard against unfair treatment, and is favorable.

"The section in which the commission takes grounds against compulsory arbitration is also favorable to the miners. The employment of check weighmen and the companies' collections for their pay, and the distribution and regulation of cars, are also favorable to the miners.

"The provision for the creation of a conciliation board to settle points of disagreement will generally meet with the miners' hearty approval. Tho the commission does not require the operators to recognize the miners' organization, in the organization of this board of conciliation recognition of the organization is assured. The commission also suggests recognition of the organization in several places. The decision itself recognizes the organization. These points at least are in favor of the miners.

"There is at least one point in the decision that is in favor of the operators, and that is the sliding scale based on markets between Perth Amboy and Edgewater. By the abridgment of the finding that I have, this will figure only a half-mill increase on every five cents, and not one per cent. additional on the ten per cent. increase, making eleven per cent.

"By the decision it seems that the operators may combine to curtail the production of coal, but the miners can not without the consent of the operators."—*Statement by S. M. Sexton, editor of The United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis.*

"Sentimental, Not Judicial."—"If the commission had been a veritable court, whose function it was to administer justice according to the evidence, it would have been compelled to omit its award of ten per cent. increase of pay and reduction of the hours of labor. The descriptions of the miners' homes, families, and tasks, with their accounts of which Mitchell and his associates sought to draw public sympathy toward their side of the controversy, were blasted, every one. The condition of life in the mining regions proved after this exhaustive examination to compare favorably with industrial life elsewhere. Of the statements that 'wages were so low that children were prematurely forced into labor,' 'the commission does not think that the testimony warrants it in finding as a fact the allegations so made.' On the 'general contention that the anthracite wages are lower than the bituminous wages or than the wages of other occupations requiring equal skill and training,' the commission reports 'failure to produce testimony to sustain either of these propositions.' To some extent, also, the 'contract miner has his working hours within his own control.' The miner of 'special aptitude and industry can and does make a larger income than his fellows who fail in these respects.'

"The arbitration habit, however, was strong, and the commission recommends an increase of ten per cent. in wages, for reasons plausible enough, but without referring to the effect of such action on the price of coal to the public or to the marked attraction of the mines for laboring men. The commission's conclusions here must be considered as sentimental rather than as judicial."—*The New York Sun.*

Violence Condemned.—"Nothing in the anthracite strike commission promises to have a more lasting or a deeper influence than its condemnation of violence during the strike and its direct and unmistakable assertion of responsibility for those who shared in all the various forms which violence assumed. Its wage award will be forgotten as wages change. Its assertion of personal rights and the sanctity of law will long be cited.

"Throughout the strike there was a perpetual attempt to minimize the amount of violence, to deny its existence and to assert that no intimidation existed, when as a matter of fact a passive reign of terror had been created, either by the threat of violence or by its previous use. Evidence before the commission was presented to the same end. The commission justly accepts the legal maxim that those who would naturally profit by an act must accept a fair responsibility when it takes place in connection with their own procedure and policy.

"This condemnation is rendered all the more weighty because its expression is shared by Mr. Clark, himself conspicuous in a great labor-union, and Archbishop Spalding, whose sympathy with the claims of labor has been everwyhere asserted and accepted. There is a perpetual tendency during a strike and in public and private discussion at all times to treat violence and the violation of law during a labor contest as in some sort justfied by the conditions of semi-warfare. The anthracite strike commission meets all this with explicit and cogent argument. A violation of law is always a violation of law, whatever the excuse. A man on a strike has no right to molest another man who seeks to work."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

Organization Favored.—"The commission has in fact opened a door of invitation for the anthracite miners themselves to form an organization of their own, for in providing for a board of conciliation to consist of three persons representing the miners and three representing the operators, it says that if the district shall be divided in three sections one of the members of the board representing the miners shall be chosen in each of these sections by any organization that may include a majority of the miners therein.

"This is practically a recommendation that the miners be organized in these three sections of territory for the purpose of maintaining contractual relations with the operators, tho it may not imply the forming of unions in the ordinary sense. If it results in that, with the independence of the anthracite miners from the United Mine Workers of the bituminous field, it may work an improvement to which the operators will not object, tho it may lead to troubles in a new form. The board of conciliation almost of necessity implies some form of organization, for it is to represent the two parties to any dispute that may arise either under this award or from any other source, and is to endeavor to bring about a settlement. In case a majority can not agree upon a decision, which would mean the winning of one member over from his own side to the other, an umpire would be appointed by the United States circuit judge, and in the mean time there could be no suspension of work by strike or lockout. Of course there would be no means of actually enforcing the ultimate decision, whether of the board or of the umpire, but it would have an important moral effect, at least, upon public opinion outside of the contending forces. While the commission avoids discussing the question of unionism, or the more important question of interference with the rights and liberties of non-union men, it favors agreements between employers and workmen as a body by what is called collective bargaining.

"The report may be regarded as favoring labor organization for legitimate purposes."—*The New York Journal of Commerce.*

"First of all, and paramount above all other points in the award, the freedom of labor is upheld and is to be maintained. That was, of course, the fundamental issue in the strike; or that and the mandate issue of recognition of the miners' union. All other questions, of wages, hours, and what not, were subsidiary to these, and were so recognized; and could have been settled in a day had it not been for these. Were non-union men to be permitted to work in the mines without molestation? Or was the miners' union to be made the dictator of the anthracite field, determining who should and who should not work, and how the operators should conduct their business? To these questions the answer of the commission is unmistakable and emphatic. . . . Men shall be free to sell their labor wherever they can find a purchaser for it, and no third party shall say them nay. We have regarded that principle from the outset as absolutely fundamental, and have assumed that the commission would necessarily affirm it. Nevertheless, since it was so strenuously and impudently denied during the strike, and even in the proceedings before the commission, it is fitting to point out that the report of the commission does reaffirm it in the strongest manner."—*The New York Tribune.*

A NEW LABOR MOVEMENT.

TWO new labor organizations, one in Indiana and the other in New York State, are attracting attention for two reasons: they are incorporated, and they are openly hostile to some of the labor-union methods that have aroused criticism. A frank criticism of some of these methods by a union man was presented in our columns on December 6 last, and now it seems that the dissatisfaction has grown to such proportions that it is resulting in the formation of separate organizations. The Indiana organization is known as the Independent American Mechanics' Union, and is located in the city of Anderson. Its articles of incorporation read:

"The objects of this association shall be to encourage industry, economy, thrift, and honesty among its members; to maintain amicable relations between employees and employers of labor; to assist its individual members in obtaining the highest wages consistent with the general good of all concerned; to promote all forms of productive industry and increase the employment of labor at good wages; to prevent unjust and unreasonable discrimination against any of its members by any person, combination, or conspiracy to prevent such members from securing employment in any branch of industry, and to protect and defend its members against any and all attempts by any person or combination of persons to abridge the inalienable right of all mankind to work for such wages as shall be mutually satisfactory to the individual workman and his employer."

The New York State organization is described and commented upon as follows by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"An interesting movement is appearing in several States which seems to indicate that the American workingman is about to declare his independence of the tyranny of the labor-unionism that makes the suppression of individual freedom and a violation of the common rights of man a part of its creed. In this State the Independent Labor League of America has been incorporated at Albany, which indicates a willingness to take the responsibilities of a legalized organization. Among its declared purposes is to 'protect independent workingmen in their independence,' and to 'oppose strikes, lockouts, boycotts, and black-lists.' It will also seek to obtain higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions 'by intelligent application of energies, earnest cooperation with employers, and legitimate business methods.' If it confines itself to these methods and accepts the conclusions to which they lead, it may serve a useful purpose; but its chief promise lies in rallying the spirit of independence and manhood in American workingmen, which will help to put down the abuses to which labor-unions have become addicted through a bad leadership which is mostly of foreign origin. It is well known that 'organized labor,' as it exists to-day, includes only a small minority of the wage-earners of the country, and there is reason to believe that a majority of its members chafe under the arbitrary rules and dictatorial orders of a few leaders. It is high time that the American spirit asserted itself among them and gained courage to maintain the rights of free citizenship."

The New York *Times* believes that this movement represents the true feeling of the majority of American workingmen. It says:

"It is not at all surprising that the aggressiveness, intolerance, and violence of some of the unions have invited revolt through opposing organizations. In all probability the movement will spread and become a factor of importance in future labor movements. No large proportion of the wage-earners of the United States is now or ever was enrolled in the membership of the trades-unions, and of those who are it is safe to assume that very few approve or are in sympathy with the means which have been employed in so many recent instances to make strikes formidable when they lacked a moral basis in real grievances. The position of the unions which have been the storm-centers of disturbance has been much more vulnerable than their leaders have found it agreeable to admit. Men disgusted and ashamed of their excesses may not be ready to surrender membership and face the issue single-handed; but if they can form new and stronger alliances in unions organized for sane purposes and pledged to maintain law and order, to respect life and property, and to discourage excesses of all kinds, they will be very apt to cast their lot with those who stand for good citizenship. There are enough of these to render the unions powerless for blind mischief by simple withdrawal from the ranks of membership."

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

THE need of forestry laws in every State of the Union; more attention to interior waterways by the Government, and the holding of freshet waters in reservoirs in States at the headwaters of the tributaries of the Mississippi are some of the remedies suggested by the press for floods such as have been causing severe damage in the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi valleys for the past month. At this writing the floods of the Ohio are subsiding, while the Mississippi continues to rise. At one time last week the river at Memphis showed 39.8 feet on the gage, the highest ever recorded. Many of the smaller and weaker levees along the water-front have broken, causing hundreds of miles of land to be submerged to a depth of from one to

THE "WATER CURE" UP TO DATE.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

ten feet, while in other instances the water has flowed over the tops of the levees. All the lines of railroads entering Memphis from the West have been washed out. The levees protecting New Orleans and Memphis, tho they have held firmly, are vigilantly guarded. To add to the situation a downpour of over seven inches of rain occurred in New Orleans, on March 14, in less than six hours. It was feared the rain had weakened the levees about the city, but they stood the strain. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says on this point:

"So far, the levees have stood and have proved all that was claimed for them by the engineers and levee boards, that they were in better condition than ever known before. In any previous high water we would have heard before this of a dozen breaks, for the rain would have weakened the already water-soaked levees and at the same time have prevented the repair work needed on them. If, in spite of this weakening, they stand the strain, it will be the greatest river victory ever won on the lower Mississippi."

Many newspapers take this opportunity to show the need of forestry laws in every State, for, it is pointed out, the destruction of the forests means the unsettlement of the rainfall, with seasons of flood and freshet following long droughts. The St. Paul

Pioneer Press, in the heart of a region that was at one time nearly all forest, but is rapidly becoming denuded of trees, says:

"They [the floods] are, in the main, the penalty we pay for the barbarism and ignorance which has marked what we are pleased to call 'the march of civilization.' We have chosen to destroy instead of conserving the forests on our hills, and to remove the sponge-like forest floor, which was capable of holding in store volumes of water sufficient to fill the channels of our rivers many times over. Now all these volumes pour down the descended slopes and over the frozen plains, carrying destruction to millions of property and consternation to our brothers in the towns we have built along our rivers. Yet, even while we discern the cause of these calamities, we go on with the work of creating conditions which shall produce yet greater floods. The reckless denudation of forest lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin receives no check. Probably every present dollar made by the lumbermen, by the wholesale cutting of trees and the leaving of 'barrens,' is matched by two or three dollars lost by the people 'down stream' through the floods. The nation is more and more impoverished, and the process of repair, to be undertaken by and by, made infinitely more costly every year. The power to arrest the spoliation, and thus to limit the amount of future reparative expenditure, lies in our state legislatures, but they can not be roused to action. Meanwhile the floods pour on and on, dissolving wealth by millions—all that the right of a few individuals to destroy what they claim as 'their own' may not be impaired."

The New York *Mail and Express* suggests that the States holding the headwaters of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers follow the example of New York State and appoint a commission to look after the storage of the freshet waters in reservoirs. This would prevent the floods, it thinks, and would be a "valuable and sure and safe asset." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* believes the Government should pay more attention to interior waterways:

"It is all very well to provide harbors at the outer edges for the shipping of the world, but that shipping is not going to come up to expectations if we leave the interior undeveloped, and allow the rivers to grow steadily more unnavigable, and to be swept by fiercer and fiercer floods. . . . . .

"The dredging of the channel to anything like uniform depth diminishes the danger of floods. Yet the men who go to Washington every two years persistently ignore so patent and simple a fact. They give the bulk of the rivers and harbors appropriations to the outside harbors. Here is a chance for them to gratify their American passions for seeing the results of their own handiwork. It is true that the spending of all the money necessary for a perfect system of locks, dams, and levees on interior waterways would be merely treating the symptoms of this national disease; yet, if they were to appropriate only one-tenth of the amount really needed for this purpose, they would see results, before they die, sufficient to gratify their peculiar American cravings."

TREATMENT OF THE TREATIES.

IT is related of Lieutenant Peary that on one occasion, after having traveled northward for hours over an ice-field, he discovered that, owing to the fact that the ice-field was drifting in the opposite direction, he was farther south than he was at the beginning of his day's journey. This is brought to mind by the somewhat similar predicament that Cuban reciprocity finds itself in at the close of the Senate session; it has been allowed to pass the Senate on condition that it now pass both House and Senate. The treaty is ratified with the proviso that it "shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress." Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"Matters could not have been much worse if there had been no action at all, for the treaty as ratified does not provide for reciprocity with Cuba, now or at any definite time in the future. It simply promises that the reciprocal concessions made by the treaty shall go into effect some time in the future if the Senate and the House of Representatives are willing. It is to be presumed that the House of Representatives will act with reasonable promptitude on a resolution putting the treaty into effect soon after it convenes in extra or regular session, but there is no assurance that the Senate will act. The way in which it has postponed action on the Cuban treaty already, allowing the whole of the last session to pass, is an indication of what may be expected in the next session, and it will not be surprising if the Cuban treaty would still be ineffective at this time next year."

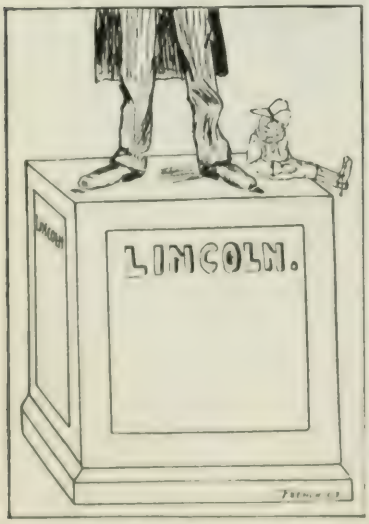
But many papers that favor reciprocity with the island believe the situation unavoidable. Thus the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"No delay is involved which is not inherent in the case. Even without the additional clause the legislation would have been requisite just the same. As the treaty stipulates a modification of the revenue law, the action of the House is required to make it effective, and the requirement is the same whether expressed or unexpressed. The provisions of the treaty could not have been made applicable to the present Cuban crop unless it had been ratified and approved last winter, and they can still cover the next crop.

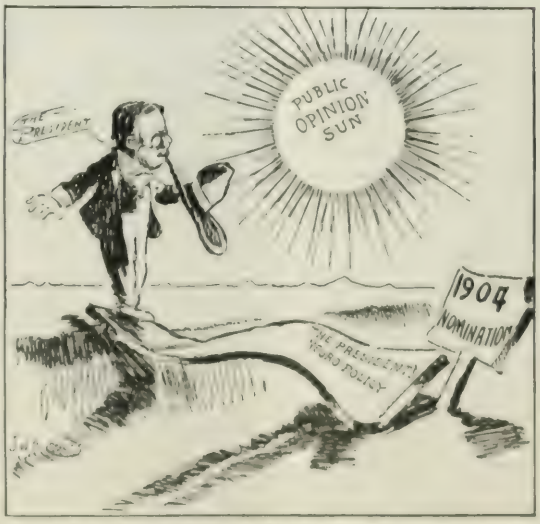
"It is understood that the President has been considering the expediency of calling an extra session of Congress in October to act on the treaty. The question is still undecided, and may not be determined for some time to come. There is much to be said in favor of such a course. It would be an advantage not only to secure the confirmatory action as soon as possible, but to gain two months of the general work of Congress, and complete its record and permit an early adjournment in the Presidential year. But there will be time enough to review this question in all its bearings."

The ratification of the Panama canal treaty has been expected so long, and discussed so thoroughly, that most of the comment elicited by the final vote is of the most perfunctory sort. When the treaty is accepted by the Colombian Congress, work will begin. Then the problem of paying $40,000,000 to the French Panama Canal company and $10,000,000 to the Government of Colombia without disturbing the money market will confront the Secretary of the Treasury. The New York *Times* says of the financial features of the canal enterprise:

"Here is an engineering work on which



THE TWO PRESIDENTS.
The Executive mansion at Washington —
The Houston Post



THE PRESIDENT—"It looks like the thing is warping in this sun."
The Nashville Banner

SOUTHERN CARTOONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

already some $400,000,000 has been expended by the French company that originated it, and which we have undertaken to complete at a cost, for franchises, title, and construction, of some $250,000,000. Our experts say that it can be done. Congress has authorized the expenditure. The people are entirely sure that it will be done, and that the process will not disturb the ordinary course of business or in the least strain the resources, financial or other, of the nation. The $50,000,000 needed to clear the way will be paid out of the till of the Treasury from the surplus already existing there. The $200,000,000 for construction, or even a larger amount, is to be raised on bonds that bear 2 per cent. interest, and must be sold at par at a time when the British consols bearing 2½ per cent. sell at about 92. But there is no real need that this sum should be borrowed. It could without serious embarrassment be paid as the expenditure is required from year to year out of the annual income. The entire amount could be raised in five years from the taxes that have been repealed since the close of the Spanish war, and the effect on the general business of the country would not in all probability be felt.

"Measured by similar enterprises, the Panama canal is practically unapproached in cost. The Suez Canal is estimated to have cost $100,000,000, and was in its time the wonder of the world. The Pacific railways received advances from the Government to the amount of some $65,000,000, which the interest brought up to some $116,000,000, together with about 40,000,000 acres of land. Both the Suez Canal and the transcontinental railways were for a long time regarded as hopelessly visionary. Neither of them at present would be considered formidable either as to difficulty of construction or as to cost.

"Certainly we move rapidly in our day, but there is no reason to think, judged by the strictest practicable tests, that we do not move steadily and safely. The pace of the modern fast train would have seemed utterly destructive to the grave member of Parliament who asked Stephenson what would happen to his locomotive if a cow should get on the track."

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

THE newspapers are expecting some new and picturesque topics of discussion as a result of the President's tour of the West. The previous excursions of the President have been marked by the presentation of strikingly original ideas on present-day problems, such as the trusts and the tariff, and the developments of the coming tour are awaited, therefore, with no little interest. Some, indeed, are awaiting them with nervousness. The New York *Sun*, for example, which has been in a state of more or less agitation and anxiety ever since Mr. Roosevelt began his campaign of trust regulation, requests the President to confine his remarks, on this trip, to some tranquil and calm topic like race suicide. *The Sun's* editorial also gives some interesting facts in regard to the tour, which will include Illinois, Wisconsin, and every State west of the Mississippi, except Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. To quote:

"Mr. Roosevelt's projected campaign for the spring months covers sixty-six days and twenty-two States.

"Deducting the sixteen days assigned to the Yellowstone National Park for rest, recreation, and communion with nature in her visible forms, there remain fifty days of incessant travel and oratory. This is the most ambitious program ever arranged by a Presidential candidate for a Presidential nomination.

"The itinerary already arranged provides for stops and speeches at one hundred and thirty-four cities and towns. Allowing for unforeseen extensions of the tour, side trips, and the usual proportion of informal remarks at way-stations, it is probable that the total output will be not fewer than two hundred different speeches to different audiences.

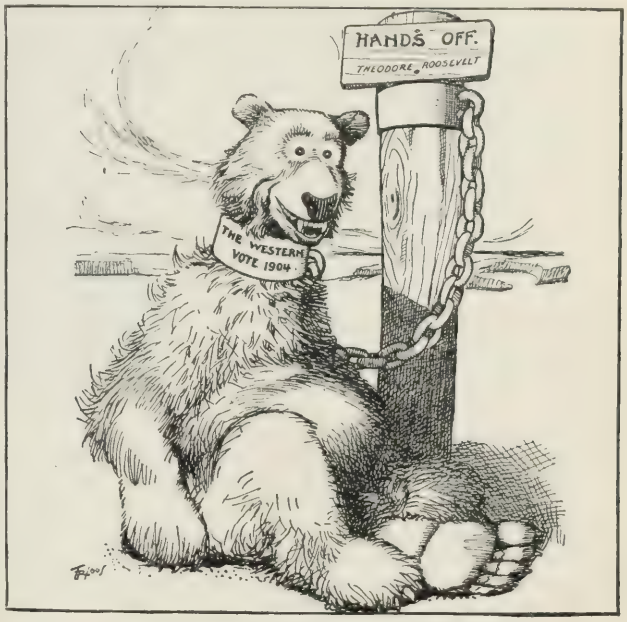
"No man less energetic than Mr. Roosevelt would ever dream of such an undertaking. The mere thought of it would drive to nervous prostration a candidate less frankly confident of the endurance of his physical and intellectual powers under any strain whatsoever.

"We beg leave to suggest that a most profitable theme for at least the major part of the two hundred speeches can be found in the general line of thought started by the President's letter on race suicide. The subject is always interesting, always practical, and particularly so in the less densely populated parts of the Union.

"It possesses, moreover, the inestimable advantage of permitting earnest exposition and discussion without stirring the passions that menace the stability of business conditions and the industrial and commercial prosperity of the United States of America."

Some think that Mr. Roosevelt, as hinted in the above comment, has his eye on the 1904 nomination, and intends, in this tour, to strengthen his hold on the West. The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) says, however:

"It might as well be stated now that the President's contemplated tour through this country is entirely unnecessary, if it is planned for the purpose of strengthening his fences and securing his nomination as the Republican standard-bearer in 1904. The West has no man in view except Roosevelt. In fact, a remarkable unanimity of feeling about this matter prevails throughout the nation. No enthusiasm arises upon the mention of the names of the other men suggested as probable contestants for the nomination, but Roosevelt's name is likely to be a word to conjure by before delegates are selected for the next national convention."



THE GAME TO BE PROTECTED IN THE WEST.
—*The New York Press.*

A different opinion is held by the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Ind.), which says:

"The President undoubtedly has a twofold reason for the trip; one is to make himself secure in the West, to overcome any opposition which may develop in New York, and the other is to keep the voters in line for the Republican party.

"That there is some reason for anxiety on both counts is tolerably clear. The Hanna wing of the party is disgruntled over the strenuous attitude of the President. They consider him unsafe, erratic, and a disturber of business conditions. There is reason also to believe that the country is dissatisfied with the record of extravagance made by the two last Congresses and is disgusted with the favoritism shown to large corporate interests. This was demonstrated when a suggestion of very minor changes in the tariff was made. The grip of these combinations was shown to be absolutely unyielding.

"The President therefore has abundant reason for his protracted journey and for his many speeches. It will assuredly be a hunting trip—not for bear, but for votes."

Ex-President Cleveland is also planning a Western tour, and his critics have started a report that he is after the Democratic

nomination next year. More papers, however, believe that the ex-President will use his influence rather in the direction of "harmonizing" the Democratic party than for any personal gain.

AN EXPLANATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. WALTER H. PAGE, editor of *The World's Work*, is a man of Southern birth and training, and a sympathetic student of Southern problems. One of these problems is South Carolina. The lieutenant-governor of the State recently met on the street an editor who had criticized him and, as Mr. Page puts it, "fatally shot him in cold blood." The lieutenant-governor was promptly put in jail, "but the prevailing opinion is that the murderer will not be hanged." The editor of the Charleston *News and Courier* was murdered a few years ago, and his murderer went free. What is the explanation? South Carolina "is not a frontier community"; in fact, "it is one of the original thirteen," and "has long been the home of a cultivated society." Why does the bully survive and the murderer go unpunished? Here is Mr. Page's explanation, as he gives it in his magazine:

"The general fact that explains the State's degradation is that human life is held, and has by a large part of the population always been held, cheap; and it is held cheap because all men are not considered to have the same rights and privileges. An individual assumes that he and not the organized community is dominant; and the organized community has not asserted itself strongly enough against such an individual assumption. In plain English, the democratic theory of society is not in favor. It is not accepted in the daily life of the people of South Carolina. Such a community is as far off from modern American ideals as a community that existed a century ago.

"The remedy is in education. Education means the free right training of every child in the commonwealth; but it means a great deal more than this. It means the assertion of the community against the lawless individual—the community's authority against individual authority. The State must tax; it must educate; it must punish. It must give every individual the same privileges, the same duties—put them on a level.

"An aristocracy in a democracy means a group of a few privileged persons; outside this group, the bully; behind the bully an ignorant populace that will elect the bully to office, will hold him in honor, and will acquit him of crime. There is yet something structurally wrong in South Carolina, and the many good people of the State have the sympathy of the country in their efforts to reform their social structure. They can do it only by building up all the ignorant and neglected classes. Then a Tillman could not be a hero, he could not be elected lieutenant-governor, he would not be even tolerated, not to say admired and acquitted. No State can rise higher than its average man, no matter how high the personal conduct or how gracious the civilization of some of its individuals."

LABOR AND CAPITALISTIC JOURNALS ON THE USE OF INJUNCTIONS IN STRIKES.

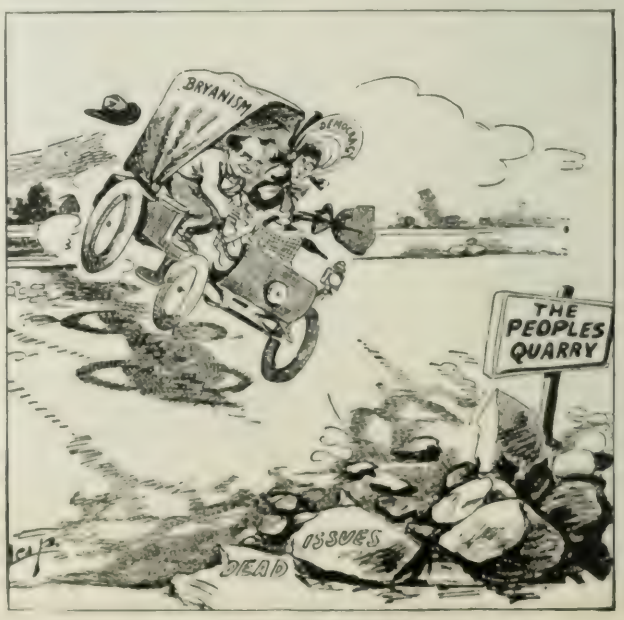
AS the members of the labor-unions and their employers are probably concerned more vitally than anybody else with the use of injunctions in strikes, it is interesting to turn to their organs of opinion and find what they have to say about the injunctions of Judge Adams in St. Louis, Judge Elmer in Waterbury, Judge Keller in West Virginia, and Judge Philips in Kansas City. All these judges have issued orders in the last few weeks restraining labor-unions and their members, in various ways, from interfering with the businesses against which they are, or were intending to be, on strike. The St. Louis injunction restraining the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and the committee of Wabash employees from "ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing, or otherwise causing the employees of the railway to strike or quit the service of the company" has aroused the most feeling. It is a "monstrous usurpation," which has "strangled the most sacred rights of American citizens," declares *The United Mine-Workers' Journal*, of Indianapolis, in an editorial deprecating the failure of the anti-injunction bill to pass Congress. The same paper adds:

"As matters now stand there is not a lawful right of the people but what is subject to the whim and caprice of judges. To go further, there is not a right accorded to American citizens by the supreme law of the land but what has been denied them by injunction judges. Scores of men have been sent to jail for doing that which they have a clear and lawful right to do. Scores of men have been sent to jail for exercising the privileges accorded them and guaranteed them by the organic law of the land."

And *The National Labor Tribune*, of Pittsburg, treats the St. Louis injunction in much the same spirit. It says:

"If this injunction stands and is finally written into the laws of our country, it is difficult to conceive of the possibility of fixing any limit to 'government by injunction.' There have been other injunctions granted by the courts in railway strikes,

FIRST REAL SCARE REPUBLICANS HAVE HAD IN YEARS.
—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*



ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?
—*The Detroit News.*

CALAMITOUS PREDICTIONS IN CARTOON.

but none so sweeping and far-reaching as this. Judge Adams is a monstrosity, as a product of republican institutions. That he or any other intelligent person should imagine the people of this country, without respect to class, will permit themselves to be governed in any such manner as his astounding assumption suggests, is an eccentricity that there is no accounting for. No one but a fool would wish to see the issue that this reckless judge has raised pushed to its logical conclusion. Business men are condemning him as strongly as are the so-called 'labor agitators.' If he is prudent, he will modify his order; if he is as unfit to sit on the bench as now seems, he will persist."

Turning to the organs of the employers, however, one is informed that these injunctions are perfectly just and reasonable. *The Railway World*, of Philadelphia, says of the St. Louis order:

"Men must not be compelled to work against their will. So much is required that liberty may be real, and he who chooses to do so must be permitted to leave his employment in spite of the inconvenience his action may produce. This, however, is very different from conspiring with his fellows to suspend the entire operations of a railway or to dissuade others from continuing at work. A decree against using orders of an organization pledged to obedience and against persuasion or coercion of others is not in any way directed against the legitimate rights of the individual railway employee. Nothing can be more serious in its consequences to the employees themselves than hasty action in regard to controversies over wages. This appears especially true at this time, when railway companies all over the country are pursuing policies of great liberality in dealing with wage questions. The Wabash Railroad has been no exception to this rule, and the public has the right to expect that its employees will adopt a reasonable attitude and aid in averting the catastrophe of a great railway strike. In affording time for calmer consideration the injunction may confer a lasting benefit upon the employees, as well as upon the general public."

JUDGE ADAMS,
Whose injunction restrained the officials of the trainmen's and firemen's unions from ordering a strike on the Wabash road.

And *The Iron Age*, of New York, regards the courts and their injunctions as the last refuge from the encroachments of the turbulent unionists. To quote:

"What the labor leaders are pleased to designate and denounce as 'government by injunction' has come to stay. It appears to be the only kind of government which the turbulent element of the trade-unions can be made to respect. They can change statutes to suit themselves by maintaining a steady pressure upon demagogs in legislatures and adroitly menacing defeat by 'the labor vote' to those who resist them. The common law they can not change, nor is it likely that they will be able to curtail the powers of the courts without first recasting federal and state constitutions—a task of considerable magnitude and no little difficulty. The turbulent element of the trade-unions is not the majority of the membership in any instance, nor indeed a considerable percentage of it. It is noisy, arrogant, and intolerant, and wields an influence out of all proportion to its numerical strength by means which are tolerated rather than approved. For the moment it appears to be difficult for the typical partizan of the union movement to realize, or even to understand, that he has duties of citizenship from which he is not absolved by a desire to further the interests of labor. He claims special privileges and immunities which he would resent and resist by revolution if claimed or exercised for his oppression, forgetting that a conspiracy does not legalize what society could not tolerate in the individual. By and by he will come to a realizing sense of the fact that he can not undertake to be a law unto himself without throwing the whole social system into disorder. There is no wrong without a remedy, and this is as true of the wrongs he suffers as of those he commits. His safety and well-being are in the support of the law and the preservation of peace and order."

TERRITORIAL PRESS ON STATEHOOD FAILURE.

THE newspapers of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona have a suspicion that the failure of Congress to pass the Statehood bill at its recent session was due to sectional jealousy. It was "a cold-blooded conspiracy to keep the West in subjection to the East," declares the Augusta (Oklahoma) *Free Homes;* and the Newkirk (Oklahoma) *Republican News Journal* makes the same charge. The Okeene (Oklahoma) *Eagle* characterizes the killing of the bill as "one of the most dishonest political deals since this country was established," and it goes on to say, in a picturesque comment:

"The spirit of our Constitution never meant that Congress should be converted into a blabbery and boodlers' headquarters as it seems to have been. Those high-priced, verbose air-heaters, who think their gabberies are the centers of gravity for the entire universe, ought to be sent away back to sit down until they can learn to stand by the pledges in the platform of their party."

Skepticism, pessimism, and "a tendency toward crustiness" have, as a result of this failure, fastened their baneful influence upon the average Oklahoma citizen, whose "simple, trustful faith in party pledges has been terribly jarred." So the Billings (Oklahoma) *News* informs us; and the Carmen (Oklahoma) *Headlight* reports the citizens in its vicinity as being disappointed and bitter in spirit. But they find comfort in the thought that the defeat is due to political and commercial jealousy. Thus the Enid (Oklahoma) *Events* declares:

"Oklahoma failed of admission this session of Congress solely because of the jealousy of the little dinky States in the East located beyond that little ridge called the Alleghany Mountains. The East fears the rising power of the West. The Western Senators defeated the ship subsidy bill and have made the Eastern part of the United States resemble thirty pieces of copper on several occasions when the East wanted to foist its pet sectional schemes upon the great bulk of the people. Very few of the people, comparatively, of Eastern States and Yankeedom know anything about the West. It is an unexplored region to them, and all facts and statistics drummed into their dull ears prove unavailing to change their set convictions, which, mule-like, are as unchangeable as an African's skin. . . . . .

"The Republican party was not responsible for the defeat of Statehood any more than was the Democratic party. Men of both parties stood on either side. The envy and jealousy of the East, without regard to politics, defeated Statehood, set at naught campaign pledges, and exemplified the spirit of Cain, who slew his brother through jealousy."

In the Indian Territory, however, some of the papers are very glad that the Statehood bill failed. The people of the Indian Territory are anxious enough for Statehood, and willing to be united with Oklahoma, but in the bill championed by Senator Quay it was provided that the Oklahoma constitutional convention should express the consent of the State that Congress might attach all or any part of the Indian Territory to the State of Oklahoma. The Indian Territory citizens do not care to be "attached" to Oklahoma in that way. The South McAlester (I. T.) *News* declares that "the passage of the piecemeal Statehood legislation would have been a calamity years could have never repaired," and "would have engendered an endless sectional hatred." It hopes for the union of the two Territories in single Statehood, but demands that Indian Territory have an equal voice with Oklahoma in the making of the new State. So, too,

thinks the Vinita (I. T.) *Chieftain*, and the Muskogee (I. T.) *Phœnix* declares:

"The Indian Territory will consent to go into Statehood with Oklahoma only on terms of absolute equality, to be represented in the constitutional convention man for man, to participate in the division of the public institutions building for building, to secure a division of the political places office for office. On these terms will we consent to go in; on any other terms will we exert our best efforts to defeat Statehood legislation which contemplates Statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory jointly.

"The defeat of that provision of the omnibus bill which made of us political orphans and attached us piecemeal to Oklahoma was the best thing that could possibly have happened for the Indian Territory."

In the newspapers of New Mexico and Arizona the charges of jealousy, sectionalism, and politics are reiterated. "The game of politics has kept the Territories from their just rights, and will do so as long as the men at the helm pursue their narrow, short-sighted, and wholly selfish policy, which, in its inception, is wholly unpatriotic and unworthy of true American citizenship," declares the Silver City (N. M.) *Enterprise*, and the Carlsbad (N. M.) *Argus* makes a similar charge. The Las Cruces (N. M.) *Progress* remarks, in a half-sad, half-humorous vein:

"A great Territory, a rich Territory, an educated Territory, must still knuckle in abject vassalage to the machinations of political bosses from the Eastern commonwealths who tremble for their sovereign power in the legislative halls of the country when a possibility of some new Western votes confronts them. We have been maligned, traduced, and spit upon. We have been rub-dubbed and razzle-dazzled. For the time-being our name is neither New Mexico, Montezuma, nor Lincoln; it is 'Mud.' We have had our friends, however, and always loyal will be New Mexicans to Senators Quay, Foraker, Elkins, Teller, and others, who have fought our battle on the floor of the enemy's wigwam. The proposition to get even with our traducers is a difficult one to solve, but if any of you have any speeches from the garrulous boy Senator from Indiana, burn 'em up, and rid your libraries of the 'Oration and After-Dinner Speeches' of Chauncey Depew. It is time wasted to read such stuff, anyway. Adios, Statehood—'we shall meet, but we shall miss thee.'"

The Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen* lays the failure at the door of the Republican party. It says:

"The defeat of the omnibus bill by tactics that have disgraced the Republican party need not discourage the people of Arizona. It has been demonstrated that a majority of both Houses of Congress favored Statehood. We will try again. Injustice and bigotry can not always prevail. The autonomy of Arizona has been preserved. When the next Congress convenes Arizona's demands for admission to the Union will be again presented.

"We know now who are our friends and who are our enemies. Every Democratic vote in both Houses of Congress sustained the claims of Arizona for admission to the Union. This is a gratifying fact that luckily can not be denied. The influence of the Roosevelt Administration opposed admission. The Republican organization opposed admission. The Republican leaders in the Senate opposed admission, and in doing so placed the party responsible for legislation in the unprecedented attitude of engaging in a filibuster to defeat the will of the majority of the Senate. . . . . .

"The Republican party is responsible for the defeat of Statehood. This assertion is not open to question. The Republican leaders in the Senate violated the solemn pledge of their national convention. The people of Arizona will hold the Republicans to strict responsibility for the denial of their right to full political enfranchisement."

DR. CRILE, of Cleveland, says he can keep an animal alive after decapitation, and that the process may be applied to human beings. Certain office-seekers would do well to investigate the system before Mayor-elect Weaver returns.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE only people who seem desirous of establishing a reputation for the Filipinos as a self-governing people are those who represent the Administration. We fail to recognize any striking effort in this direction on the part of the natives of these islands much as we would appreciate it.—*The Manila American.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Rorabeck case, like photographic paper, gets darker the more it is exposed.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE two Arkansas United States Senators don't speak. We don't blame [illegible].—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

GROVER CLEVELAND'S magazine article on "Success" will not be reprinted in *The Commoner*.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Russian people are now to be happy by imperial ukase. If they refuse to be, send 'em to Siberia!—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE claim just paid to South Carolina by Congress has been standing since 1812. The Sultan, when dunned, can quote precedents.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE Czar will be wise to get rid of every vestige of serfdom before some author produces the Russian equivalent of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—*The Washington Star.*

ENTHUSIASM shown at the departure of the Detroit ball team for the South is somewhat marred by the realization that they are ultimately coming back.—*The Detroit Journal.*

THERE are indications that President Roosevelt is too prone to confuse "the race question" with a certain political race that is to be made in 1904.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT begins to look as if Mr. Cleveland, after the next presidential campaign, will have some one to contest his claim as the greatest living ex-President.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF Mr. Roosevelt continues to be offensive to Wall Street, perhaps Judge Adams would issue an injunction restraining him from being a candidate for reelection.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is interesting to learn that the sap is running freely in the maple-groves of Ohio. It is believed to be the only Ohio product that is running for something besides office.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

We have no desire to hurry matters, but we would be glad to know whether it is the duty of good Democrats to support the nominee whatever may be his personal views?—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

WILLIAM J. BRYAN says he wants to organize a party for Mr. Cleveland's exclusive use. Then let him organize one for himself, and perhaps the Democrats will have a showing.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ISN'T it rather remarkable that all the original "Uncle Toms" managed to live to such a ripe old age after all the things Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe said the slave-owners did to him?—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF the Southern negro would keep out of politics and then work for nothing and submit quietly to being lynched, it is believed that the race question down there would be practically settled.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN is being congratulated on the fact that, tho he admits having made seventy speeches in South Africa, he reached home alive. The Boers must be pacified, indeed.—*The Baltimore American.*

WE shudder to think of what will happen when the Czar's subjects begin to carry their religious freedom to the point of getting up a religious argument with each other in their own language.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE London *Times* predicts that the financial day of reckoning for America is approaching. However, as reckoning is one of our national specialties, we await the crisis with calmness.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE opponents of Reed Smoot seem to think that his failure to acquire more wives was only a cunning trick to evade the charge of polygamist, and that such contemptible trickery should be rebuked.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE ROSE-WATER VOLCANO EXTINGUISHER.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE FUTURE OF THE DRAMA.

"THE history of the drama is the long record of the effort of the dramatist to get hold of the essentially dramatic and to cast out everything else." This sentence sounds the keynote of an article by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, in *The Bookman* (March). There was a time, as he points out, when the drama contained all kinds of foreign elements. The Elizabethan plays, for example, were "often prosily didactic," and admitted many "accidental and adventitious superfluities." Even in Shakespeare there are scores of passages which "exist for their own sake and are not integral to the play wherein they are embedded." The stage has been made to serve as "a pulpit for a sermon, a platform for a lecture, and a singing-gallery for a ballad." But to-day there is a principle of specialization at work in all the arts which is compelling purity of type and form. Modern critical judgment demands that the drama, whatever else it is or is not, shall be dramatic. And so Professor Matthews is confident that the drama of the future is going to be "less rhetorical, less oratorical, less lyric, less epic, more purely dramatic." He illustrates his point of view in the following passage:

"In the ill-lighted theaters of old, the dramatic poet had to take care that his plot was made clear in words as well as in deeds; and he was tempted often to let his rhetoric run away with him. But in the well-lighted modern houses he can, if he chooses, let actions speak louder than words. Being able to reach the playgoers through their visual as well as their auditory sense, he sometimes plans to let a self-betraying movement do its work without any needless verbal elucidation. He recognizes that there are moments in life when a silence may be more eloquent than the silver sentences of any soliloquy. He is well aware that a sudden pause, a piercing glance, an abrupt change of expression, may convey to the spectator what is passing in the minds of the characters more directly than the most brilliant dialog. He has noted not only that emotion is often inarticulate when it is keenest, but also that a mental struggle at the very crisis of the story can often be made intelligible by visible acts; and he knows that the spectators are far more interested in what is done on the stage than in what is said.

"At first sight it may seem to some as tho this utilization of the picture-frame must result in making the drama in the immediate future even less literary than it is to-day. This will surely appear to be the case to those who are accustomed to consider the drama as tho it was merely one of the divisions of literature—or, indeed, as tho it was a department of poetry. But the drama, altho it has often a literary element of prime importance, does not lie wholly within the boundaries of literature; and it has always exercised its privilege of profiting by all the other arts, pictorial and plastic, epic, lyrical, and musical. Above all, the drama is what it is because of its specifically dramatic qualities; and these qualities can be exhibited wholly without rhetorical assistance, as every one will admit who has had the good fortune to see the 'Enfant Prodigue.' In fact, many a noble drama—'Hamlet' for one—has a pantomime for its skeleton, and calls on literature only to furnish its flesh and blood."

The London *Times Literary Supplement* takes issue with these conclusions. It says:

"In this matter of localizing the illumination at will . . . what advantage can the future expect to have over the present in the way of dumb-show scenes? It has to be borne in mind that, tho art changes, the laws of optics do not. When once the incidence of the light is settled for a particular scene it can not be altered. The light can not follow the actor about the stage, the actor will still have to move into it, Mohammed to come to the mountain. But these are purely mechanical considerations; there is one of another kind which, we think, ought to qualify the forecast that the drama of the future will tend to minimize speech. No doubt, as Professor Matthews says, 'the set speech, the oratorical display, the *tirade*, will tend to disappear'; but if he means that the dialog will be reduced to such speech as merely carries on the immediate action—and, whether he means it or not, it is a currently accepted view—we think it is a mistake. . . . There will always be something over and above the directly significant word or the eloquent action to which Professor Matthews would reduce drama. There will always be the 'harmonics' of the fundamental notes, the minor or ostensibly 'superfluous' dialog, which is really there to make us aware of the peculiar *timbre* in the dramatist's voice, to enable him to unbosom himself to us in that intimacy of soul and soul which is the ultimate aim of drama, as it is the ultimate aim of all art."

The same paper continues:

"For our part we think the future career of the drama is likely to be hampered by its inability to tell cultivated and curious people of to-day a tithe of the things they want to know. What the drama can tell, it can tell more emphatically than any other art. The novel, for instance, is but a report; the drama makes you an eye-witness of the thing in the doing. But then there is a whole world of things which can not be done—of thoughts and moods and subconscious states which can not be expressed—on the stage, and which can be expressed in the novel. In earlier ages, which could do with a narrow range of vivid sensations, the drama sufficed; it will not suffice for an age which wants an illimitable range of sensations and, being 'quick in the uptake,' can dispense with vividness. If any one considers for a moment the extraordinarily complicated texture of subtle thoughts and minute sensations in such a book as Mr. Henry James's 'Wings of the Dove,' and then thinks of any, the most 'advanced,' modern play—'The Master Builder,' say, or 'Le Repas du Lion'—the contrast between the abundance of the one and the meagerness of the other can not but be ludicrous. We are brought back once more to the element of drama which Aristotle called *διάνοια*, its mind-stuff, its 'philosophy,' as our fathers used to say. . . . Well, who can deny that it is thin, unsatisfying, and generally behind the times? For one explanation of this we should point to the rigid limitations of the dramatic medium. For the poor lookout of our own drama, in particular, there is perhaps the additional reason that few of our modern authors with the dramatic instinct seem able to accomplish any fresh, original, profound thinking."

A REVIVAL OF THE "GLYPTIC" ART.

THE art of "glyptics," or engraving on gems, which was very popular during the eighteenth century but was entirely neglected later on both by historians and art collectors, seems to be winning favor again, particularly in France. The revival of interest in this art is chiefly due to the researches of M. Babelon, a member of the French Institute. M. Jules Guiffrey, who writes an article on this subject in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* (Paris), says:

"The apparent neglect of the art of glyptics can be easily explained if we take into account the difficulty of making a comparative study of these little gems, unless they are kept in public museums. One experiences the greatest difficulties in attempting to approach the private owners of intaglios, cameos, and miniatures possessing artistic value. As a rule, indeed, the very existence of such treasures is absolutely ignored. They are kept concealed in jewel-boxes and seldom exhibited. The student is limited to public collections; and while these collections are often very valuable, they are most of them defective in many respects."

The researches of M. Babelon make it plain that the glyptic art has been practised by Occidental nations for many hundreds of years. He has discovered intaglios and seals dating from the reign of Charlemagne. An intaglio of King Lothair, and a crucifix and secret seal belonging to Jean-le-bon, are in the possession of the British Museum. Jacques Gay, a protégé of the Marquis de Pompadour, was perhaps the greatest exponent of the glyptic art. Says M. Guiffrey:

"It would be useless to give the names of all the poor imitators of the great artist, Jacques Gay, altho among our contemporaries are a few possessing real talent. Their chief defect has been their inability to select the proper kind of stones. It is far from

easy to find perfect material. For instance, Adolphe David, who engraved a cameo representing the 'Apotheosis of Napoleon I.,' had to search three years before he found a sardonyx suitable for his work. Artists make a mistake when they seek stones of excessive size. Such stones are exceedingly scarce, and, besides, their size often makes their use impracticable. They are suitable for collections, but not for individuals. Artists should remember that the number of capitalists willing to pay large sums for useless jewels is daily decreasing. Engraved stones are therefore not in great demand. We see nowadays but few private collections of gems engraved during the nineteenth century, whereas at the time of the Renaissance every prince or great nobleman owned a collection of precious gems, just as we to-day make collections of engravings, books, and bric-à-brac. There are indications, however, of a revival of interest in the art of glyptics."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAETERLINCK'S "MONNA VANNA" AND ROBERT BROWNING.

PROF. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, of Yale University, brings what is practically a charge of plagiarism against Maurice Maeterlinck. His charge is formulated in the pages of *The Independent* (March 5), and is based upon the "extraordinary resemblance" existing between Maeterlinck's new play, "Monna Vanna," and Robert Browning's drama, "Luria." Professor Phelps declares:

"Maurice Maeterlinck and Robert Browning—it would be difficult to find two authors more unlike, two men whose writings have less in common. And yet the similarity between Maeterlinck's latest play, 'Monna Vanna,' and Browning's poetic drama 'Luria,' is so striking that it is surprising it has thus far escaped the notice of continental, British, and American critics. That Maeterlinck should have gone to Browning for material is curious enough; but that the likeness of 'Monna Vanna' to 'Luria' should be purely accidental, seems even more curious to one who knows both plays well."

The real reason why the similarity of "Monna Vanna" to "Luria" has thus far escaped notice is attributed by Professor Phelps to the comparative obscurity of the latter play. He writes on this point:

"Published in 1846 in the last number of the 'Bells and Pomegranates,' 'Luria' attracted little attention at the time, and has never been classed among the poet's more popular works. It is a melancholy, noble, and ideal drama, and, like so many of Browning's poems, it represents 'action in character, rather than character in action.' The plot deals with a war between Florence and Pisa in the fifteenth century. Luria, the commanding general of the Florentine forces, is a Moor, who has been drawn to Florence by his passionate love of art and culture. His success in arms has been brilliant, and on the eve of a final battle with the Pisans—a battle so well planned that it can issue only one way—we find that his worst enemies are in his own camp, and that his final reward from the city he has served is to be—death. Bracchio, commissary of the republic of Florence, has keenly watched the development of Luria's power, and, while pretending to be his friend and admirer, has secretly sent despatches to Florence, which will result in the general's arrest so soon as he is no longer immediately necessary to the city's welfare. This contemptible intrigue is well known to Luria, as he has intercepted the despatches; but instead of going over to the enemy he calmly persists in his duty. In a remarkable interview with Bracchio, Browning brings out the characteristics of the two men. Luria, a great, simple nature, brave and noble, scornfully tells Bracchio that his duplicity has been completely discovered, and naturally he expects the latter to be overwhelmed with shame and confusion. To his amazement, Bracchio is as cool as ice, and defends his underhand methods with astonishing subtlety, stating that he knows only one master, Florence, and that it is not well for the city to be beholden to any one man. He therefore thinks it best that Luria should die."

SCENE FROM "MONNA VANNA" AS ACTED IN BERLIN.
Courtesy of *The Independent*.

The opening situations of "Monna Vanna" are precisely similar:

"The plot deals with a war between Florence and Pisa in the fifteenth century. Prinzivalle, an alien, is the commanding general of the Florentine forces, and on the morrow he is about to give the last fatal blow to the Pisans, whom he has, thanks to his brilliant campaign, in a situation from which they can not possibly escape. Trivulzio, commissary of the republic of Florence, while pretending to be the bosom friend and admirer of the commander-in-chief, has in reality been sending secret despatches to the home city, the result of which means the arrest and death of Prinzivalle, so soon as he has fought the final battle, and is no longer needed. These despatches have been intercepted, and, in a powerful scene, Prinzivalle confronts Trivulzio—precisely as Luria confronts Bracchio—with the proofs of his appalling treachery. . . . Trivulzio springs upon the general with a knife, is overpowered, and then coldly defends his conduct in the despatches with absolutely the same reasoning, even to the smallest detail, employed by Bracchio in Browning's play."

All these striking similarities, concludes Professor Phelps, may be accidental; but "surely they seem otherwise." He thinks "it would be interesting to hear M. Maeterlinck's explanation of them," and adds:

"Possibly he [Maeterlinck] might call attention to the totally different manner in which the play ends, which is true enough. The love motive is practically absent in 'Luria,' all attention being concentrated on the chief figure. After winning over all his critics by his splendid magnanimity, Luria commits suicide, and the play is merely an illustration of the Scripture text, 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw men unto myself.' In Maeterlinck, the situation becomes otherwise, and, indeed, it can not be summarized without making the drama seem far more gross than it really is, tho it is certainly unpleasant. But the object of this brief article is simply to point

out the extraordinary resemblance that undoubtedly exists, and to recommend readers to examine it for themselves."

"Monna Vanna" has already had a somewhat checkered career. In London, as will be recalled, it was condemned by the public censor. In Paris, however, the play had a most successful run; and in Germany and Austria, where it is still being presented, with Madame Maeterlinck in the title rôle, it is one of the sensations of the day. The announcement is made in the newspapers that Maeterlinck and his wife intend to visit this country in the near future, and to present here "Monna Vanna" and others of his plays, including "Ioyzelle" and "Aglavaine et Selyzette." The first Maeterlinck drama seen in this country was "Pelléas and Mélisande," played last season by Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

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MISS ETHEL M. SMYTH.

Her opera, "Der Wald," is the first by a woman ever produced in America.

A WOMAN'S OPERA.

THE only novelty of the present operatic season, Miss Ethel M. Smyth's music-drama, "Der Wald" was presented at the Metropolitan Opera-House on the evening of March 11. Miss Smyth is an Englishwoman, and her opera was performed twice last July at Covent Garden, London. It has also been produced in Berlin, and is in preparation in Strasburg and Vienna. The New York performance was enthusiastically received by a large and brilliant audience, which included the British ambassador, Mr. John S. Sargent, Prince Troubetzkoy, and other celebrities. The following critical comment on the opera is taken from *Harper's Weekly*:

"Miss Smyth has abundantly earned the right to a judgment of her work based upon standards of the most uncompromising impartiality. Whatever one is prepared to say of its excellences and its defects, 'Der Wald' can not justly be set aside as being merely woman's work, with all that that disposition is made to imply of qualification and denial. Miss Smyth has written with too high and serious an aim, with too ripe and confident an artistry, to be considered with anything but an attentive respect. Dramatically, 'Der Wald' is a brief and passionate illustration of that wonderful thought of Plotinus, that 'in the particular acts of human life it is not the interior soul and the true man, but the exterior shadow of the man alone, which laments and weeps, performing his part on the earth, as in a more ample and extended scene, in which many shadows of souls and phantom forms appear.' Miss Smyth has intended, in her own phrase, to show 'the quiet workings of the eternal forces of nature as contrasted with the storm and stress of mortal life'—which is merely a British and modern variant of the meditation of Plotinus. She has chosen (being her own librettist) to set against the background of a primeval and spirit-haunted forest, a tragic human action, contrastingly swift, brief, and calamitous; and at the end, as at the beginning, a mystic chorus—the elemental spirits of the wood—chant, in the words of the argument, 'their own eternity and the brevity of things human.' With all possible sympathy for its essential, if unrealized, poetry, it must be said that this conception, as Miss Smyth has actualized it dramatically, seems at times a little too obvious, a little too crassly romanticistic (as Mr. Howells would say). We wish that, in developing her theme, she had handled it more subtly, more aerially, with somewhat less bald an insistence upon the point of her allegory. This, however, concerns the dramatic structure alone; of the music with which she has invested it we can speak with somewhat less of reservation. After a single hearing, one recalls passages of indubitable force and beauty; an unflagging sentiment for dramatic appropriateness; a constant endeavor to reflect, as eloquently as may be, the essential poetic substance of the play. Miss Smyth has not escaped a measurable dulness and inefficiency, nor has she scrupled to write without the bidding of that incalculable inspiration which is not to be realized by mere seeking and desire. But for an unswerving fidelity of purpose, a consistent preoccupation with dramatic verity, a dexterously contrived significance, 'Der Wald' is notable in a considerable degree."

The New York *Evening Post* takes a much less favorable view:

"It may be that some day women will write as good music as men; but 'Der Wald' does not bring us half an inch nearer that epoch. It is well scored, the treatment of the orchestra being by far the strongest point—strong to the verge of masculinity. But the vocal parts are neither effective (except in a duo) nor individualized. Mmes. Gadski and Reuss-Belce, MM. Anthes, Bispham, Blass, Mühlmann, and Dufriche did their best with them, and they deserved all the applause they got. But the best of singers could not for a long time float a work so barren of original, individual melody as this opera is. That is its weak, its fatal point. It has no physiognomy of its own. Any one of a thousand musicians now living, women or men, might have written it."

JOHN FISKE AS A POPULAR HISTORIAN.

MR. W. S. GILBERT once remarked, in relation to comic operas: "There are some men who seek to win the applause of the private boxes; there are others who cater to the taste of the gallery; but I always keep my eye fixed on the dress-circle." What Mr. Gilbert did for comic operas, John Fiske did for history. He won his triumph by appealing neither to very clever people nor to very ignorant people, but to the educated classes of the "dress-circle." It was this popular quality, which, in the opinion of Mr. H. Morse Stephens, professor of history in the University of California, gave to Mr. Fiske his peculiar distinction. Professor Stephens writes (in *The World's Work*, April):

"It is impossible not to recognize that there must be more than accident in the fact that John Fiske was not only the most successful popular historian, but also the most successful platform lecturer on history of his generation. The same qualities that commended his books commended his lectures. Practically all his historical works were based upon lectures delivered to cultivated and educated general audiences from Maine to California. In the preface to his 'The Beginnings of New England' he mentions no less than twenty-three places in which lectures had been delivered by him, containing the substance of that book, between May, 1887, and its publication in April, 1889. This practise of trying his books from the lecture-platform in all parts of the country gave Mr. Fiske an admirable means for testing their effectiveness. Tho popular in form, his lectures, like his books,

were not designed for the uneducated; and the crowds which attended them consisted of cultivated people of all classes and professions, and not simply of young students. It would be vain to speculate whether Mr. Fiske learned his power of writing popular history from delivering popular lectures, or whether it was the temperament in the man that made him acceptable to a broad general audience both as a lecturer and as a writer. His unrivaled gift for hitting the popular taste was certainly heightened by the steady intermingling of lecturing and writing. He learned on the lecture-platform what interested his hearers and faithfully followed their indications when he sent his books to press. In his case the lecture-platform was more than an advertisement; it was a rehearsal. His greatest merits—simplicity of style, charm of manner, and delicate interpretation of the past by use of modern phrases and modern instances—were seen to equal advantage in lectures and in books. His chief defects—a certain carelessness about details, a lack of true perspective, and a readiness to digress from the subject in hand and to give vent to his own personal views on ethics or politics—were faults encouraged by these platform rehearsals. But it was to them that he owed his exact perception of his readers' demands and learned how to satisfy them. Incidentally, the familiar acquaintance made with the personality of the man upon the platform gave to thousands of readers of his books an opportunity to read between the lines and to interpret the written pages by the voice and gesture of the living man. It has only to be remembered that John Fiske was a famous popular lecturer on history, that he was neither a hard-worked college professor on the one hand nor a political stump-speaker on the other, to understand why his books are more widely read than those of any other historian of this generation by the educated and cultivated section of the American people."

The scientific historical writer hesitates, as a rule, to make comparisons between past and present. He avoids the use of analogies that are necessarily based upon transient standards. The popular historian, on the other hand, is apt to revel in allusions that stimulate the reader's imagination. Mr. Fiske, we are reminded, was a "past master in the art of modern allusion":

"When dealing with the history of the beginnings of the American Revolution he found it expedient to write a page of praise for Mr. Gladstone's policy with regard to the Boer War of 1881, thus creating a misleading analogy that has been popular in these latter days. This sort of thing is common to all popular writers of history, who occasionally abuse their position as recorders of the history of the past to advocate their own political and economic and literary ideas with regard to the present. Mr. Fiske was a convinced free-trader, and dozens of allusions can be found, sometimes in the most unlikely places, in all his books, in which he takes a fling at the policy of protection. Wherever a pretext can be found he was ready to appeal to the past for the condemnation of this particular present policy that offended his political and economic ideas. He was equally ready to vent his literary likes and dislikes. A sincere lover of the novels of Charles Dickens, he took every opportunity to bring in citations from his books, and sometimes with a most curious effect, as where he described Augustine Herman of the Bohemia Manor as suffering from 'matrimonial infelicities like those of Socrates and the elder Mr. Weller,' or where in a note on the Mexican drink, *pulque*, a reference is made to the plant which stood by the front doorsteps of George Nupkins, magistrate in Inswich, England, who figures conspicuously in an episode in the 'Pickwick Papers.' This wealth of modern allusion, political, economic, and literary, is characteristic of all successful popular historians."

Furthermore, Mr. Fiske brought to all his work an optimistic and buoyant spirit, a sane, human touch.

"As might be expected, he defends the popular view of the character of Christopher Columbus, and, throughout his writings is kind to all popular heroes. He is sufficiently touched with the modern spirit of impartiality not to fall into the snare of the Carlyle theory and practise of hero-worship. His heroes are as thoroughly human as modern critics could desire; he admits that Columbus was not married to Donna Beatriz Enriquez de Arana, and that his son Ferdinand was illegitimate; he admits that General Grant in his memoirs is not fair to the splendid conduct of General Thomas in the matter of the battle of Nashville; and his portrait of George Washington is that of a noble gentleman and not of a prig. The same sweet reasonableness, with a full acknowledgment of the value of modern research, is shown in his attitude toward other problems than those of individual character, and a good specimen of his kindly treatment of controversies is to be seen in his account of the voyages of the Northmen to Markland and to Vinland."

In brief, Mr. Fiske "knew his public thoroughly and they responded generously. He brought out what was best in them by giving to them the best that was in himself. . . . It was because he saw and felt like one of themselves, and was possessed further of the power of explaining to them why they saw and felt thus, that John Fiske became to thousands of his countrymen the interpreter of their own thoughts and feelings in the spheres both of history and of philosophy."

NOTES.

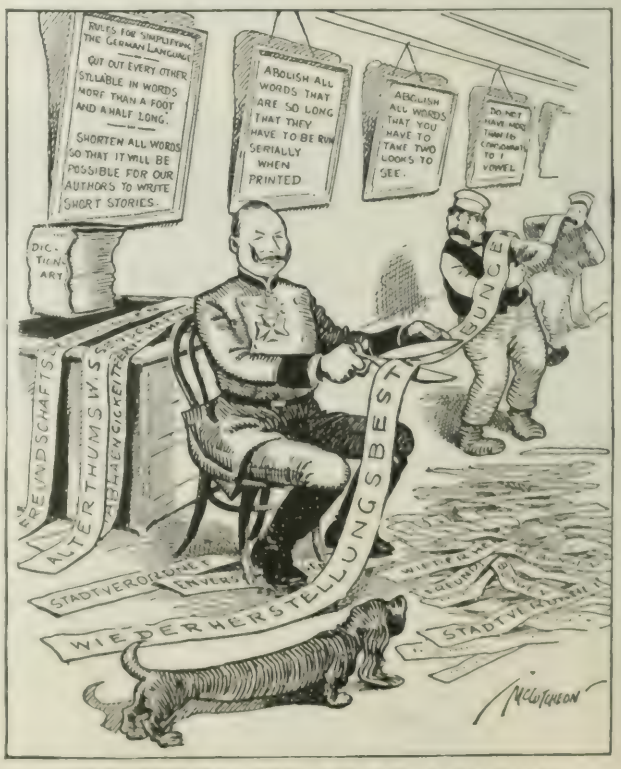
A NEW quarterly journal entitled *Modern Philology* and "devoted to research in the modern languages and literatures" is announced by the University of Chicago Press.

The Bookman's March list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. The Pit.—Norris.
2. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
3. The Virginian.—Wister.
4. Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.—Lorimer.
5. Glengarry School Days.—Connor.
6. The Blue Flower.—Van Dyke.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, journalist, poet, philologist, and all-round man of letters, died in Florence on March 20. His most original creation, "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," achieved world-wide popularity. As long ago as 1849 he was associated with R. W. Griswold in the editorship of *The International Magazine;* and he was a contributor to *The Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Putnam's Magazine*, and many other of the old-time periodicals. His last book, "Kuloskap, the Master," deals with Indian folk-lore, and was written in collaboration with Prof. J. Dyneley Prince, of Columbia University.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has turned his attention to the reformation of the German language. According to a Berlin despatch in the New York *Sun*: "The Kaiser directs that the official style shall be clear and simple, he particularly desiring the omission of long-winded sentences, with involved subordinate clauses. The practise of putting several participles and infinitives into a sentence is to be avoided as much as possible. The style of reports is to be grave and measured, free alike from slang and rhetorical pathos. Unnecessary adverbs, far-fetched expressions, foreign terms, and platitudes are to be omitted."


RULES FOR SIMPLIFYING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE
CUT OUT EVERY OTHER SYLLABLE IN WORDS MORE THAN A FOOT AND A HALF LONG.
SHORTEN ALL WORDS SO THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR OUR AUTHORS TO WRITE SHORT STORIES.
ABOLISH ALL WORDS THAT ARE SO LONG THAT THEY HAVE TO BE RUN SERIALLY WHEN PRINTED
ABOLISH ALL WORDS THAT YOU HAVE TO TAKE TWO LOOKS TO SEE.
DO NOT HAVE MORE THAN TEN CONSONANTS TO 1 VOWEL
DIC-TIONS-ART
FREUNDSCHAFTS
ALTER THUMS WISS
ABHAENGIGKEITSERKLAERUNG
BEST
STADTVERORDNETEN
ENVOY
WIEDERHERSTELLUNGS

THE EMPEROR IS SIMPLIFYING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

OUR PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

SOME interesting comments on Alfred Russell Wallace's recently published theory of the universe, according to which the earth and man are at its center, are made in *The Independent* (New York) by Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard. In the first place, Professor Pickering thinks that Wallace's conclusion that the universe is limited is not upheld by the evidence that he offers. Says the professor:

"It is true that the increasing power of our telescopes and cameras shows a constantly decreasing increment in the number of stars revealed by them; but this, it seems to me, does not indicate that we have reached the limits of the stellar system, but rather that we are still very far from them. An approach to the limits would be marked by a sudden instead of a gradual decline in the number of additional stars observed.

WILLIAM H. PICKERING,
Of Harvard Observatory.

"It may be shown mathematically, assuming all the stars to be alike, that with each additional magnitude we should increase the total number of stars four times. That is to say, suppose that in a certain region in the heavens we want to find 5 stars brighter than the sixth magnitude. Then we should expect to find 20 stars brighter than the seventh magnitude, 80 stars brighter than the eighth, 320 stars brighter than the ninth, and so on. In point of fact the ratio 4 is seldom reached, and never held long, even among the brighter stars, while among the fainter ones much smaller ratios are found to obtain. Thus among 825 stars in a part of the constellation of Orion the successive ratios between the sixth and fifteenth magnitudes were 3.7, 2.5, 1.7, 1.7, 1.8, 1.5, 1.4, 1.4, 1.4, and 1.3. Here we find no sudden drop in the ratio, indicating that we had found all the stars. What we do find is a steady and uniform decline, which, as far as we can see, might with more powerful instruments be continued indefinitely.

"This really means apparently one of three things: either, first, that as we recede from our sun the stars grow smaller; second, that, as we recede, the stars grow father and farther apart; or, third, that there is an absorbing medium in space which makes the remoter stars appear fainter than would otherwise be the case. It is possible that all three of these hypotheses are correct, but it is not likely that we are near the edge of the universe as yet. . . . . .

"With regard to our position in the exact center of the Milky Way, Mr. Wallace seems to have been led into error by the accuracy of the figures given by Sir John Herschel. Many astronomers, especially in former times, were in the habit of giving their numerical results in very small fractions of the second of arc, whereas, in point of fact, they could not measure the given distance perhaps within several minutes. This seems to be the case in the present instance. If the Milky Way were merely a hazy uniform band of light, we might locate its medial line with some approach to accuracy. A close examination, however, shows that it is, on the contrary, a branching structure of most irregular form and brilliancy, sometimes one side being the brighter and sometimes the other, and it would not be possible for any two observers, or indeed for any single observer working on different nights, to agree within as much as a degree as to where the medial line should properly be drawn. . . . . .

"Assuming, however, that we are within one degree of the medial plane, and within ten per cent. of its central position, which is indeed quite possible, it may readily be shown that there are from one to ten thousand stars that are just as likely to hold the central position as we ourselves. That is to say, any one of our naked-eye stars may be the central one.

"But again, supposing our sun is the central star, what of it? If we are central to-day, since we are moving about fourteen miles every second straight toward one side of the Milky Way, we are not likely to remain central very long, and when the human race first appeared, perhaps 100,000 years ago, we certainly could not have been anything like central. It would therefore appear that our sun is no more likely to control the one favored planet of the universe, on this hypothesis, than any other of the three or four thousand stars that are visible to the naked eye upon a clear night."

With regard to the habitability of the various planets, Professor Pickering seems to agree in the main with Mr. Wallace, altho he will not admit that there is no possibility at all that Mars is inhabited. He says in conclusion:

"It has been said that if an angel were to have paid a brief visit to the earth once every 100,000 years, he would have come perhaps a thousand times since the earth first separated from the sun, but only once would he have found intelligent life upon its surface. From this we may argue that if we ourselves could now visit one thousand planets that were capable sooner or later of supporting life, on only one of them could we properly expect to find inhabitants of a degree of intelligence equal to that, let us say, of our own ancestors ten or twenty thousand years ago.

"From this point of view perhaps we may claim that we really are the most intelligent animals in the universe, at the present moment. At the same time I fear we must admit that there is very little evidence from an astronomical standpoint which can be gathered in support of such a claim."

ARE ALL STREAMS BECOMING SUBTERRANEAN?

THAT flowing surface is gradually disappearing, and that a subterranean system of circulation is being substituted for it, is the somewhat startling thesis upheld by a French physicist, M. Martel, in a lecture delivered before the Paris Geographical Society on January 9 last. From investigations and studies of a large number of caverns, pits, and dry valleys he has come to the conclusion that the surface of the globe is slowly drying because the water-courses are abandoning it for subterranean channels. Says the writer of a report in *Cosmos* (February 21):

"The learned lecturer also proved that as a general rule all great caves have either captured, or are in process of capturing, some exterior water-course whose neighboring valley is dry or in process of drying. This is the law of 'the capture of water-courses by fissured regions.' This law is of considerable importance, for the disappearance of surface streams incessantly continues on account of the formation of fissures in the soil, of gravity, of erosion and corrosion, and of the tectonic movements of the earth's crust. Thus, in all fissured regions, which occupy a large part, perhaps the greater part, of our planet, desiccation, aggravated by the ravages of deforestation, will proceed, multiplying plains, steppes, and arid deserts. Have we not proved, in the course of every hydrologic investigation, the disappearance or the diminution of springs? This is why we must search for the subterranean receptacles that absorb the water of fissured geological formations, if we wish to utilize the reserves of water contained in the bosom of the earth, or else execute the necessary works to arrest the progress of this absorption and prevent its disastrous effects."

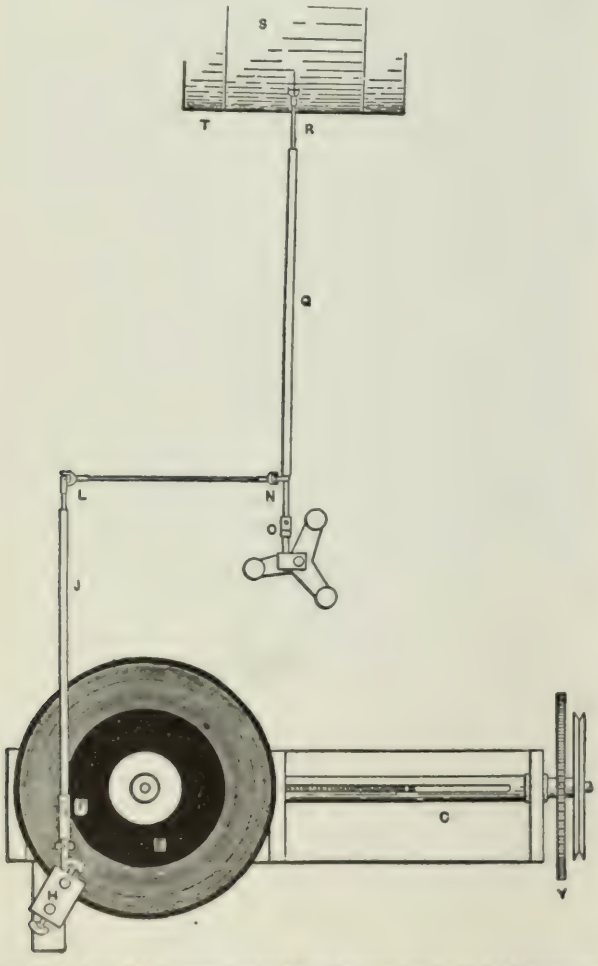
To what point this disappearance of surface water may extend is shown by a recent report of M. Hector Josse on the springs of the department of the Somme, France, which is quoted by the writer of the article in *Cosmos*. It appears that these springs are rapidly disappearing. In the canton of Roisel, the level of the water in the wells has been falling, in spite of very rainy weather, some having become completely dry. The water level in all the wells is approximately the same, which shows that the

whole rag on is supplied by the same water-bearing stratum. This level is falling steadily, sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly. Of course the importance of all this depends on the extent of the geological formations that favor this action; but there seems to be no doubt that action of this kind is taking place in more regions than we have hitherto suspected.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CURVES OF SPEECH.

THE production of what are called speech-curves and the drawing of deductions from them has become an important part of the science of experimental phonetics, which has developed within the past ten years. The best "speech-curves" are now obtained by enlarging the record of an ordinary phonograph. Says Prof. E. W. Scripture, of Yale, in an article on the subject in *The Medical Record* (February 28):

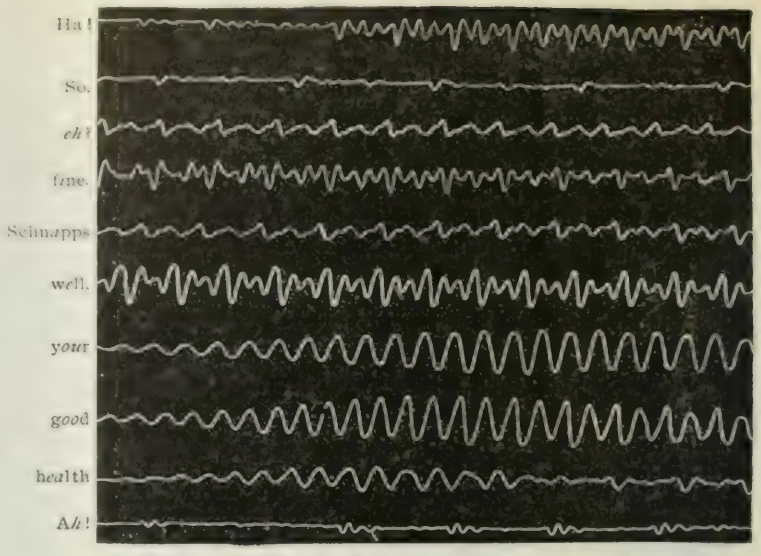
"The best phonographs and gramophones now produce records that hardly fall short of perfection. It remains only to devise machines that will trace off the records on to paper so that they can be studied with accuracy.



MACHINE FOR ENLARGING CURVES OF SPEECH FROM A GRAMOPHONE DISK.

E, gramophone disk with spiral speech-groove containing lateral vibrations; *C*, revolving barrel with feed-screw that turns the disk and moves it sidewise; *V*, gear-wheel that turns *C*, being moved by the last of a series of reducing-gears connected to a motor; *J*, magnifying lever containing a fine steel point near *F*, which travels in the speech-groove and follows its vibrations; *L*, *N*, gimbal joints with connecting-rods that transmits the movements of *J* to the second lever *Q*, *O*, fulcrum of *Q*, *R*, recording-point that draws a line on a slowly moving band of smoked paper *S*; *T*, side of one of two cylinders about 8 feet apart, around which the band of smoked paper travels. The movement of the point in the speech-record at *F* is repeated with great magnification by *R* and recorded as a white line in the soot.

Courtesy of *The Medical Record* (New York).



CURVES FROM THE VOICE OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN "RIP VAN WINKLE'S TOAST."

Courtesy of *The Medical Record* (New York).

"For tracing off the curves of a phonograph cylinder a very accurate machine has been devised by Professor Hermann, of Koenigsberg. A fine glass point runs in the groove cut in the wax, and moves a system of small levers, which reflect a beam of light. The light is made to record its movements on a sensitive band of paper. The curves are of great accuracy and beauty. . . . . .

"Let me give an illustration of the way in which such curves are studied. Take, for example, the word 'So,' the second line of the figure. The vibrations are seen to be in groups of fairly similar character; each of these groups we know to represent one vibration of the vocal cords with the vibrations of the vocal cavities imposed upon it. The time of each vibration of the cords is found by measuring the length of each group. In this way we can get the melody on which the vowel is spoken. The melody for the entire toast by Jefferson has thus been calculated. . . . . .

"The voice curves contain much further information. The curve of 'So,' for example, shows that alternate groups of vibrations are of diminished intensity; this would be expected to indicate some sort of a low rumble an octave below the tone of the cords, and it is, in fact, just what is heard when the disk is made to speak. It is exactly the rumble that occurs regularly in a voice when a particle of liquid has lodged in the throat; we have thus a record of the drink in its effect on the voice in this particular 'Toast.' As one of my flippant students once remarked, such records are a 'good way of getting on to a man's curves.'

"Still another field of strange interest lies before us, but it is yet utterly unexplored. We can all detect sorrow, anger, fear, fatigue, etc., in a person's voice. Since the voice travels in the form of air-vibrations from the speaker's mouth to the ear, a record of these vibrations must contain the results of emotions. An understanding of the modifications of the speech curves must reveal the effects due to the emotions: it is only a matter of skilful recording, measuring, and analyzing to detect them."

Knife-and-Fork Surgery.—This name is given by *The Hospital* to a method of operation, lately described by Koenig at Berlin, intended to prevent infection of the subject by the surgeon's hand. Says this paper:

"According to this an attempt is made to perform the operation without ever touching the tissues, much as we eat our meals by aid of forks and spoons instead of clawing our food. By practise with suitably devised metal instruments, which of course are capable of complete sterilization, he has found that he

can get through very many operations without ever touching the wound. Even in abdominal cases, in many of which it is often impossible to avoid introducing the hand, he carries his instrumental method to its extremest limit. In operating on cases of appendicitis during the quiescent interval he has been able to do the entire operation with instruments. This is a method which, while it has its advantages, has also its limitations. One can hardly doubt, however, that the surgeon often does things with his fingers which, by aid of a little practise, could be done just as well with an instrument, and if we are to accept as correct all that is said about hand-infection it would often be well, in suitable cases, to adopt the 'knife-and-fork' method of surgery."

MICROBES AND MOLECULES.

WHAT is the limit to the smallness of living organisms? There are certainly some that are too small to be seen with the most powerful microscopes; where does the series stop? It is shown by M. L. Errera, in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 7), that if we are to accept the molecular theory of matter, no bacteria can exist that are very much smaller than those with which we are familiar—the size of the molecule limits that of the microbe, which must contain many thousand molecules. Says M. Errera:

"We know to-day of the existence of a certain number of microbes so small that they remain invisible under the most powerful objectives; they betray their presence only by the very slight opalescence that they give to liquids in which they are, by their aptitude to be retained on sufficiently compact filters, and by their pathogenic effects. Such is notably the case with the virus of aphthous fever, that of bovine peripneumonia, that of 'horse-sickness,' and others.

"Have we the right to hope that a little later on some improvement in our microscopes will enable us to perceive these 'invisible microbes'? If for this it would be sufficient, as was long supposed, to increase the enlargement, the thing would be easy. But it is not so. Thanks to the classic work of Abbe, we know that the visibility of very fine structures depends on quite different factors; it increases proportionally to the aperture of the objective and is in inverse ratio to the wave-length of the light utilized. . . . Czapski, of Jena, who is an expert in these matters, reaches the conclusion that our microscopes are very near the extreme limit of their capacity—at least, as he is careful to add, 'with the means at present known, in present conditions, and according to the present state of our theoretical knowledge.' In fact, even by using oblique illumination, Czapski finds that we can not push the power of 'resolution' of our microscopes beyond elements that are 0.10 to 0.13 micron in diameter [a micron being a thousandth of a millimeter, or about one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch], and it is interesting to note that the smallest organisms observed are precisely of this order of magnitude. A microbe injurious to rabbits, studied by Koch. . . . measures only 0.15 micron in diameter, and a colored bacterium found by Voges in water has a width of 0.06 micron and a length of 0.18. Besides the bacteria we should also mention the *Micromonus Mesnili*, which is related to the Flagellates, and which is only 0.25 by 0.75 micron.

"According to all this, it seems that the optical search for 'invisible microbes' has a chance of future success only through one of the three following methods: First by ordinary methods of fixation and coloration. The utility of these needs no longer to be demonstrated; it is evident when we come to treat of such tiny elements, whose index of refraction is practically the same as that of the surrounding medium. . . . In the second place we should try illumination with blue light. Finally we must have recourse to microphotography, using apochromatic objectives and an illumination by very refrangible rays. For infinitely small as well as for the infinitely distant objects the sensitive plate, owing to its faculty of storing up radiations, especially those of very short wave-length, may fix images that are too feeble to impress our eyes."

But the ultra-microscopic flora, whose richness we are beginning to suspect, leads us, says the writer, to another problem, namely, are there organisms that are extremely small in comparison with ordinary microbes, just as these are extremely small with reference to large animals and plants? . . . At first sight, he thinks, there seems to be no reason why there should not be living organisms a million times, or at least a hundred thousand times, smaller than the bacteria now known. This question brings us in conflict with the data of physics and chemistry. If the atomic theory be true, we have a limit of size below which no organism can exist, for every organism is a complex aggregate of molecules. As a test, the author proceeds to estimate the amount of sulfur in a microbe. Every bacterium, he says, contains about 0.00015 of one per cent. of this element. Accepting current estimates of the size of atoms, this means that the *Micrococcus progrediens* contains about 10,000 sulfur atoms. In the same way it is calculated that this microbe has 30,000 albuminoid molecules. This, however, is for a large micrococcus, and smaller ones might contain as low a number as a dozen albuminoid molecules and three atoms of sulfur. The writer concludes:

"We must then come to the conclusion, with a degree of probability which is of the same order as that of the molecular theory of matter, that there can not exist organisms that bear the same relations of size to ordinary bacteria that these do to the superior organisms. . . . Still more, the existence of microbes, even a few hundred of times smaller than those that we know, would be an impossibility.

"The 'invisible microbes' of which we have spoken at the opening of this article are thus probably only a very little smaller than the smallest of visible microbes.

"A dozen only of simple substances diversely combined, and 60° C. between extreme limits of temperature—such are, as is well known, the narrow boundaries between which the whole magnificent spectacle of life is unrolled. We have just seen that the size of organisms also has its limits, and these are not very far removed from what the microscope has already enabled us to see."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW AN AUTOMOBILE TURNS A CORNER.

WHEN an automobile turns a corner, it is evident that the wheels on one side must revolve faster than those on the other. How is this managed, since the motor is connected equally with both? Says a writer in *The Automobile Magazine*:

"Should curiosity tempt the interested one to ask how the wheel on the inside of a turn is called upon to travel less rapidly than its mate on the outside thereof, the chances are that the inquirer would be informed that the whole thing was accomplished by 'differential gearing.' If he asked what that was he would be told it was nothing but a 'balance-gear.' Having been thus enlightened, how much more would he know than when he began his investigation?

"What really takes place is this. With the two or more motor equipments there is no problem involved, since each wheel is free to turn to accommodate itself to the prescribed path. With the single motor, however, the problem arises, since it can not be directly geared to the two wheels, so some intermediate device must be supplied to permit of one wheel turning faster than the other, when called upon to do so, as in making a sharp turn or in suddenly veering away from an object, in doing either of which one wheel may almost stop while the other revolves at an accelerated speed.

"The accepted device for accomplishing all of this consists in placing upon the rear axle a 'balance-gear.' This is an old scheme originally used in paper-mills to maintain an even tension on the paper as the diameter of the rolls upon which it winds steadily increases. Tricycles were constructed twenty years ago with this same differential gear.

"The principle consists in cutting the driving-axle in two, and then rigidly attaching the wheels to its outer ends. The inner ends of the axle have two beveled gears rigidly attached to them and facing each other; a smaller bevel gear or pinion meshes in the teeth of both, and thereby connects them; this pinion is free to revolve on a short stud contained in the cast-iron case that

surrounds the gears; on the outer edge of the case are the ordinary spur teeth, into which mesh those of the pinion on the armature-shaft.

"So long as the vehicle is on a straight track and both wheels are free to revolve at the same speed, the case which contains the gear rotates, and the bevel simply acts like a 'dog' or clutch to drive both gears and their axles alike; but the instant one wheel is called upon to travel a shorter path than the other one, the bevel pinion slowly rotates on its stud at a speed representing the difference of these paths; if one wheel stops the other continues to rotate, and the pinion revolves around the faces of the gears at one-half the rate of the moving wheel.

"If the vehicle be lifted from the ground and one wheel turned by hand the other wheel will revolve at the same speed, but in an opposite direction, the armature and gear-case in the mean while remaining stationary. Thus it will at once be seen the requisite flexibility of movement is surely realized. A mechanical objection to this method is, of course, the undesirability of cutting the axle in two, with the additional weight and difficulty necessarily introduced to provide suitable bearings. The ratio of gearing is usually 1 to 10, but varies from 1 to 8 to 1 to 14."

QUININ AND THE MALARIAL PARASITE.

IT has long been known that quinin has the property of fluorescence; that is, of raising the pitch of light-waves that fall on it, so that it turns white light to a bluish tint. That this property may be closely connected with its ability to destroy malaria has been suggested by a recent writer. Says Dr. A. Cartaz, writing on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, February 7):

"It is fifty years since Dr. Maillot indicated that the sole effective agent for fighting malaria was the use of quinin. . . . Up to this day quinin is administered at the first appearance of the disease, and it is well known that few cases withstand the treatment.

"How does quinin act? We might answer, as in Molière's time, that just as opium causes sleep by its soporific virtue, so quinin cures fever because it is a febrifuge. Formerly, for this as for so many other drugs, it was necessary to content ourselves with a somewhat simple interpretation. The nature of most maladies was unknown, and of the action of the drug we were forced to be in still deeper ignorance.

"Now, however, we know that malaria is due to the presence of a parasite in the blood; it has been discovered very recently that this parasite penetrates the body by the bite of a mosquito. Now the parasite of malaria scarcely ever develops except in darkness. Is it the red color of the blood that favors its life and the violet rays that interfere with its evolution? This is the theory advanced by an American physician, Dr. King, in an interesting work. According to him, quinin is a fluorescent substance, and it is through this fluorescence that it acts as a destroyer of the malaria parasite.

"The arguments given by Dr. King to support his view have plausibility. Two vegetable substances already employed as remedies for malaria, esculin and fraxin, the active principles of the horsechestnut and the ash, give the blue rays. Iodin, which is not fluorescent, finds in the system starchy substances with which it combines to form an intensely violet-blue combination. Methylene blue, recently prescribed in forms of chronic malaria, and in inveterate neuralgia, would also act by the emission of rays that are hurtful to the parasite.

"It has been long recognized that the absorption of the quinin increased the fluorescence of the blood, and that this lessened or increased according to the doses prescribed and to the lapse of time since the ingestion of the salt. The parasite, then, like many microbian agents, must be disagreeably influenced by the violet rays.

"There is a slight objection to this theory, which is that we meet cases of malaria that resist quinin salts. Dr. King admits that there are refractory cases, but then, he asserts, the attacks are due to the undeveloped and not to the complete parasite. The undeveloped parasite is found especially in the deep organs and the more obscure parts of the body. In these conditions the destructive action of quinin can not take place, for its fluorescent power is then nearly absent.

"If King's theory is true, we might try (and the experiment would probably not be especially dangerous) to administer to malaria patients substances possessing this fluorescent property in a very high degree. Certain newly discovered metals, such as radium, would perhaps succeed in cases where quinin has proved powerless."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS BAD AIR?

THAT air which has been breathed is not fit to be breathed over again, we all know from experience; yet if we are to believe an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (February 21), it is not easy to give a satisfactory scientific reason for this fact. What is the vitiating constituent of the human breath? Says the writer:

"Certain it is that the chief constituent added to the air by respiration—namely, carbonic-acid gas—*per se* has little or no effect upon the health. Indeed, it has been stated that men can breathe for two or three hours without marked discomfort air which contains—with, of course, its full complement of oxygen—as much as twenty per cent. of carbonic acid, and the presence of one per cent. has not the slightest effect. But if the carbonic acid in the air be raised only to one-tenth per cent. by human respiration, the resulting air is most unwholesome and detrimental. There is no chemical difference, of course, between the carbonic-acid gas of the human breath and the carbonic-acid gas obtained from chalk or from the combustion of carbon or coal gas. The obvious deduction is that the carbonic-acid gas of respiration has a poisonous companion, and this companion has so far eluded all attempts at isolation and recognition. This poisonous constituent may occur as a constant quantity in relation to the carbonic-acid gas; possibly it does not. We do not know, altho it is very important that this point should be determined. We are content, however, to judge the impurity of air by measuring the amount of carbonic acid in it, and to some extent this measure is a valuable guide. It is not satisfactory that the evidence of impurity is not obtained more directly than this. Every one knows that air vitiated by human respiration is offensive and poisonous. In other words, bad ventilation—that is, a condition in which the products of human respiration are not removed—sooner or later produces toxic symptoms. There are usually loss of appetite, discomfort, severe headache, and malaise which can not be traced to infective organisms any more than the absence of such organisms can explain the curative effects of fresh air. Moreover, it is a common experience that a sojourn in a badly ventilated room occupied by a great number of people predisposes to disease. There seems little doubt that the impurity of the air has some connection with the 'catching of a cold.' The presence of respiratory products is declared by an offensive smell, and it seems odd that chemical analysis is not able to lay bare what actually the nose readily detects. The effect of bad air upon the health can not simply be that of an offensive smell, tho that undoubtedly plays a part. . . . It not only is absolutely devoid of the vitalizing effect of fresh air, but it has also a most sickening smell and sooner or later gives rise to a sense of oppression. What is this poison? It seems to us that the whole question needs a much more extended inquiry than has been hitherto carried out, for surely chemistry and physiology hand-in-hand could eventually elucidate this matter."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SIGHT WITHOUT EYES.—Press despatches from Paris tell a remarkable tale of an invention by Prof. Peter Stiens which is said to convey a visual image directly to the brain and is thus adapted to give sight to the blind. The inventor, it is said, refuses to give details, or to explain the working of the instrument, and scientific men can scarcely be blamed for remaining skeptical in regard to the story.

"FROM PARIS," says *Electricity*, "comes the report of a new amusement known as 'electric billiards.' It is played on a table, in the center of which is placed a plate of some easily electrified material. The billiard-balls are of compressed pitch, and the cue is a short rod with a cork tip, prepared chemically. The balls are of course subject to the influence of the electrified plate in the center of the table, and owing to this fact it is difficult to make caroms. It is said to be purely a game of skill, and when it is introduced into New York, which it is said will be in the near future, it is likely to become popular among champion billiard-players who are thirsting for new difficulties to conquer, as well as by all others who find handling the cue a fascinating pastime."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ASSYRIOLOGISTS AND THE BABEL-BIBLE CONTROVERSY.

IT was to be expected that theologians would take a determined stand against Professor Delitzsch's conclusion that the Old Testament was derived chiefly from Babylonian sources. What professional Assyriologists, who have no religious dogma at stake, have to say on the question is of greater interest. Some idea of what their position would be could be gleaned from the addresses (already referred to in our pages) that were delivered at the International Congress of Orientalists in Hamburg, in which the sentiment was practically a unit against Delitzsch. The same seems to be the case of opinions expressed since the publication of the second address on the subject. Probably no one is better able to voice the sentiment in this regard than the veteran senior of Assyriologists, Prof. Jules Oppert, of Paris, who at the request of the editor of the Vienna *Zeit* has furnished his views, of which the following is a summary:

As against those who regard the Bible as literally inspired and as the dictation of God, Delitzsch has an easy task. He, however, proceeds from the false premises that everything we read in the Bible, every story and every tradition, every moral precept, is of Chaldean origin. But what really is derived from Mesopotamia he shrewdly ignores. It is indeed true that the Jews, like the Greeks, are comparatively a late nation on the stage of history; they are "children," as the Egyptian priests said to Plato, and the Chaldean type of civilization is several thousand years older than that of Israel. Moses is found exactly midway between the time of the erection of the pyramids, 5000 B.C., and our own day. Chaldean civilization was the product of a Turanian people that came from Central Asia and then descended into Mesapotamia and invented the cuneiform system of writing. As early as the sixth millennium before Christ, Semitic hordes came into the Euphrates and Tigris valleys, and the union of these resulted in Babylonian civilization. About the close of the third millennium before Christ, there came from the west, from Ur of the Chaldees, a great man who, according to the testimonial of the great Babylonian historian Berosus, was well and favorably remembered by the Chaldeans, namely, Abraham, who was the first to express a faith in one higher Being. Whether he borrowed this idea from another source, we do not know. When the Mohammedans call Abraham the first Moslem, they tell the truth; under all circumstances he was conspicuous for his monotheism, while the Babylonians were polytheists and ever remained such. The most brutal type of nature service and of polytheism characterized the religion of both the Assyrians and the Babylonians down to the time of the Romans.

The most remarkable feature of Delitzsch's theory is that he ascribes a Babylonian origin to Jahveh—as a Jewish adaptation of Yauwe-El. This may have been the Elomite god Yauva; but this name, like that of Bel-El, Marduk-El, is one of many which we find in Babylonian proper names, and which are to be translated "Bel (or Merodoch or Yau) is God." The beautiful name El-ittya, "God with us," is often found in polytheistic times, and proves as little for a monotheistic religion of the Chaldees as Thucydides or Timotheus does for a Greek monotheism.

In the end, the whole argument for the so-called Babylonian origin of the Jewish culture amounts to the following: We can prove that the Chaldeans had the nose in the middle of the face; the Jews had the same; hence the noses of the Jews are derived from the Babylonians!

But what a heaven-wide difference exists between the Babylonian and the Israelitish culture is seen in the chasm between the expressions in thought and life of these two civilizations. A Protestant pupil of Delitzsch has correctly said that it is enough to take a glance merely at the passages in the Old Testament in Luther's translation which are widely spaced as indicative of their importance.

And now what is left of Babel in the Bible? On Sunday, August 20, 587 B.C., the Babylonians had burned the temple in Jerusalem, and had taken large numbers of the Jews into captivity to be released by Cyrus in 538 B.C. What was left of the old literature of Israel was collected after the return and welded together into a volume. In this way our Pentateuch and the pre-exilic books of the Old Testament originated in their present form. Much in these books is old; it is silly to maintain that nothing of this can date back to the days of Moses, who could read and write. Before the period of the Exile, Egyptian influence of necessity surpassed the Babylonian in Israel; after the return from Babylon, the influence of Persia and of Babylon predominated down to later times, when the Babylonian Talmud was written and the great Jewish high schools were founded in those regions. Now the opposite is the case, and we can explain many of the technical expressions in the legal cuneiform tablets from the Talmud, into which they had found their way from the Chaldeans.

That which the Pentateuch has really borrowed from Babylonian sources has not been touched by Delitzsch at all, namely, the so-called chronology of Genesis; and this Chaldean gift concerning the age of the world, which limited the Jews to six thousand years, is the most harmful gift that the Babylonians have handed down to our times. Accordingly of the Bible-Babel and the Babel-Bible matter but little remains.

This opinion of Oppert's has naturally attracted the widest attention, as the great Assyriologist is even more conservative in his conclusion than the theologians themselves. Conservative papers such as the *Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic) accordingly reproduce this article with great satisfaction. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN S. SARGENT'S "DOGMA OF THE REDEMPTION."

THE instalment of Mr. Sargent's second contribution to the series of mural decorations which he is executing for the Boston Public Library is deemed a notable event, whether judged from the religious or from the artistic point of view. Miss Estelle M. Hurll, a well-known Boston writer on artistic subjects, declares that "nothing has happened in Boston for a long time which has so demonstrated the moral and religious earnestness of our American people as has the uncovering of Sargent's painting." She continues (in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*):

"Day after day, and all day long, the hall is thronged with men, women, and children gazing at the great picture. They speak to one another in subdued voices, and come and go in silence. They carry an air of awe, as in the presence of a solemn mystery.

"That this is a superb decoration does not at all account for the remarkable interest it has aroused. Doubtless its rich, sober color, the strength and simplicity of its lines, and the well-balanced symmetry of the design make some sort of an impression upon even the dullest esthetic consciousness; but with these artistic matters the majority of visitors are not chiefly concerned. They care very little for 'art for art's sake,' but are intensely interested in a picture with a meaning. And here is a picture with a meaning which appeals to the universal Christian sentiment, and it is for this reason, above all others, the crowds of people are attracted to it. With absorbed attention they turn from the picture to the printed description and back again to the picture, as they strive to decipher the various details of the symbolism. It is as if, like Paul, they were 'determined not to know anything save Jesus Christ and him crucified.'"

The same writer gives an account of the symbolism of Mr. Sargent's painting, which we condense as follows:

Like its companion picture, "Ancient Religions," the new mural painting is divided into a lunette or semicircular portion, and a rectangular section or frieze below, and on a narrow cornice separating these two parts runs the legend which is the key of the picture: "Factus Homo Factor Hominis Factique Redemptor; Redimo Corporeus Corpora Corda Deus" [The Maker of man was made man and the Redeemer of his work; as man

(incarnate) I redeem the body, as God I redeem the soul (heart)]. The background of the wall is a dark, lusterless blue, but the dominant color of the composition is red. Blue, the color of the sky and of the sapphire, is the symbol of truth and eternity; red, the color of fire and of the ruby, is the token of love.

The central feature of the painting is the crucifix upon which hangs the figure of the Redeemer. Above the head of the Christ is the Latin inscription, "Missa Sunt Peccata Mundi" (The Sins of the World are Remitted). On either side of the cross Adam and Eve hold chalices to catch the falling drops of blood. "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

At the lower end of the cross is a gilt relief representing a pelican feeding her young with the blood of her own breast. This supposed habit of the pelican is an old symbol of the redemption and appears in many representations of the crucifixion. The most familiar example is in Fra Angelico's great crucifixion in the chapter-house of St. Mark's, Florence, and here the figure is inscribed with the sixth verse of the One Hundred and Second Psalm, "I am like the pelican in the wilderness."

Behind the cross loom the three figures of the Trinity, represented as kings occupying side by side a wide throne of Byzantine mosaic. The folds of their garments overlap each other in a curious way, which seems to suggest the union of the three in one. Seven doves encircle the throne—the seven gifts of power, riches, wisdom, strength, honor, glory, and blessing, mentioned in the Apocalypse.

The angels of the frieze bear the various objects used in the Savior's Passion—namely, the ladder; the lance, hammer and pincers; the three nails; the sponge and reed; the pillar and cords of the flagellation; and the crown of thorns. The two angels in the center are occupied entirely with the cross, and their tunics are ornamented with deep arabesques in gold relief. On one the motif is a sheaf of wheat, on the other a cluster of grapes: the sacramental elements of bread and wine which symbolize the body and blood of the Redeemer.

THE LENTEN RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

THERE are indications that the Lenten season this year is being observed with unusual rigor and devotion. "At a time when the very foundations of the religion of Christianity are attacked," says the New York *Sun*, referring in particular to the controversy excited by Professor Delitzsch's latest utterances, "religious faith flames the more brightly." The same paper continues:

"The extraordinary devotion displayed at this Lenten season is of the nature of a demonstration by religious faith that all human science is powerless against it. The exhibition is the more impressive because it is made by men of distinguished intellectual ability and discipline, no less than by the unlearned and those whom science would put in a low scale of intellectual development. On Passion Sunday, or the fifth Sunday in Lent, two weeks before Easter, fifteen hundred men of social, political, and intellectual prominence in New York will enter a Lenten retreat at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier and continue their devotions daily until Palm Sunday, or the Sunday before Easter. Among them will be three justices of the

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SARGENT'S MURAL PAINTING OF "THE REDEMPTION."

Supreme Court, Justices O'Brien, O'Gorman, and Giegerich, and the rest are all men of superior standing in this community. They will manifest their religious faith by attending mass at eight o'clock in the morning of every day of that week and a service at eight o'clock each evening, and at early morning mass on Palm Sunday they will receive the Holy Communion. It will be for them a week of special religious meditation, and their thought will be further led in a spiritual direction by sermons preached daily.

"Two hundred Catholic women of social prominence have already gone into retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Meantime in every parish of the Episcopal Church daily services are attended by greatly increased crowds of men and women, and in the religious and charitable activities of each thousands of women especially are engaged with great assiduity, and probably never was the number so large, actually and relatively, as in the present Lenten season. The gaiety and luxurious indulgence of fashion have been replaced by religious abstinence and meditation; by systematic efforts to exemplify the graces of Christianity and bear witness to the vitality and power of the Christian faith. Lent has brought a change over the whole face of social life in New York; even those who recognize no obligation to pay heed to the fast are compelled to share in the abstinence from the social pleasures they pursue usually. . . . .

"It might be said that already in this Lenten season a revival is in progress; but no signs at present appear that it will be . . . a revival of the sort of the Great Awakening of 1857, or of the periods of religious exaltation in which the evangelist Moody has been conspicuous since that extraordinary excitement. Such emotional revivals, as past experience has proved, do not come in times of prosperity like the present, but at periods when men, crushed by earthly misfortune and misadventure, are impelled at last to bow down and appeal for succor to a higher Power than humanity. It is not improbable that the very spread of a skepticism which is the most fatal to religious belief in the whole history of religion will be the cause of producing a passionate religious reaction; but if it comes, the indications seem to be that in character it will be marked by the disciplined restraint of the Lenten season rather than by the excitement of past religious revivals."

Harper's Weekly says:

"Our generation is not irreligious, but the prevailing tendency is to be more concerned about the conduct of life than about salvation. Perhaps we are rashly and ill-advisedly calm about salvation, but our interest in it tends to be indirect. We incline to the feeling that our immediate concern is to make the most and the best of our lives, and that if we do that, whatever follows will take care of itself. Our use of Lent is determined by this general sentiment. We don't so much try to square accounts and make direct and special progress toward heaven, as to fit ourselves for the recurring duties of earth. And, of course, Lent gets observance chiefly from women. Our leisure class is nine-tenths women, and even the busiest women are better able to adapt their daily tasks to the Lenten duties they undertake than most men are. Business does not stop for Lent, though when old Trinity calls Wall Street to prayers many a man lays down his muck-rake, and heeds the invitation to his soul. The usual concerns of life go on, the children go forth to school, the bread-winner goes to his desk or his bench, the bread-maker to her dough. The fixed employments and engagements do not budge, but the mistress of the house and the grown-up daughters can adapt their occupations somewhat to the season. When a Lenten service comes in the morning, they can get to it if they choose, and when Professor Darley lectures on the 'Outlook of Civilization,' their morning engagements can be arranged to include him also. Reading-clubs are particularly active in Lent. So are all other women's clubs, and what with the increased diffusion of ideas, and the moderate slackening of the social pace that gives more time for sleep and reflection, such social intercourse as is left is not unlikely to be exceptionally remunerative.

"If all this does not seem like very strict Lent-keeping, it must be remembered that this is in the main a Protestant country, and that not more than one-fifth of our population belongs to either of the two churches that recognize Lent as a season which brings religious obligations. With the other four-fifths Lenten observances are a matter of taste, to be taken for what they are worth, and borrowed or declined, as convenience dictates."

JOSEPH PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

NO surprise is occasioned by the call which the congregation of the London City Temple has extended to the Rev. Richard John Campbell, of Brighton. Since Dr. Parker's death three months ago, Mr. Campbell has been performing many of the pastoral duties of the church. "For the moment," as the London *Methodist Recorder* remarks, "he is even more popular than Dr. Parker himself, if mere numbers are a just criterion." From the same paper we quote the following account of Mr. Campbell's career:

Photo by Pennell & Holden, Brighton, Eng.
REV. RICHARD JOHN CAMPBELL,
The new Pastor of the London City Temple.

"Mr. Campbell is the son of a minister of the United Methodist Free Churches, and therefore not strange to Methodism. His career as a student and preacher has been remarkable. Like John Wesley, he is a graduate of Oxford, and a graduate in honors. At least two of the greatest scholars and ecclesiastics in the Established Church had the opportunity of training a not unwilling friend and pupil for the service of that church. If Mr. Campbell to-day is not one of the shining lights of Anglicanism, and on his way toward dignities as distinguished as those to which his old friends, Dean Paget and Dr. Gore, have attained, the reason is to be sought in the influence of a godly non-conformist ancestry, and in that 'conscience toward God' which is the pillar and ground of all that is worth living and dying for in English non-conformity. If we read Mr. Campbell's mind aright, his loyalty to Congregationalism is not measured by hostility to those other churches of Jesus Christ with which in earlier life he was brought into contact. Like Wesley, he will move in the high places of London religious life—'the friend of all, the enemy of none.' It is well that the pastor of the City Temple should be linked by ancestral associations, by tender memories, and by personal friendship with the older form of English non-conformity, with the newest form of Methodism, and with all that is most reverent, scholarly, and progressive in the English Church."

The Methodist Recorder says further:

"There is no more influential Congregational church in the world than the church by Holborn Viaduct. It seems to belong to us all. The ministry of all denominations, not excluding the Church of England, has been in the habit for years past of resorting to its noon-day services for instruction and inspiration. Its influence has made for Christian unity, and for all that is progressive in imperial and municipal righteousness, as well as for all that is Evangelical in doctrine and practical in sympathy."

The British Weekly comments:

"We have no doubt Mr. Campbell will soon build up a very strong church at the City Temple, and that he will in every way make it a home and center for young men. Dr. Parker did not make it his main business to build up a church. His ministry was in every respect unique, and he set great value on the privilege of constantly preaching to changing audiences from all parts of the world. It was the work for which his gifts best fitted him, and it was nobly and faithfully discharged. But in London at the present hour we need nothing so much as strong central non-conformist churches, with preachers in their pulpit both born and called, and with bands of enthusiastic workers, such as the City Temple will, by the blessing of God, more and more become under Mr. Campbell's ministry."

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE "NEW THEOLOGY."

THE New York *Outlook* has come to be recognized as one of the leading American exponents of what is vaguely termed the "New Theology," that is to say, the reconstructed theology frankly based upon an acceptance of the conclusions of the higher critics. The school of thought which it represents is closely allied with that of Unitarianism; and in a recent issue (March 21) it prints a significant article entitled "The Coming Religious Problem," in which the Rev. Theodore D. Bacon, a Congregationalist clergyman of Flint, Mich., writes in obvious sympathy with the Unitarian position, but points out that the program of the "new theology" can never win wide assent unless it retains many of the characteristics of the older religious thought. Why is it, he asks, that Unitarianism, "a form of religious belief which ought, apparently, to appeal to every one by its simplicity, its reasonableness, and its liberty," has been a popular failure? His answer is that it lacks the elements essential to a popular religion. We quote further:

"There is a very evident significance in the trend we have seen among Unitarians toward Episcopalianism and even Roman Catholicism. Two elements of attraction are discernible—liturgy and authority. Members of non-liturgical churches may be inclined to scoff at liturgy as a matter of little importance, but a glance at history and at modern conditions will show its power. The continual stream of increase from all sides into the Episcopal Church of those who care nothing for its history or its government is alone enough to show this power.

"Religion is not merely a matter of the intellect, but of the whole soul. Most people do not go to church to think, but to feel, and whatever stirs their religious emotions, and at the same time gives expression to them, gives them deep satisfaction. This may not be highly intellectual, but it is not irrational, as we would sometimes like to imagine. Evidently, then, one problem of no little importance for non-liturgical churches is to recognize more fully the sensuous element in religion and to provide for its legitimate satisfaction. Many attempts have been made in this direction, but it must be acknowledged that, so far as liturgy is concerned, a great deal is so lacking in beauty or logical arrangement that it might almost as well not have been done at all."

The desire for some form of religious authority, continues Mr. Bacon, is "almost universal," and he thinks that "it is entirely legitimate within certain bounds":

"We recognize the need of it in children, and we are coming to recognize that men do not cease to be children because they have lived twenty-one years. Even we ourselves must, most of us, acknowledge that we do not always feel competent to settle every one of the great problems of life, and long in our weaker moments for some one to lean on. In the Episcopal Church, and of course still more in the Roman Catholic Church, the suggestion of authority is everywhere present. It is not generally obtrusive, but is everywhere implied. A mind with its spiritual longings unsatisfied, perplexed with the great problems of life and death, wearied with ineffectual efforts at a satisfactory explanation, is glad to commit their solution to a church that will assume the responsibility, without inquiring too closely into its title-deeds.

"Is it possible to maintain an authority such as so many minds crave and yet be loyal to the spirit of truth? There is no necessary incompatibility. Turn to the physical sciences. There we have at the same time perfect freedom of inquiry and an authority that is tremendous, tho not absolute. Not only by the unlearned, but by the learned, in other branches of science are the conclusions accepted on the authority of the specialist in his own department. It is generally understood that these conclusions are liable to modification, but they are so continually verified by actual experience that they are felt to be working hypotheses sufficiently accurate for practical purposes."

Mr. Bacon proceeds to name a third factor which, as he thinks, has had "still greater influence" in depreciating the popular appeal of Unitarianism—its rejection of the idea of "conversion." He writes on this point:

"Recent investigations have proved that regeneration is a normal event in human development. During his youth every one enters into a new life of some sort, and the question is whether this new life shall include the highest part of his nature. Nor is it to be expected, or even desired, that this great change shall be accomplished without excitement. As well might we expect that the process of falling in love should proceed without excitement. A religious life without excitement is likely to be shallow and unfruitful. A soul that has not been stirred to its depths is not likely to be of great use in the world. Of course the nature of the excitement will vary very greatly in different individuals. Great revulsions of feeling will come rather with those whose previous life has been in distinct antagonism to the new than in those in whom it has been a preparation for the new. But even in the latter there must be this deep stirring of the soul, however quiet its outward manifestation, if there is to be spiritual strength and maturity. The danger of morbid excitement is real and obvious. The danger of spiritual deadness is no less real tho it may be less obvious, and at the present it is much more imminent."

The writer concludes:

"To sum up, then, in a word the results which we have reached, the problem which we have to meet is, 'How to maintain the spiritual life of the church in view of the changed views concerning the Bible and the consequent undermining of our religious faith?' The answer to the problem I find to lie in a 'new theology' founded on God's revelation of Himself in human nature, of which the revelation in the Bible forms a most important part. For practical purposes the points on which we need to lay greatest emphasis at the present time are liturgy, authority, and, most of all, the reality and necessity of the new birth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. CLARENCE A. BARBOUR, of Rochester, N. Y., has been called to succeed Dr. Lorimer in the pastorate of Tremont Temple, Boston.

IRA D. SANKEY, the famous hymn-writer, recently lost the sight of his left eye and has now become entirely blind. Mr. Sankey is sixty-four years old, and has been engaged in evangelistic work since 1874.

AN injunction has been secured by the trustees and other members of the Congregation of United Brothers of Mount Gilead, Ohio, restraining Isaac Tenant from worshiping aloud. Tenant had long occupied a front pew of the church, and his loud and resounding "Amen" during prayer and sermon was more than the rest of the congregation could stand. The trustees talked with Tenant and asked him to pray to himself, but in any event to omit the "Amen." He replied that he would not. Hence the resort to law.

THE REV. JOSEPH PORTER, Republican chaplain of the Utah state legislature, aroused great astonishment the other day by solemnly offering prayer on behalf of the Democratic minority. "We pray thy special blessing," he said, "upon the minority members of the House. We are under no obligations to them, but realize that they have been neglected and are in sore need of help. Should they ever come to repentance and experience a change of heart, may their paths be strewn with roses and their lines cast in pleasant places." Resolution were offered censuring the minister, but were voted down by a strict party vote.

PLANS are on foot to establish a million-dollar Presbyterian University in Atlanta, Ga. Altho the movement is of comparatively recent date, the Presbyterians of Atlanta have already raised $90,000; and it is confidently expected that this sum will be increased to $150,000 during the next few weeks. The Presbyterians of seven Southern States—Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida—propose to subscribe an additional $250,000, and when a total of $500,000 is collected the actual work on the university buildings will be started. The Atlanta *Constitution*, which is whole-heartedly backing the movement, declares: "*The Constitution* has been confident all along that this million-dollar university would be secured for Atlanta, just as this city secures everything else that she starts out to get."

MR. THOMAS GODFREY, a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST living in Lancaster, Pa., writes calling attention to what he deems the inaccuracy of a recent statement in our pages to the effect that Emperor William is "*summus episcopus* of the Lutheran Church, the state Church of Prussia." "In 1817," says Mr. Godfrey, "the Lutheran Church and the Reformed (or Calvinist) Church of Prussia were by action of the Government united into a single body, to be known as the Evangelical Church. According to the terms of the union there was to be no confessional change—individuals were expected to remain Lutheran or Reformed, as they had been before but in its official relations the church of Prussia was to be regarded as a single organization. . . . As the old confessional distinctions have largely disappeared since the introduction of the *Kirchverein*, I should prefer to call the church of Prussia Evangelical (or United), and to regard the Emperor as *summus episcopus* of the church as thus reorganized."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

REVIVAL OF THE "BOXERS" IN CHINA.

A SERIOUS movement of some revolutionary sort is making progress among the Chinese masses. There seems to be a general agreement on this point among competent observers. The imbecility of the Peking Government, the venality of officials, and the burdens laid upon the masses by the indemnity to the Powers have led to the formation of a native revolutionary organization. Its object is said to be not only the overthrow of the reigning dynasty, but the establishment of an independent government in the southern provinces. Hongkong has been made a base of operations by the leaders of this movement, who are so little known and so cautious in their operations that the authorities—native and foreign—are at a loss how to proceed. *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), a British paper, says: "If report be true, and that there is ground for believing the rumor was shown by the recent arrests in Hongkong and the seizure of arms, ammunition, etc., in Canton, the organization is very well equipped, and those who profess a knowledge of the Reform party's movements predict success this time. It is a moot point how far the foreign Powers will sympathize with the movement. The governments of the European Powers can not make any display of sympathy with a revolutionary movement against the settled administrative organization of a friendly Power, no matter how corrupt that administration may be. But there is not lacking amongst foreign residents in China and in Hongkong a very strong feeling of sympathy with the reasonable aspirations of a sadly misgoverned people. The root of the trouble lies in the misgovernment of the country."

It is important to remember that the present movement is wholly one of the masses, who make up not only the rank and file but also furnish the leadership. This would denote a growth of intelligence among the people, a point on which our Hongkong contemporary observes:

"It is perhaps too much to say that in the past eight years the Chinese, as a race, have attained 'an enlightened conception of a higher ideal of government,' but the people are ahead of the officials in their readiness to accept reformed methods. The Reform party in South China is steadily obtaining adherents, and the country is well-nigh ripe for revolution. There are those who hesitate to lend any encouragement to revolution in China, and we would be the last to welcome the slipping of the dogs of war and rapine; but, on the principle that 'you can't have omelets without breaking eggs,' it is almost hopeless to expect a radical change in the Government of China without a revolutionary manifestation of the power of the people."

The tone of the native press throughout China has attracted attention. It has become a potent influence for the dissemination of discontent with existing conditions. The Shanghai *Mercury* and *The Celestial Empire*, leading British organs in China, publish translations of recent editorials in native papers which give an impression of widespread popular discontent. Our British contemporaries quote the following from the *Tung Wan Hu Pao* (Shanghai):

"All those who are anxious to see China prosperous unanimously and rightly say that she should reform her existing systems. But the subject of reform can not be lightly talked of. The power of introducing reforms, it is true, lies with those who are in high positions. But it is the common people that the carrying of reforms into effect chiefly depends upon. Before the reformation of the existing systems of China is commenced, the minds of the Chinese people must be so enlightened as to enable them to see the wisdom and advantages of the step. It is no exaggeration to say that the enlightenment of the minds of the people is a pivot upon which the execution of all reforms which China desires to adopt depends. As soon as the minds of the people have been sufficiently enlightened, they will carry out reforms as readily as the shadow follows the object and as quickly as the echo answers the voice. So long as the people remain ignorant, it will not be of any use for China to see the introduction of any reform measures attended with success. However earnest may be her appeal to the people to cooperate with her in doing the work, they will not respond to it."

The Empress-Dowager is said in the same native paper to be the recipient of bribes from Russia in the shape of jewels, principally. Another native paper, the *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai), says: "China is a large, leaky, and dilapidated house":

"It is extremely regrettable that we, who are living in this house, can not do anything to improve its condition, except to cry out loudly both morning and evening in the hope that the powers that be may become alive to the critical situation and take immediate measures to put matters right before it is too late. Since the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-95, this big house has been attacked by many heavy showers of rain and many severe storms. So it has been in constant danger of collapsing. But the powers that be, tho they seem to have at last realized the danger, have not earnestly set themselves to work to ward it off. What they are doing is simply to patch up one hole in the roof or walls of the house to-day and another hole to-morrow, in order to postpone the occurrence of the collapse as long as possible. They have never thought of gradually pulling down the house, part by part, and reconstructing it with new materials. The more intelligent and progressive among the inmates of the house, however, have gradually become convinced that those whose duty it is to look after the house can not be expected to move a finger to improve its condition, and that it is inevitable that the day will come when the collapse of the building will bring common destruction to every one under its roof. They have, therefore, attempted to take upon themselves the work of putting the house in order."

FUTURE RELATIONS OF GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

CASSANDRA, that prophetess of evil in the ancient world, was never gloomier than the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) allows one of its contributors to become on the subject of "future conflicts between Germany and the United States." This twentieth century, we gather, will be a history of such conflicts, and peace will be driven for refuge to some kindlier planet. The able and accomplished writer who falls into this pessimism is M. L. Delfron de Vissec, who has studied men and things in many lands. He has traveled widely in both this country and Germany, and is an attentive observer of the affairs of each. He reaches the conclusion that "whatever be the destiny of the South American republics, all appearances indicate that during the twentieth century they will be the scene of grave conflicts and that they will undergo profound transformations":

"The Americans are aware of this, and they calmly await events. If peace ideas have had their day in the world, it is not from them that they have met with hostility. Whoever now would consult the various peoples of the world regarding their inward disposition would find none more peacefully disposed than the Americans. They are too industrious not to appreciate the value of peace. Their whole energy is absorbed in the production of wealth, in the betterment of social, intellectual, and moral life, and they regard war as a useless waste of time and money. But it would be a great mistake to infer that this sentiment is inspired in them by fear. The American people are too combative, they have too much moral health. This eager spirit of contest would endow them upon occasion with martial qualities capable of withstanding every test. It is wonderful to note how a people so little military are gifted with a patriotism so intense. What a contrast between the towns of Germany, where at every step we come across troops on the march, where the very populace seems divided into regiments, and those immense cities beyond the sea, in which the sight of a military uniform, the sound of a trumpet, are practically unknown! Individuals [in the United States] are all the more citizens inasmuch as they are not soldiers. It is from the profound civism with which they are imbued, from their devotion to the city and the state, that they derive their patriotism. At the first alarm of war they

would rouse themselves as one man. Volunteers would appear by thousands, and on the spur of the moment, at the end of a few weeks they would perhaps be capable of withstanding the onslaught of the best-trained troops of Europe. Before the Spanish-American war no one thought all these American shopkeepers, as Loti called them, would so easily overcome Spain's chivalrous sailors. But they knew how to defeat them without having the least notion of that discipline to which our armies are broken and which we judge indispensable.

"In spite of this ardent patriotism, capable of making the Americans, if necessary, intrepid soldiers, did future peace, to which the world aspires, depend upon them, it would have solid guarantees The Monroe Doctrine binds them to an exclusively defensive policy. It is easy for them, therefore, to make peaceful professions. A menace of war will never proceed from them. But it is not the same with Germany. At the present time she is the only Power which seems to have warlike projects. It will be remembered what resistance she offered before joining The Hague conference, what an attitude she assumed toward the United States during the Spanish-American war. While her ambassador made assurances of friendship to the Government, Admiral Diedrichs did everything he could to interfere with the

STRENUOUS.
President Roosevelt and old Europe.
—*Le Rire* (Paris).

movements of the American fleet before Manila. The German ships crossed the forbidden lines, and Admiral Dewey more than once addressed sharp remarks to them when they went too far. Emperor William eagerly desired coaling-stations in the Philippines, and it was with chagrin that he saw the star-spangled banner raised over those islands."

Since that time, continues this trenchant writer, the American navy has been animated by hostility to Germany. He even quotes an American admiral as having said that war between Germany and the United States will come soon, and that Germany is augmenting her naval forces secretly. To continue:

"All this is not the personal grievance of a few admirals. It is a sentiment that has spread throughout the nation. To this antipathy must be added a strong dislike to the imperial constitution of Germany. When Prince Henry went to Washington, he offered the Government a statue of Frederick the Great. The Government did not venture to refuse this gift, which was a disguised threat addressed to the Monroe Doctrine, but it decided to relegate it, when it arrived, to a corner of the city.

"When symptoms so palpable foretell a conflict between these two Powers, there is need for much reserve on the subject of the progress of ideas of peace throughout the world. In both continents this progress has greatly increased. Certainly, the acceptance of President Roosevelt's proposition has given The Hague tribunal a prestige it will never lose, and the prospect of war for the future is diminished. Moreover, public opinion and the press, both in favor of peace, have become such potent influences with governments that before declaring war a statesman will deem it his duty to consult them, and he will fear to act contrary to them. During the Venezuela affair we saw how they operated in England upon Mr. Balfour's policy, leading him to break with Germany's bellicose ideas."

Our authority thus completes his study:

"What has the future in store? No one knows. Everything depends on Germany. The American people are very patient, very good-natured. They can control themselves and they are not inflamed by a first provocation. But once aroused, they know no bounds and would become the most formidable of enemies."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW NAVAL BASE.

DRAMATIC in more respects than one was the announcement of Premier Balfour that Great Britain will establish at once a new naval base on the east coast of Scotland. This is taken as Albion's answer to Emperor William's plan to control the North Sea. "By the year 1920," says the London *Standard* pointedly, "there will be a fleet [that of Germany], with its headquarters right opposite us in the North Sea, which will be as strong as the French navy now is." Rightly or wrongly, British publicists assume that the naval history of the next decade will center mainly about the Anglo-German rivalry for control of the North Sea. The point chosen for the new naval base is admirably calculated for this rivalry from a British point of view. It is on the Frith of Forth, not far from Edinburgh. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"Strategically the position is a good one. The east coast of Great Britain will then undeniably be well equipped, and the possibility of aggression from the North Sea should afford no undue apprehension. It is about 460 miles from the nearest German base of importance, Wilhelmshaven. Here there are torpedo craft, but a full day's journey separates them from the Forth, and the possibilities of danger from there is proportionately less than at Portsmouth or Devonport in the event of hostilities by France. Industrially the situation is distinctly central. The best of the Scottish coal-fields are in the vicinity, and the harbor is near enough to the Tyne to render the supply of materials a matter of comparative ease. It is within half an hour of Edinburgh, and within easy access by train of Dundee, Glasgow, Carlisle, and Newcastle. Climatically, of course, the position is an excellent one. It offers a natural harbor, and is stated to be one of the most capacious and safest of roadsteads around the United Kingdom."

There has been some curiosity in England regarding the reception of the news in Germany, but the only striking comment has proceeded from the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which says Germany would have enough to do were she to feel alarm every time a foreign nation added to its naval strength. "We regard with equal calmness the growth in the naval strength of the United States." The same paper adds:

"The British Government's determination to found a new naval station in the Frith of Forth is not one to concern us greatly, in spite of the circumstance that reputable statesmen like Mr. Beckett, the Conservative, and Sir Charles Dilke, the Radical, in addition to the anti-German British press, have urged this new departure to forestall Germany's so-called evil intentions. Such timidity, which is always the sign of weakness, we may leave to others."

To this the London *Standard* is prompted to retort in spirited fashion, thus:

"The *Vossische* makes a commendable effort to maintain a

tone of serene, but slightly scornful, indifference. It calls attention to the firmness of its nerves, as illustrated by its placid contemplation of French jubilation over the submarine boat, and of the growth of the American navy. The same dignified sense of strength leads it to observe that the establishment of a new station for the British navy in the North Sea does not trouble it much. . . . The *Vossische*, still preserving its air of condescension, is good enough to admit that since the English consider their position as a world-power threatened, it is better that they should exert themselves till they feel safe again—when their calm will be restored. This is very fair warfare on the part of the Berlin paper. The good sense of its recognition of the fact that we have a right to protect our coast as we please may be noted with approval. Yet we are conscious of a slight heat at the back of the statesmanlike self-possession of the *Vossische*. If no such influence were at work, why does it recommend us to give up the embittering jealousy with which we regard the completion of the German fleet, which is 'necessary' for the promotion of the political and economic interests of the people? We can not seriously be expected to ignore the existence of that growing force, and we should have been deaf indeed if we had not heard the very loud assurances given us of the use to which it was to be put."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIPLOMACY OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

FOUR years have passed away since Joseph H. Choate assumed in London the post of United States ambassador at the Court of St. James. It occurred to the Pilgrims Club in London to celebrate the occasion with a banquet, an ordinary enough event from one point of view, yet a matter of far-reaching importance, according to recent German comment. At this banquet Lord Roberts made an address somewhat in line with an observation in the London *Spectator* to the effect that the United States ambassador can not be regarded as the representative of a foreign nation. Mr. Choate's reply was not without a literary flavor suggestive of the style of James Russell Lowell when, as minister in London, he spoke the happiest occasional addresses of his life. Mr. Choate, for instance, alluded to Bunyan's immortal work thus:

"These pilgrims—I must say a word about them. I congratulate them upon their marked and sudden success. They have found no Slough of Despond in which to founder, they have found no heavy burden to bend their backs, they have found no Hill of Difficulty to climb, no lions in the way, except the tame lions such as sit around this table. (Laughter.) They have reached the House Beautiful and the Delectable Mountains without having to stand one moment in the Valley of Humiliation. If I recollect my Bunyan aright, it was Goodwill that opened the wicket-gates to Christian; and it is the same good-will, it is international good-will between these two great countries, that has opened the wicket-gates to these pilgrims and palmers to go on the road to victory."

But the greatest significance of all was attached to what Mr. Choate said of Anglo-American relations:

"I disclaim for the most part the credit that he has given me for so large a share in keeping alive the flame of friendship between the two countries. I have done what little I could to promote better and more frequent intercourse, better knowledge on the part of each country of the other, and so to promote that harmony of feeling which necessarily ensues; but it is not to me that the improvement in the relations between our two nations in these recent years is due. It is due in the first place, as I believe, to the popular will on both sides of the Atlantic, that will not permit these countries to be dissevered in their friendship. [Loud cheers.] And on this side of the water, so far as my observation and experience go, so far as governmental action is concerned, it is due to Lord Salisbury and to Lord Lansdowne, who by their uniform candor, fairness, friendliness in the treatment of every question that arose, in their consideration for the feelings of the other nation with which they were dealing, have done all that was possible in their power to promote not only peace, but cordial, warm, hearty relations of friendship between the two governments."

Mr. Choate's reference to Lord Lansdowne attracts the more attention because this very Lord Lansdowne, as Foreign Secretary, is held responsible for the recent Anglo-American strain over Venezuela. The London *Times* permits its American correspondent to administer the following reproof to the noble lord:

"The Foreign Secretary seems still to appreciate imperfectly the danger of the situation he created by going shares with Germany in the business of exacting satisfaction from the defaulting republic. He says most truly that throughout the negotiations not one word was said or written by the American Government which was not thoughtful, friendly, and considerate toward England. At what price, at what risk, by what efforts, by what

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,

Who evoked loud cheers at a banquet to Lord Roberts by saying that "the popular will [of Great Britain and the United States] will not permit these countries to be dissevered in their friendship."

use of the President's personal authority, by what political agencies, by what sedulous and skilful appeals to American public opinion this Government was able to maintain throughout that friendly attitude to England, Lord Lansdowne seems totally unaware."

This is followed up by an editorial in *The Times* stating that Lord Lansdowne made "a grave mistake in thus misapprehending public opinion." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, however, undertakes to explain the diplomacy of Mr. Choate upon the theory that Great Britain was brought to submission both as regards the Monroe Doctrine and as regards Venezuela. It observes:

"This is the first time the American ambassador has overcome the English nation and its rulers with such assurances of friendship, much as he has been courted by the English for months and years past. Hitherto Mr. Choate has always been cool and reserved toward English adulation. However, it is evident why the representative of the United States has thrown aside his customary reserve. It was, of course, the unconditional recognition accorded by the English Government to the Monroe Doctrine and the submissive attitude of Great Britain toward America in the Venezuela matter. The formation of the Alaska boundary commission, which, according to Canadian press opinion, surrenders Canadian interests to the United States, must likewise have inspired Mr. Choate's good feeling. But Mr. Choate's praise should give the English concern rather than fill them with satisfaction. When the American ambassador bestows his approval upon the English Government, he simply recognizes the fact that that Government has failed to assert its country's interests with sufficient energy in opposition to the United States."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CASE OF BISHOP KORUM.

MGR. KORUM, Roman Catholic bishop of Treves (Trier), recently ordered his priests to refuse absolution to all parents who sent their daughters to the local high-school. This act, which the prelate has since been forced partially to repudiate, has caused a tremendous sensation throughout Germany, and has given Count von Bülow great embarrassment, and threatens to constitute an issue in the coming national election. The school against which Bishop Korum issued his edict has a teaching-staff of which the great majority are Roman Catholics, while of the 500 girls attending it, 300 are the children of Roman Catholic parents. "It is organized on the basis of equality of the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions in the eyes of the state," and "everything is done to keep the ordinary instruction clear of anything which could offend the most susceptible Roman Catholic or Protestant." The *Strasburger Post* says the bishop's action was prompted by a desire to aid a local Ursuline convent that had suffered from the rivalry of the school. The *Kreuz Zeitung* represents the bishop as alarmed by the teaching of that passage in Homer which recounts the first meeting of Ulysses with the maiden Nausicaa. The attire of Ulysses on this occasion, it will be remembered, was scanty. The bishop also disliked classroom use of undraped statues after classic Greek models. But the bishop speaks for himself in the following address to his people:

"The most sacred duty of parents is the proper education of their children. Religion, however, must constitute the foundation of education. In accordance with repeated decisions of the church, Catholic parents are not permitted to send their children to non-Catholic or undenominational schools, especially when Catholic schools are provided in the locality. This regulation applies to Treves and to its undenominational girls' high-school, and it can not be altered. For this reason, pastors in Treves, in addition to the decision of the right reverend bishop, will announce that if Catholic parents, without the gravest reasons, recognized by the church, and which can rarely apply to those of school age, send their offspring to such schools, they commit a grievous sin and can not obtain absolution through the sacrament of penance."

This announcement acted like the discharge of a thunderbolt into Germany's tense political situation. The matter was at once taken up in the Prussian Landtag, where the National Liberal deputy, Dr. Hackenburg, said the bishop's act was "a declaration of war." He said further that "Roman Catholic teachers are being forbidden to accept appointments at state schools organized on the system of religious equality." Count von Bülow said he was very sorry for what the bishop had done, and that the Vatican had been requested to modify his edict or at least to bring pressure to bear upon him that would lead to its practical suspension. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) is very much chagrined at the idea of going to the Vatican on the subject. It says the affair is a domestic matter, to be settled at home. Other anti-Clerical papers comment in the same strain, and refer to the treatment a French bishop would receive if he followed the example of Mgr. Korum. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that the episode reveals the lengths to which the Roman Catholic Center party is prepared to go in view of its strength in the Reichstag. This Liberal organ is annoyed at Count von Bülow's treatment of the matter, saying:

"Count von Bülow emphasized the necessity of maintaining concord more than the necessity of keeping Bishop Korum within proper limits and of maintaining the sovereign rights of the state. Love of peace honors every statesman, as does also an emphasis of the blessing of concord. But it remains to be seen how pleas for peace affect a quarrelsome man at the time he hurls his glove in his opponent's face. Count von Bülow declared that religious struggles have always worked injury to both sides. If Luther had been of this opinion he would have given up the Reformation."

The lesson to be learned from this whole affair, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is that nothing is ever gained by yielding to the Clericals, because every concession is made the basis of new demands. "Rome will speak. She will convert her bishop to mildness. Upon these considerations rest all the Government's hopes. For the sharp words a friendly look is returned. A few warnings and general observations are uttered, and it is hoped to tone the matter down in this style. That is not the way to make an impression and attain practical results. Even were a temporary settlement thus achieved, weakness of attitude in the Government can lead only to renewal of strife." Far more vigorous is the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which calls upon the Government to punish "this contempt for its authority." Most of the newspapers agree that the affair will figure in the elections, and outside of Germany it is asked if a new Kulturkampf is impending. The Paris *Temps* remarks:

"Count von Bülow was evidently embarrassed by his difficult position. He could not overlook Mgr. Korum's conduct without disavowing not only the Kulturkampf policy and the memory of Bismarck, but likewise the traditional rule of the Hohenzollerns' Prussia. On the other hand, he knows better than anybody how much he is at the mercy of the Clerical Center, and that by offending this exacting party he runs the risk of losing the most stable element in his majority. Hence he sought to sweeten his protest with compliments and amiabilities. This eagerness to manage the Center led to a step that aroused criticisms from the Radical Dr. Barth and that will occasion anxiety in the public mind. Upon the curious pretext that Mgr. Korum, after issuing his edict, had gone to Rome to take part in the pontifical jubilee of Leo XIII., the Prussian Premier instructed the Prussian minister to the Vatican to call the Curia's attention to the conduct of this bishop and to request its intervention. For a country of the Reformation, with no concordat, wherein royalty has aimed at maintaining not only its rights as external sovereign bishop over the evangelical church, but the plenitude of its rights of sovereignty and police over the Catholic Church, this amounts to giving the Pope a foothold in the monarchy's home affairs."

However, Count von Bülow's measures were effective, and Bishop Korum, prompted by the Vatican, has formally retracted his edict.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BLOOD.—When William II. of Germany was younger, says *The National Review* (London), his nose once happened to bleed, to the great alarm of his suite. "Don't trouble, gentlemen," he cried, "it's only the last drop of English blood leaving my veins!"

SPAIN IN MOROCCO.—Spain is the only European Power with any rightful claims in Morocco, declares Genaro Alas in *Nuestro Tiempo* (Madrid). The Spaniards do not propose to submit tamely to any disregard of those rights, a fact of which the Powers should take heed or there will be "international trouble."

IMPERIALISM AND CHILE.—The Chilean people have often been criticized for their imperialist ambitious. These ambitions, said the *Mercurio* (Valparaiso) recently, are not really ambitions but necessities, an utterance severely scored by the *Comercio* (Lima), which says there is no reason why the Chileans should become conquerors.

THE "MADNESS" OF THE TRUSTS.—In a series of articles, the *Revue* (Paris) seeks to show that the trust magnates of the United States are afflicted by that species of madness sent by the gods upon those whom they would destroy. "The trusts," it says, "like those prodigious genii of whom the poets speak, never stop gathering new youth and new vigor. Their growth is miraculous and the mode of their creation charms the American mind."

SEDDON IN NEW ZEALAND.—Premier Seddon's triumph in the recent elections in New Zealand prompts *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne) to say: "Mr. Seddon emerges triumphant from the dust and turmoil of the general election. If the battalions which follow him are not quite as big as those which marched beneath his banner in 1899, they are yet big enough to give him a new term of what is practically a political dictatorship. . . . Mr. Seddon's victory wrecks all political records. The present ministry has practically been in power for eleven years, and Mr. Seddon has been its leader for nearly ten years. Colonial cabinets, it must be remembered, die young and easily. The average length of a New Zealand cabinet is less than two years. Mr. Gladstone's longest term of office was only six years. We must go back, indeed, to the time of Pitt to find an unbroken stretch of power such as that which Mr. Seddon has enjoyed, and which the recent elections have renewed."

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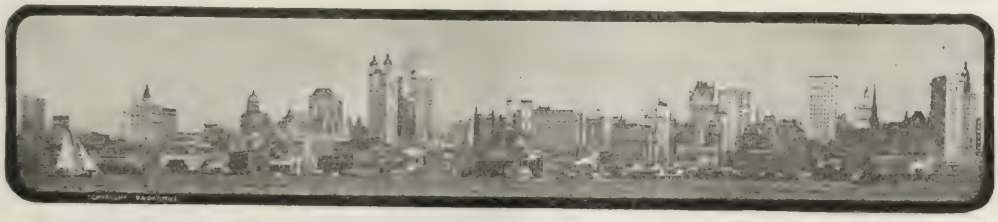

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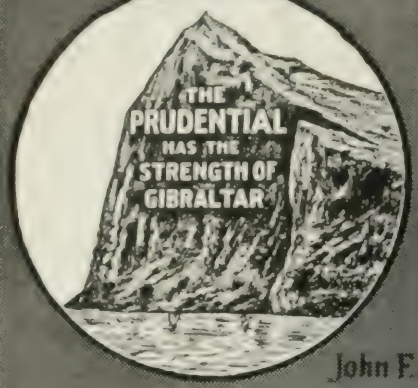

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST acknowledges the receipt of the following books:

"Memoirs of Art and Archeology: The Architectural Refinements of St. Mark's at Venice." William H. Goodyear. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Why Soldiers Desert from the United States Army."—Ellwood Bergey. (William F. Fell & Co., Philadelphia.)

"Horace Greeley."—William A. Linn. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"Robin Brilliant."—Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The First Page of the Bible."—F. Bettex. (German Literary Board, Burlington, Iowa, $0.20.)

"William Ellery Channing."—John W. Chadwick. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.75 net.)

"Phillips Brooks."—A study by William Lawrence. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.50 net.)

"Under the Rose."—Frederic S. Isham. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse."—Dora G. McChesney. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Homespun Odds and Ends."—John A. Collins. (The Smith-Brooks Printing Company, Denver, Colo.)

"John Percyfield."—C. Hanford Henderson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Story of My Life."—Helen Keller. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"The Poets of Transcendentalism."—An anthology by George Willis Cooke. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"His Friend the Enemy."—William Wallace Cook. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"The Lieutenant-Governor."—Gay Wellington Carryl. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Blue Goose."—Frank L. Nason. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"A Lost Sir [illegible] O'Brien."—Seumas MacManus. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Rebellion of the Potato [illegible]."—Isabel Taylor. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Conquered Home."—Everett Edward White. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Life and Destiny."—Felix Adler. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Volume IV. Archer Butler Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.)

"Horses Nine."—Sewell Ford. (Charles Scribner's sons, $1.25.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

"Annus Mirabilis."

By LAURENCE HOUSMAN

Daylight was down: and up the cool
Bare heaven the moon, o'er roof and elm,
Daughter of dusk most wonderful,
Went mounting to her realm:
And night was only half begun,
O'er Edwardes Square in Kensington.

A Sabbath peace possessed her face,
An even glow her bosom filled;
High in her solitary place
The huntress' heart was stilled.
With bow and arrows all laid down,
She stood and looked on London Town.

Nay! how could sight of us bring rest
To that far-traveled heart and draw
The mirror of her dreaming breast?—
Thought I, and gazing, saw
Far up above me, high, oh high,
From South to North a heron fly!

Oh, swiftly answered! Yonder flew
The wings of freedom and of hope:
Little of London Town he knew,
The round horizon was his scope!
High up he sails and sees beneath
The glimmering ponds of Hampstead Heath,

Hendon; and farther out afield
Low water-meads lie in his ken,
And lonely pools by Harrow Weald,
And solitudes unloved of men,
Where he his fisher's spear dips down,
Little he cares for London Town!

So small, with all its miles of sin,
Is London to the gray-blue bird!
A cuckoo cried at Lincoln's Inn
Last April: somewhere else one heard
The missel-thrush with throat of glee;
And nightingales at Battersea!

—In London *Spectator*.

To My Mother.

By ZONA GALE.

Her hand is on my hair: her tireless hand—
All day at tasks for me she longs to bless,—
Lies half in benediction, half caress.
She is so wistful just to understand
How that star-dusty, straying baby-strand
Of silk she used to twine has changed to tress
Of woman's hair, for all her tenderness
That tried to keep me in the shelter-land.

Her eyes, prayer-pure, are on my eyes. Her breast
Is trembling with the sigh that stirs my own.
Swift on sweet missions are her feet. Alone
She toils, and sings, and gladly gives her best.
Ah, sacred, all! But more than I can bear
Will, some day, be that dream-touch on my hair.

—In March *Success*.

Mistress March.

By HILTON R. GREER.

You're a crabbed crone and crusty,
Mistress March!
Vibrant is your voice and gusty,
As you sweep down highways dusty,
Swaying with abandon lusty
Brittle boughs of oak and larch;
Yet we hail you herald trusty,
Mistress March!

For, despite your storm and stinging,
Mistress March,
Hints you bear of buds upspringing,
Silver sounds of wild birds singing,
Flash of swallows, fleetly winging
Where the blue skies overarch.
Bless you for your message-bringing,
Mistress March!

—In March *Lippincott's Magazine*.

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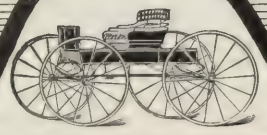

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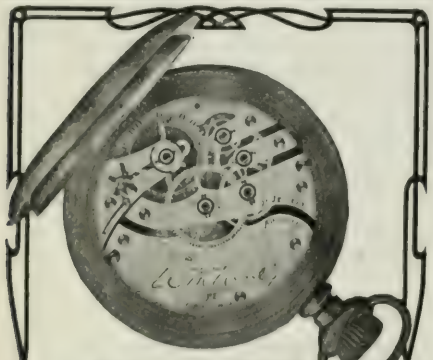

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PERSONALS.

Mr. Yerkes's First Venture.—When Charles T. Yerkes was a lad in Philadelphia, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he happened down on the river front one day, at an auction sale of the contents of a soap-maker's shop. Eighteen dollars had been bid when the lad elbowed his way into the place.

"Going! Going! Going at the insignificant sum of eighteen dollars!" cried the auctioneer.

The lad's eager eye had seen the stock in a hasty appraisal. "Nineteen!"

"Nineteen is bid. Who'll give twenty? Going at nineteen—going!—go-ing! Sold!"

The successful bidder had never had so much money in his possession. He ran home to borrow it of his father, who was reluctant to encourage the lad in such wild speculation. But he got the $19, and a little while after he reappeared at the soap-maker's with a cart. He loaded the cakes of soap on the cart, and then went around selling his stock piece by piece to the Philadelphia housewives. Before the day was over he had emptied the cart, repaid his father's loan, and laid $23 aside.

Twisted His Maxim.—The Italian ambassador was recently preparing a response to a toast to be delivered in English, says the New York *World*, when he came to a point where he stuck fast. He called in his secretary to see if he could help him, but with no avail. Finally the ambassador told the secretary to appeal to the State Department.

The secretary called up Assistant Secretary Pierce. He explained the ambassador's dire need. He wanted to make a speech in English. In it he had hoped to make a happy use of a certain maxim of the English tongue. Would the secretary help him?

"Certainly," replied Mr. Pierce. "What is it?"

"What his excellency desires to say," came in measured tones from the secretary, "is embodied in the phrase 'You must not look at the teeth of the horse that gives.'"

"Ha!" said the assistant secretary, "you mean 'You must not look a gift horse in the mouth.'"

There were loud shouts of joy at the other end of the telephone wire. His excellency the Italian ambassador would be able to use his maxim after all. Another international difficulty was composed.

William Gillette and the Obtrusive Dog.—William Gillette, the actor of "Sherlock Holmes" renown, is fond of dogs, but he does not care for their company in the dining-room. In this connection, the New York *Evening Telegram* prints this story which the actor tells on himself:

Not long ago he was at dinner in the dining-room of a well-known Herald-Square hotel. At an adjoining table was a brother Thespian, who is noted on the Rialto principally for his affection for a scrubby little dog that invariably accompanies him. The latter sat in solitary state, while his canine pet took possession of a chair at Mr. Gillette's table.

"Get down from here and out!" commanded Mr. Gillette.

The owner of the pup looked up with indignation in his eye.

"Come away from there, Fido," he ordered, thunderously.

The obedient brute jumped from his chair, but as soon as his master's head was turned he jumped back, much to the disgust of Mr. Gillette.

The dog's owner noticed it.

"Here, Fido!" he roared. "Come away from there. Do, please, be a little particular with whom you dine."

"And I did not seem to strike the owner of the mongrel that the empty seat at his own table gave evidence that Fido had been particular," commented Mr. Gillette.

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Kermit Roosevelt's Feat.—The following story of the President's family is taken from a personal letter by the Brooklyn *Presbyterian*:

The present occupant of the White House until the recent renovation found it cramped quarters for a large family. With one or two of the little Roosevelts off at boarding-school, there were enough beds to go around but none to spare. Well, last winter the President was entertaining a foreign envoy of great state and many years, and invited him to the White House over Sunday. He was put in Ethel's room and Ethel, when she came back from school Saturday, went up to sleep with Alice, but unfortunately Kermit did not know of this arrangement.

So when early morning came, mindful of his strenuous inheritance, he crept to Ethel's room with a pitcher of water, and softly opening the door without awakening the slumbering ambassador, dashed forward and threw the icy water over the bed, with the shout:

"Get up, you old lazy-bones, get up!"

Then, when a gray head was lifted from the pillows, dripping and alarmed, the astonishment was mutual and the departure of the youngster instantaneous—without his pitcher.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Kruger's Answer.—Poultney Bigelow attempted on one occasion to interview "Oom Paul" Kruger and met with about the same fate that many interviewers have had with the former President of the Boers.

He found the old man in a very bad humor, and could get only monosyllables in reply to his questions. He employed every art of the interviewer, but to no avail. Finally, despairing of getting any information of use to him by straight questioning, he determined to be diplomatic and approach Mr. Kruger from his family side. So he asked, very nonchalantly:

"Is your wife entertaining this season?"

Short and sharp came the gruff answer:

"Not very."

And the interview closed there.—New York *Times*.

Their Boasts.—FIRST BOY: "My father's going to have a horseless carriage." SECOND DITTO: "Huh! That's nothing. We've had a coalless furnace at our house all winter."—Boston *Transcript*.

"Tit-Bits" Humor.—GREAT NOVELIST: (dictating): "The storm increased in fury, rain fell in torrents, and the gale shrieked all night like—like—what shall I say?"

SECRETARY (father of three): "Like a baby cutting its teeth."

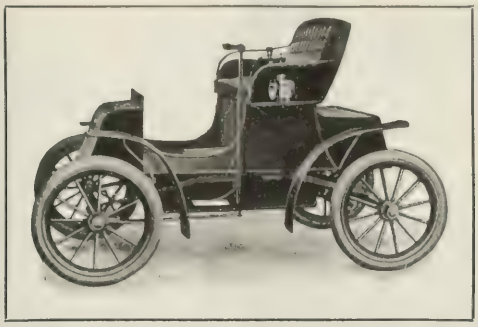
HE: "What lovely flowers! Do you know, they remind me of you."

SHE: "Why, they are artificial."

HE: "Yes, I know; but it requires close examination to detect it."

Under the Table.—A small mite was with her parents at luncheon, her hands demurely under

Columbia
Light Electric Runabout
MARK XXXVIII



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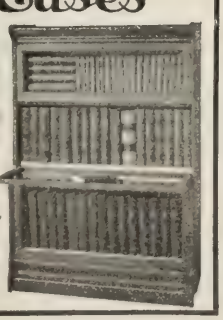

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he table. Suddenly she said: "Mother, you and father can't guess what I have under the table."

Then, after the manner of parents who like to please their children, they guessed all kinds of things, but without success, and they said, "We give up; tell us."

Then the mite, drawing her face up in a grimace, said: "A stomach-ache."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Palm Beach Episode.—HAROLD: "Oh, I think you'll win her if you only hold out."

HAROLD: "No use, my boy. She's holed out already and started a new game with a better player!"—*Life.*

Inquired the Price.—HE: "Then everything is fixed and we can be married in May, can't we?"

SHE: "There is only one thing I have not spoken of, and mamma insisted that I must."

HE: "Certainly, my angel. What is it? Bid me go through any trial for your dear sake and I'll do it. Ask for the Golden Fleece, and if such a thing is in existence I'll get it—ay, even tho I must swim the seas, climb the loftiest peaks, or search in the fuming craters of mighty volcanoes, I'll do it."

SHE: "It isn't much, my dear. Mamma said I must ask you how much you intended to allow me a week for pin-money."

HE: "Um—er—how much are pins a paper now?"—*Tit-Bits.*

In Vain.—Dr. Herbert W. Spencer tells the following story of his attempt to corner a Christian Scientist:

"Every time we met, this Scientist took occasion to scoff at medical science and to dwell upon the wonders which could be performed through faith. 'You are convinced that through faith you can do anything?' I said to him one day.

"'Yes,' he replied, 'faith will move mountains.'

"A week later he was in my office with a swollen jaw due to a toothache. 'What, you here!' I exclaimed, with feigned astonishment.

"'Oh, doctor,' he said, 'I have suffered agony all through the night, I simply can't stand this pain any longer.'

"'Have you tried faith?' I said to him. 'You know you told me the other day that faith could move mountains.'

"'But this is a cavity, doctor; this is a cavity.'"—New York *Times.*

Coming Events.

April 14.—Convention of the Royal League, Supreme Council, in Chicago.

April 14-17.—Grand American Handicap Shoot, in Kansas City.

April 15.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Coal-Hoisting Engineers, in Springfield, Ill.

April 16-18.—Convention of the American Oriental Society, in Baltimore.

April 20-21.—Convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in Washington.

April 22.—Convention of the American Railway Association, in New York.

April 22-23.—Convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in Boston.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

March 16.—Salvador and Guatemala agree to arbitrate their differences.

The new German Minister arrives at Caracas.

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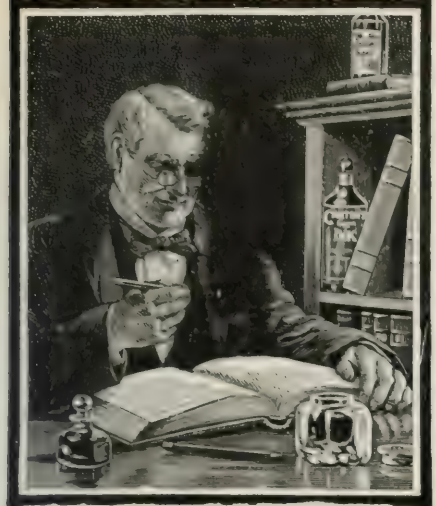

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March 17.—Venezuela pays the first instalment of the German claim.

A serious rebellion breaks out in Uruguay.

March 18.—The Venezuelan gunboat *Restaurador* bombards the rebel port of Carupano.

Fighting is reported near Montevideo, Uruguay; the Government sends peace delegates to offer terms to the revolutionists.

March 21.—President Castro of Venezuela resigns.

Three members of the Colombian Cabinet, including the Premier, resign. The Cabinet is immediately reconstructed.

March 22.—The Venezuelan Congress declines to accept President Castro's resignation, and asks him to reconsider his step.

Peace is signed between the Uruguayan Government and the rebels.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 16.—Secretary Moody visits President Palma.

British naval estimates call for an expenditure of $170,184,000.

Germany and France take official action toward participation in the St. Louis Exposition.

March 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton's new cup challenger *Shamrock III.* is launched at Dunbarton.

Tarrasch wins the Monte Carlo Chess Tournament.

European Ministers at Peking decide that China must pay the indemnity bonds without waiting for settlement of the question of payment of duties in gold.

March 18.—The German Reichstag appropriates $375,000 of the $750,000 to be expended for the St. Louis Exposition.

The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the policy of the government relative to the male religious congregations.

March 19.—In the German Reichstag Chancellor von Bülow defends the cause of Germany in the Venezuelan affair.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain declares that 100,000 Boers have been repatriated and that the British Government is giving the new colonies a total of $75,000,000 for their resettlement.

March 20.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain receives the city of London's official congratulations on his mission to South Africa.

Charles Godfrey Leland, American journalist, poet, and humorist, dies in Florence, Italy.

March 21.—Further appropriations to relieve the distress in North Sweden are asked for by the Swedish Riksdag.

Pierre des Ersars, Director of Economic Studies at the Bank of France, predicts the downfall of American trusts.

March 22.—The Rev. Frederick William Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, dies in London.

China and Cuba provide for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 16.—*Senate:* All amendments proposed to the Panama Canal treaty are rejected.

March 17.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is ratified by a vote of 73 to 5.

March 19.—*Senate:* The Cuban Reciprocity treaty is ratified by a vote of 50 to 16 and the Senate adjourns.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 16.—The itinerary of President Roosevelt's Western trip is made public.

The War Department undertakes to compile a complete roster of soldiers on the Union and Confederate sides during the Civil War.

The Mississippi flood situation becomes more alarming.

The Supreme Court refuses to reinstate Miss Taylor to her position in the War Department.

March 17.—Charles M. Schwab returns from his trip abroad.

The President appoints Dexter North Director of the Census, to succeed William R. Merriam, resigned.

March 18.—The Coal Strike Commission submits its report to the President, but it is not made public.

The President withdraws the nomination of William Plimley for Assistant United States

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Treasurer at New York and nominates Hamilton Fish for the place.

The hearing of the Northern Securities Company suit begins in St. Louis.

March 19.—An international syndicate, headed by the Seligmans, renews the proposition to assume Venezuelan debts to the Powers.

March 20.—The President reappoints Dr. W. D. Crum, Collector of customs at Charleston and W. M. Byrne, district-attorney for Delaware.

Five packing companies are fined $5,000 each in the Missouri Supreme Court.

Six persons are killed in a collision between two Long Island Sound steamers.

March 21.—The report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission is made public.

Marcus Braun, of New York, is appointed by the President to go abroad and study the immigration conditions under the new law.

March 22.—General Wood replies to the charges made against him by Estes G. Rathbone, ex-Director General of Cuban Posts.

Dr. O'Brien, the American dentist, arrives in New York, and denies the stories about him and Princess Louise of Saxony.

Dr. Parkhurst denounces General Funston for the capture of Aguinaldo by deceit.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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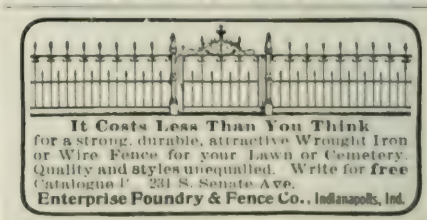

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Over 220,000 men and women are regular customers of our Mail Order Department. One-fifth of one per cent. of gross sales represents the number not fitted with first pair of shoes. Every customer is suited. We absolutely guarantee this.

Regals ensure latest styles from Paris, London, and New York, in all standard leathers and Valvic Calf—a new porous leather of which we have absolute control.

Only genuine Oak Bark Tanned sole leather used. Regals go from "Tannery to Consumer"—eliminating four profits—$6.00 shoes for $3.50; $3.75 carriage charges prepaid.

Write for spring style book, samples of leather and complete instructions for ordering by mail.

48 exclusive stores in United States and Great Britain. 16 in New York City alone.

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is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighterthan electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere

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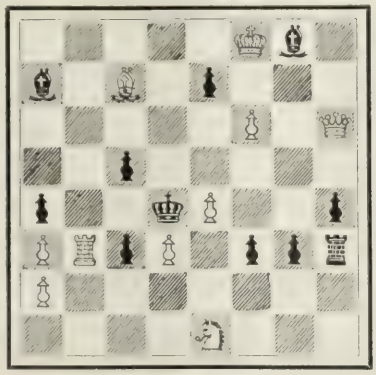
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Problem 822.

By MAX FEIGL.

First Prize *Schachmatnoje Obozrenije*, Moscow, Tourney.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

5 K b 1; b r B 1 p 3; 5 P 1 Q; 2 p 5; p 2 k P 2 p; P R p P 1 p p r; P 7; 4 S 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 815. Q—B 8.

No. 816.

1. Kt—B 7 / Any	2. Q x P / P x Q	3. B—Kt 5, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—B 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K, Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E. C. Patty, Macon, Miss.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; M. Almy, Chicago.; R. J. Colshell, Girard, Ill.

815: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; J. Powers, New York City; W. B. Hall, Marion, Kan.

816: Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Col.

Comments (815): "Very good, more worthy a prize than Feigl's 811"—M. M.; "Key and general construction admirabie"—G. D.; "Very fine; except that the key is a Q-sacrifice, it is up to the Tourney-standard"—F. S. F.; "Good key, neat construction, slender originality"—F. G.; "First-class"—J. G. L.; "Weak"—W. R. C.; "Very clever"—"Twenty-three."

816: "Very clever and deceptive"—M. M.; "A clever single-variation ruse"—G. D.; "Fine strategem to catch solvers"—F. S. F.; "A strikingly effective and beautiful rendering of this theme"—F. G.; "Original and interesting"—J. G. L.; "A neat little *jeu d'esprit*"—W. R. C.; "Novel, beautiful"—C. N. F.

In 815, very many solvers relied upon Q—K sq, intending Kt—K 7 mate; but they overlook

1. ..... / B—R 2 pinning the Kt.

816 caught very many. It looks that Q—K 6, B 3 or 7, would do, for

1. ..... / Any	2. Q x P / Any	3. Q or B mates.

Mr. Barry, however, provided against this:

1. Q—K 6 / R—R sq	2. Q x P / Q—K Kt sq	3. No mate.

In addition to those reported, W. T. St. A. got

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box, 25c.

Pale People

whose tissues are pining for the strengthening and building comfort of rich, thick blood, should bear in mind that

Ozomulsion

will give them what they need.

That transparent blue skin, or the yellowish dirty pallor, so often seen, are very dangerous signs.

Blood is life.

Make it with Ozomulsion, the only vitalized emulsion of pure cod liver oil with guaiacol and the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

Begin to-day. Get it at your druggist's.

In order that you may test the merits of Ozomulsion, send your name and full address to

THE OZOMULSION CO.
32 De Peyster Street - New York

mentioning THE LITERARY DIGEST, and a large trial **free bottle** will at once be sent you by mail prepaid.

J. CAMBRIDGE WHARTON, M. D.
102 West 89th Street
NEW YORK, February 3, 1903.

Ozomulsion Company, N. Y. City:

GENTLEMEN—I feel I must write you about the wonderful success I have had with your Ozomulsion.

Particularly in one case of incipient consumption. This patient came to my office in November, 1902. He was emaciated, had a constant cough, with night sweats, and all the symptoms of Phthisis Pulmonalis. A microscopical examination of the sputum showed the characteristic tubercle-bacilli.

I prescribed Ozomulsion, telling the patient when I did so, that I thought I could not help him any. Much to my surprise, the first bottle was of marked benefit to him. He has taken in all six bottles and has gained ten pounds. His cough is very slight and he feels so much better that he has gone back to his work as salesman.

I can endorse your Ozomulsion in every way. I have prescribed it in many cases of Bronchitis and in wasting diseases, where a real food was needed. One thing that impressed me was the fact that Ozomulsion did not interfere with digestion, as so many preparations of Cod Liver Oil do. Yours truly,

J. CAMBRIDGE WHARTON, M.D.

COLT TRADE MARK. Acetylene Gas

CARBIDE-FEED GENERATOR
CHEAPEST AND BEST
Complete Gas Plants from **$48 to $5,000**
More brilliant than gas or electricity. Costs less than kerosene. Suited for any building anywhere.
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The largest makers of Acetylene Apparatus and Stereopticons.

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ASTHMA TAKEN FROM THE SYSTEM
Nothing remains which can produce an attack. You can eat, sleep and stand exposure without slightest return of symptoms. Appetite improved; blood enriched; nerves strengthened; whole system built up; health permanently restored; life made enjoyable.
Book 25 A Free. DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible]; W. P. H., the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Bellingham, Ill.; D. H. Wetsie, Jamestown, N. Y., etc.

SIEGFRIED TARRASCH.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

TARRASCH WINS FIRST PRIZE.

The last games were played on Tuesday, March 17. Tarrasch takes first prize, $900, with 20 points; Maroczy, second prize, $450, with 19 points; Pillsbury, third prize, $236, with 18½ points. The final score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Tarrasch	20	6	Mieses	13	13
Maroczy	19	7	Marshall	13	13
Pillsbury	18½	7½	Mason	10½	15½
Schlechter	17	9	Taubenhaus	10½	15½
Teichmann	16½	9½	Albin	8	18
Marco	15½	10½	Reggio	7½	18½
Wolf	14	12	Moreau	0	26

In expressing the disappointment of Americans over the poor showing of our Champion, Reichhelm in *The North American* (Philadelphia) says:

"The outcome of the play is the triumph of the men of endurance over the man of genius. Tarrasch and Maroczy could have gone on for a month longer without any deterioration of play, whereas the highly strung Pillsbury, with his brilliant imaginative and superb poetic conceptions, could only be at concert-pitch for a limited period.

"The first round of thirteen games exhausted his vitality, leaving him half a game ahead of all competitors. Even as early as his ninth game with Mieses he made an astounding oversight in one move, and resigned forthwith on Mieses' twenty-second turn to play.

"The ultimate combination of pack-horse and race-horse in one individual does not exist. Quality and quantity are rarely found under the same hat. Pillsbury in his best moments will carry through combinations that neither Tarrasch nor Maroczy could equal, but when it comes to playing week after week, for a month and a half, the continuous play of the sturdier men presents better averages.

"Morphy and Pillsbury are illustrations of the ultimate 'chess-mastership,' but men of their calibre must have mental rest between times, and not be obliged to enter competitive and prolonged sitting matches with adversaries of stronger physique."

The Rice-Gambit Tourney.

The Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess-Association announces that in April it will start a special tournament, all games of which must be on the lines of the opening known as the "Rice Gambit."

Mr. Isaac L. Rice, the inventor of this opening, gives $200 as a prize-fund. To this will be added the entrance fees, less necessary expenses. The first-prize is $100.

The entrance-fee is 50 cents. All players in the United States and Canada are eligible. Through the generosity of Mr. Rice, every contestant will get Mortimer's book containing the latest and best analysis of this gambit.

Entries will close on April 15. Address, Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess-Association, 378 Fortieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

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DIXON'S American Graphite Pencils

Just one man. The exception that proves the rule. Write for free booklet U

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

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Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

is different

from other cod liver oils, as it is never sold in bulk. It is bottled when manufactured, thus passing direct to the consumer without the possibility of adulteration.

Moller's Cod Liver Oil

is put up only in flat, oval bottles, and bears our name as sole agents.

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Will Make Hair Grow

This appliance will massage the scalp, and force a healthful circulation. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. It is used about ten minutes each night before retiring. Price, $25.00, which will be refunded in full if it does not give satisfaction within thirty days. For full particulars address

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING.
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,

WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

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A Sanatorium established in 1875 for the private care and medical treatment of Drug and Alcoholic Addictions. Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us. Home Treatment if Desired. Address THE DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dep. 68, LEBANON, O.

THE MAINE COAST

From Kittery Point to Casco Bay.

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Not by any patent medicines, nostrums, or appliances, but by an intelligent diagnosis of YOUR case. Not by what *you think* or what *I think*, but by facts brought out by a chemical and microscopical examination of the *Gastric Juice*.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO CONSULT ME.

Why do you continue to suffer and spend time and money on patent medicines that can only give you temporary relief? Every day you delay an absolute diagnosis counts against your ultimate recovery. Write me to-day for question blank and an interesting booklet, which will be gladly sent you free.

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For a number of years we have known Dr. P. H. Strausz, who has practised medicine here in Toledo as a successful specialist in diseases of the stomach. He is well qualified to treat this class of diseases. We will gladly answer any inquiry directed to us relative to his standing.

E. F. ROWLEY, Cashier Central Savings Bank.

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Alcohol, Opium, Drug Using.

The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at these KEELEY INSTITUTES. Communications confidential. Write for particulars.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HALF A BILLION FOR IRISH LANDS.

"WHEN I remember that in 1879 I served my first term of imprisonment for proposing almost exactly what a Conservative Irish secretary proposed to-day, I realize how times change." Such is the comment made by Michael Davitt, founder of the Irish Land League, on the Land bill introduced in the House of Commons, March 25, by the Right Hon. George Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. This note of surprise and cordiality characterizes the general tone of Irish comment, and if further examination of the bill does not change the views of the Irish leaders, a long step toward the solution of the Irish problem has evidently been taken. The cable despatches thus describe the scenes after Mr. Wyndham's speech in presenting the bill:

THE RT. HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, who introduced the land bill into the House of Commons.

LORD DUNRAVEN,

Who presided over the recent conference of landlords and tenants which agreed upon the present land scheme.

"The passing of the first reading of the bill was followed by a rush to the lobby, where ensued scenes that might well make the body of Parnell turn in his grave. The tall form of the Earl of Dudley (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) could be seen amid a crowd of Nationalists, who scarcely a year ago would rather have suffered every penalty than associate with the official head of the Irish Government. Beside Lord Dudley stood grizzled little Sir Antony MacDonnell, the First Assistant Irish Secretary. He it was who drafted the bill. Horace Plunkett, Lord Iveagh, Lord Ashbourne, and many Unionist members joined the group. The Duke of Abercorn, the most powerful landlord in Ireland, asked to be introduced to John Redmond, and a mutual friend brought his grace to the leader of the Nationalist party, with whom the leader of the Irish landlords heartily shook hands. They patched up the peace of Ireland over the House of Commons refreshment-bar."

THE EARL OF DUDLEY,

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Land bill has inspired the Irish Nationalists with a new feeling of friendship for him.

Copyright by J. E. Purdy Boston.

JOHN REDMOND,

Leader of the Irish Nationalist party. His handshake with Lord Abercorn is considered an event of national importance.

The bill is, necessarily, very elaborate and complicated; but its general features are thus described by the Springfield *Republican*:

"The bill evidently follows, in general outline, the scheme which was agreed upon in the recent conference of landlords and tenant farmers, presided over by Lord Dunraven, and which has already been widely discussed in Great Britain and America. The principle of the bill is voluntary land purchase, under which the occupiers and cultivators of Irish soil may soon become the owners of the land. The landlords are to sell at rates satisfactory to them, and the tenants are to buy with such advances of cash, by instalments, as are within their means. The difference between what the landlords must have and what the tenants can pay is to be made good, as a free gift, by the British Government. . . . . .

"It must be understood that British credit is to be applied in two ways. On the one hand, there is to be this smaller sum [$60,000,000] given freely, which is never to be repaid; on the other, there is an enormous amount to be loaned out of the imperial treasury to the tenants to enable them to buy the land. As Mr. Wyndham explained, this great sum, which is now esti-

mated by both Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Morley as about $500,000,000, is to be raised on a new government loan, guaranteed at 2¾ per cent. interest, and issued as it may be needed during a series of years. The money thus raised will be loaned to the tenant purchasers at 3¼ per cent. interest—all this of course to be ultimately paid back to the Government. As the working out of the scheme will require a long series of years, the annual charge on the British treasury will not be over some $2,000,000 a year, according to Mr. Wyndham, which will be largely counterbalanced, it is hoped, by a reduction in the expense of governing Ireland due to the greater contentment of the inhabitants. Both the constabulary and the magistrates could be reduced in number, while the old land commission could be dispensed with entirely."

For carrying out the provisions of the bill, three "estates commissioners" are to be appointed, who are named in the bill, and one of whom, Frederick S. Wrench, now an Irish land commissioner, is strenuously objected to by the Irish leaders. The bill contains no compulsory clause requiring landlords to dispose of their lands, and it is thought that the majority of the Ulster landlords will refuse to sell under the provisions of the bill. These provisions apply to those lands only which are mainly agricultural or pastoral, and do not, therefore, directly affect artisans and mechanics. The bill, if finally passed, will go into effect November 1 next, and it is estimated that the length of time over which it will operate will be from twenty-eight to thirty years, tho the time for repayment of the government loans will extend over a period of about sixty-two years. The arrears of rent are not swept away by the bill, as first reported, but the commissioners are given power, in special cases, to remit a part or all of the arrears due at the time of purchase.

John Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish Nationalists, speaks cautiously of the bill, but admits that it "marks an enormous advance on any measure of its kind hitherto proposed by an English government." The Irish National convention will be held in Dublin, April 14, and its action on the bill, it is thought, will determine its fate, as it is not likely that the Government will assume the burdens imposed unless the bill is accepted by the Irish.

The press comment cabled from London and Dublin is all commendatory in general, with reservations as to details. The costs imposed are not considered excessive if the pacification of Ireland is accomplished thereby.

The American press is almost as keenly interested in the bill as is the British press, and its introduction by the Conservative Government is by many attributed to the political need of the Balfour ministry to make terms with the Nationalists. *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) concludes an editorial on the "Dawn of Ireland's New Day" as follows:

"What the restoration of their land to the Irish people means can in no way be conceived by those who have not gazed upon the extreme of human misery as it is shown in Ireland to-day. Since Cromwell's armies overran the country, and the land was parceled out among his generals, its people have been subjected to a long and merciless exploitation. The landlords have been mere exactors of tribute; none of the money wrung from tenants has gone back in the form of improvements; little of it was ever allowed to circulate again in the country, which was drained and sucked dry. Each generation paid for the land, without acquiring an acre; the next generation paid for it again, and still owned nothing. Usually the people were allowed to retain enough of the products of their own toil barely to keep their souls in their bodies, tho between 1845 and 1848 a million of them died. After the famine year matters were even worse. Landlords, despairing of regular rents from the starving people, drove them off of large tracts, which they now gave over to pasturage. To-day out of 15,000,000 acres of arable land in Ireland, less than 2,500,000 acres is under the plow. The best land is given to cattle. The people are in many regions huddled together in bogs, trying to eke a living out of mudholes such as an American farmer would turn over to his pigs for a wallow. The mass of them live in huts of one or two rooms, often without windows. One in seven of the population is 'on the rates'—supported by the parish; half the rest live on the ragged edge of hunger, and half the remainder are fed largely by the remittances of sons and daughters in America. Mr. Wyndham on Wednesday instanced a village in which the landlord was in the workhouse the greater part of the year, while the tenants lived under conditions worse than those found among the Kafirs in Africa."

Referring to the outlay imposed ($560,000,000), *The Tribune* (New York) says: "No wonder that the price of consols goes lower than it has been for thirty years. . . . Nevertheless, there are worse things in the world than depressed consols."

The Times (New York) questions the economic wisdom of the bill as follows:

"It is more than a little strange that Great Britain should have waited, before making what looks like a sincere attempt to replace landlordism by peasant proprietorship in Ireland, until the economic and social wisdom of such a change has begun to be questioned and doubted. For scores and scores of years small landholdings have everywhere been praised as producing condi-

"THE MILL WILL NEVER GRIND WITH THE WATER THAT IS PAST."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE KENTUCKY WILLIAM TELL.
—*The New York World.*

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN CARTOON.

tions theoretically desirable in any country, and even those who profited personally by the possession of extensive domains have admitted, more or less openly, that their position was only defensive. But now the situation is differently viewed by many observers, and the suggestion is openly offered that what may be called individual farming is neither beneficial to its practitioners nor advantageous to the state. The small farmer can not use to their full extent the mechanical and scientific aids which the age has placed in the hands of the man or corporation that farms on a great scale, and yet the small farmer must sell his products in the open market in competition with the exploiters of tracts that are more like principalities than farms. He gets on the crops from a few acres the same percentage of profit as does he whose harvests are gathered in conditions that turn a minute fraction into an annual fortune. For much the same reason that factories have supplanted the little shops of other days, it is prophesied that the small farmer will soon be regarded as an anachronism. And it is at this time that Great Britain has made up her slow mind to try the experiment of peasant proprietorship! It is reform, but perhaps it is belated reform, with the circumstances demanding something quite different."

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR'S "AD VANCE AGENT."

DAVID R. FRANCIS,

The "Advance Agent" of the St. Louis Fair, who interviewed three Kings and a President within two weeks.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, who has been mayor of St. Louis, governor of Missouri, and Secretary of the Interior, is now president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis next year; and his efforts in promotion of that enterprise have met with such astonishing success that he has been suggested as a Presidential "possibility." He is "prominently and frequently mentioned as such in the West," reports the Kansas City *Journal*. In the brief space of time between February 25 and March 10, Mr. Francis visited London, Paris, Brussels, Madrid, and Berlin, and had audiences with King Edward, President Loubet, King Leopold, and Emperor William. King Edward promised to send to the exposition the jewels of Queen Victoria's jubilee of 1897, President Loubet promised to attend the exposition in person, Leopold assured Mr. Francis that only his age and the distance will keep him away, and the Kaiser granted him an exclusive audience of fifty-five minutes and promised to send a quantity of the Hohenzollern family plate and some of his own personal treasures. The German Reichstag, with only two dissenting votes, appropriated $375,000 for the German exhibit, and, it is expected, will make the sum $750,000. The British Government has decided to recommend an appropriation of $150,000, with more to follow. Mr. Francis also succeeded in interesting the European newspapers, public men, and merchants in the fair, and he was interviewed, and dined, and promised exhibits galore. Three hundred French exhibitors entertained him at a dinner in Paris, and some of the members of the British House of Lords "were responsible for several dinners given in his honor." One result of this remarkable European trip has been an increase in the newspaper attention to the exposition in this country.

Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

"Before Mr. Francis went over to Europe the governments of that region, except France's, were rather apathetic, and the press of their countries gave comparatively little space to the fair. All this indifference has been displaced by a sympathetic interest which stands a chance to register itself in large exhibits from all of them and a big attendance from all over the world.

"There is a prospect, too, that the heads of the governments of the leading European countries will all be personally represented at the fair. It is understood that President Loubet, of France, will make the visit in person. The Prince of Wales, it is believed, will be Edward VII.'s personal representative here, while Prince Henry or the Crown Prince, and probably both of them, will be sent here by William II. Spain's interest in the exposition has been shown by the circumstance that its Minister has been the first of the foreign diplomats at Washington to visit St. Louis."

Dun's Review gives the following interesting figures in regard to the exposition:

"The following comparisons will serve to convey some conception of the magnitude of the forthcoming exposition. The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia covered 236 acres, the Paris Exposition of 1899–1900, 336 acres, the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 633 acres. The World's Fair at St. Louis will cover 1,180 acres. The construction cost of the Centennial Exposition was $8,500,000, that of the Paris Exposition was $9,000,000. The cost of the Columbian Exposition was estimated at $18,322,000, and the total cost was $27,250,000. The estimated construction cost of the St. Louis World's Fair is $30,000,000, and its total cost will be upward of $40,000,000 by the time the work is completed. The various States are now rapidly fixing upon their appropriations for the purpose of being fittingly represented at St. Louis. Missouri has voted $1,000,000, Illinois $250,000 as a preliminary expenditure, shortly to be increased; Iowa $125,000, which will probably be increased, and Mississippi $50,000, the first appropriation of this kind ever made by that State. New York has not as yet made any appropriation, but it is expected that the legislature will see that the reputation of the State for enterprise in such matters is fully maintained."

PROBLEM OF THE PHILIPPINE "LADRONES."

THE capture of Surigao on March 22 and its relief next day, and a pitched battle near Manila on Friday of last week, constitute the most serious of a series of outbreaks that have been occurring with considerable frequency in the Philippines during the past few months, and these evidences of disturbance and unrest are causing some comment. It seems that Surigao, which is a town in Northeastern Mindanao, was "rushed" and taken by about ten escaped convicts and some sixty or eighty "ladrones," who killed Inspector Clark, the American in command of the native constabulary force. The constabulary dropped their guns and fled, while the American residents took to the Provincial building, which fortunately contained the cable office. The building was barricaded, aid was summoned by cable, and, under the command of "Yellowstone Kelly," a former Indian scout and captain of volunteers, the little band of nine Americans, two of them women, held the fort for eighteen hours. When the relieving column came in view of the town, the ladrones promptly fled. On Friday of last week there was a pitched battle between two companies of Macabebe scouts and "the main body of San Miguel's force of insurgents and ladrones," as the despatch from Manila calls them. The "insurgents and ladrones" occupied an entrenched position, and had erected a stone fort, which was garrisoned by 200 men. The fighting lasted an hour and ended in "a gallant and successful charge" by the Macabebes, led by two American lieutenants, which routed the San Miguel party. Lieutenant Reese was seriously wounded. San Miguel was killed.

These outbreaks are regarded principally as evidences of an unsettled and unsatisfactory state of affairs in the islands that

KIND LADY: "You poor man, sorry I can't give you a pair of shoes, but take these" —*The Brooklyn Eagle*.

HELP AT LAST!
—*The Detroit News*.

should be remedied before they become more serious. "It can only be surmised by the general public how far the disaffection extends," says the Manila *Sun*, "and altho the reports of the authorities are reassuring, and depreciate the extent of the trouble, the public is rather chary of believing that there is not some general plan of disturbance on foot." The Manila *American* thinks that a mistake is being made in leaving the suppression of these outlaws to the native constabulary, instead of committing the work to the army. It also suspects that the scattered bands of ladrones are working in harmony, with "individual direction behind them." "It certainly does not appear," adds *The American*, "as tho the situation was as 'well in hand' as the authorities believe it is."

The Manila *Cablenews* takes a much more hopeful view:

"Major Garwood has returned from the province of Albay bringing the intelligence that affairs are much quieter in that province; that a number of brushes had taken place between the constabulary and the ladrones, and that the latter were always successful. There is a lesson in this.

"With all the editorial comment which has been caused by the present amount of ladrone activity—which is indeed considerable—it is singular that one important fact has been overlooked. It is a pleasant fact—an encouraging fact, and this is perhaps the reason it has not been more widely commented upon.

"The men who are at present engaged in keeping peace in this country are the constabulary. They may at times suffer petty reverses through being outnumbered and compelled to be content with drawn battles, but in the main they are winning and they are fighting with a will.

"We wish those who have maintained that the constabulary would never answer the purpose for which they were organized, who were positive in the conviction (and free in its expression) that in organizing them we were merely arming and educating a force which would one day turn on us, to give this fact due weight.

"The Philippines constabulary is to-day engaged in putting down ladronism with all the energy in its power. There is no longer any ground for maintaining that their hearts are not in their work, and the result is gratifying in the extreme in that it finally proves that there is in the Philippines a good element which will offer up their lives if need be to maintain the authority of the United States and to suppress robbery and lawlessness. . . . . .

"Ladronism is not insurrection and the safety of the islands is in no danger, but it is indeed a nuisance and one which should be most relentlessly stamped out. The quickest way to accomplish this is to fully demonstrate to the people that the commission was not wasting time when they decided that 'membership in a ladrone band means death.' We hear much talk of ladrones who force peaceful inhabitants to join them under threats of personal injury. When the native in the provinces realizes that he has as much to fear from the American authorities as he has from the ladrones, ladronism will cease to exist. This will not be the case, however, until the judges realize that their oath of office places upon them the obligation to enforce the law, and the law on this subject is expressed in no uncertain terms."

Governor Taft says, in the report of the Philippine commission which has just been issued in bound form from the Government Printing-Office at Washington:

"It is not certain whether in the present depressed state of agriculture, with the temptations to ladronism, that the constabulary will be able without the aid of the military to stamp it out. Were there any attractions to agriculture, were there prosperous conditions in the country, it would not be a troublesome matter to deal with; but when want and famine are staring people in the face, the life of the freebooter offers to the desperate and the weak a very great attraction.

"The natural discontent with the Government when suffer-

THE SENATE BARBER—"I guess where I quit. The other barber will finish the job if you come around in a little while."—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

"HELPING CUBA" ILLUSTRATED.

ing is at hand, promoted as it has been by the cholera restrictions and the high prices of rice and other commodities which have been greatly enhanced by the depreciation of silver, might well have caused a new breaking out of the insurrection; and, in my judgment, it speaks wonders for the ease with which this country may be governed in normal times, that we have had comparatively so little disorder since the surrender of the insurgent arms in April. Civil government was completely established in the Filipino provinces throughout the archipelago in July of this year, and since that time an American soldier has not been called upon once to discharge his weapon. The country has been policed by the constabulary, a force of some 5,000 or 6,000 men. It may be that as the conditions grow worse—for they are likely to do so before they grow better—it will be necessary in a province like Cavite, where ladronism seems inbred in the people, to proclaim martial law and even to call in the military finally to suppress it; but it is still hoped that this may be avoided."

OUR NATIONAL DRINK BILL.

THE use of alcoholic beverages in this country has nearly doubled since 1880, having increased from 10.09 gallons per capita to 19.48 gallons, a gain of over 93 per cent. This is one of the several interesting facts which *The American Grocer* presents in its annual estimate of "stimulating beverages." During this period the use of coffee has increased a trifle over 52 per cent., while the use of tea has decreased nearly 48 per cent. The total amount paid in this country for "stimulating beverages," last year, was $1,369,098,276, or $129,989,281 more than the average yearly expenditure for the past five years. The per-capita expenditure for stimulants for 1902 was $17.33 for the 79,003,000 inhabitants, or 4.7 cents a day. The per-capita cost of alcoholic beverages (reckoning that the users of alcoholic stimulants form one-fourth of the population) was $69.32, or 19 cents a day. Bringing together into one group the cost at retail of all beverages, we have as follows:

Alcoholic drinks		$1,172,565,235
Non-alcoholic stimulants—		
Coffee	$149,891,030	
Tea	39,642,011	
Cocoa	7,000,000	196,533,041
Total, 1902		$1,369,098,276
Total, 1901		1,273,212,386
Total, 1900		1,228,674,925
Total, 1899		1,146,897,822
Total, 1898		1,177,661,366

The quantities of the four leading beverages consumed during the year ending June 30, 1902, were as follows:

	Gallons.
Coffee	1,498,910,304
Beer	1,381,875,437
Tea	396,420,115
Spirits and wines	157,206,554

The New York *Press* sees something significant in these figures. It says:

"Moralists will see in these figures a warning against the rapid pace which our people are setting in business and other affairs which induces the use of stimulants, and if they will compare the statistics of 1901, when the per-capita consumption of alcoholic beverages was 17.90, with that of 1902, when it was 19.48 gallons, there will be some force in their argument that the drink bill of the nation is excessively high. There may be some little satisfaction to them, however, in the fact that the consumption of spirits was not so great in 1902 as it was in 1892. The increase in the past ten years has largely been in wine and in beer. It is one of the interesting phases of human nature, as shown by official figures, that panic years, such as 1893, saw a much larger consumption of spirits than did years of general prosperity. Good times, when labor is employed and money is in abundance, stimulate activity in the wine and beer trade, while the consumption of spirits mounts high apparently in years of dissatisfaction and distress."

A timely editorial appears in the New York *Sun* giving the figures of sales of mineral waters in the United States. We quote:

"In 1890 47,000,000 gallons of mineral waters from springs in the United States were sold; in 1901, 55,775,000; and in 1902, 65,000,000. The value at the point of shipment now reaches $10,000,000 a year, and taking into account the expense of transit, bottling, and the profits of retailers, $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 must be expended each year for American mineral waters. Following any epidemic of any zymotic disease there is generally reported a marked increase in the sale of mineral water in hotels, in dining-cars on railroads, and in theaters; and very likely this increased care in the use of water is of immense effect toward counteracting the dangers arising constantly from the neglect to care for the public water-supply in accordance with the growth of population. The productiveness of the mineral-water springs of the United States is practically unlimited, and at the rate which the product is increasing it can not be long before the amount sold each year will reach 80,000,000 gallons, nearly equivalent to a gallon per inhabitant. Americans are the greatest water-drinkers in the world."

A NEW BEEF TRUST.

ON March 20, the Missouri Supreme Court fined five big beef-packing companies $5,000 each for combining to control the price of meat; two days previously the National Packing Company, controlled largely by the same big packers, was secretly incorporated in Trenton, N. J. "Accompanying the filing of the

"I'LL GET IT ALL BACK."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

charter, which was first recorded in the Hudson county clerk's office," says the Trenton correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "came a request that the incorporation be kept a secret, and so carefully was this observed that when the corporation clerk was asked for the papers, it developed that he had hidden them so securely that it entailed a long search to discover their whereabouts." The new corporation, which makes its appearance so shyly, is a combination of several minor packing companies which are controlled by the big packers; the big packing companies are not included. The Philadelphia *Record* and several other papers think, however, that the present make-up of the concern is only experimental, and that "if this form of combination shall stand the scrutiny of the courts the combination can easily be expanded to include the big packers who have organized it," while "if it shall be held invalid, the owners have simply to distribute among themselves the several companies which have been combined."

The Baltimore *Herald* encourages the Western cattlemen to form a combination to fight the packers. It says:

"The National Beef Company is to have a capital of $15,000,-

000 and expects to clear in a year $1,500,000, that is, ten per cent. on its capital.

"In reality the earnings may be more than that, because in these days many concerns have capital stocks on paper only. The cattlemen in the West are anxious to be independent of the beef trusts, but they have not yet been able to agree upon a plan. If a drought such as prevailed two years ago in the West should be repeated this year, the trusts would have the country in their grip. Any sort of trust is bad enough, but one that can control any necessary of life is particularly oppressive. It would seem that the Western farmers and ranchmen who are prosperous could unite and form a big company to manage the slaughtering and distribution of meat so as to reap the profits of the business themselves, treating the people fairly at the same time, and thus rid themselves from the oppression of the trusts. That or some other plan will be hit upon. The trusts have invited war, and it will be war if any worse extortion is attempted.

"It will, however, take a large amount of money and considerable grit to fight the big concerns. Besides the National Company, the Swift concern has a capital of $25,000,000 and the Armour Company $20,000,000."

SIX REVOLUTIONS TO THE SOUTHWARD.

SANTO DOMINGO, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, and Venezuela are all experiencing revolutions this spring, in more or less aggravated forms, but without attracting much notice from the outside world. The Santo Domingo rebels gained a position on the front page of the daily papers, at the top of the column, last week, by capturing, the city of Santo Domingo; but considerable doubt is expressed of their ability to hold the town against President Vasquez, who was temporarily absent from home when the capital was taken. President Vasquez is considered an expert at revolutionary tactics, for it has been hardly a year since he was himself a revolutionist. Vasquez overthrew Jiminez, who overthrew Heureaux, etc. Now General Alejandro Woz y Gil is trying to overthrow Vasquez. The New York *Sun* gives the following information regarding the general:

PRESIDENT VASQUEZ,

Of Santo Domingo. He let General Woz y Gil out of jail, and the general is now trying to turn him out of the presidency.

"Gen. Alejandro Woz y Gil, who is mentioned as the chief of the rebellion, was the Dominican chargé d'affaires and consul-general in this city during the administration of the late President Heureaux. He was also President of Santo Domingo, about twenty years ago. General Gil was released recently by President Vasquez from prison, where he was confined by conspiracy against the Government.

"He promised to support the Vasquez régime and was to be appointed a member of the cabinet.

"But General Gil is evidently ambitious for another term as President. Hence the present uprising. It has no connection with the one suppressed only a few weeks ago, which was to make Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenez President again. Jimenez is now living quietly at the Hotel Muro in this city.

"General Vasquez said yesterday that no alarm should be felt over the safety of American property, as the Dominican Government could give it ample protection."

The Philadelphia *Press* sketches the general revolutionary situation thus:

"The crop of revolutions in the various countries to the south of the United States appears to be large this season. The one in Colombia is in a quiescent state, because of the canal project and the promises made as to what the new Congress will do. There was some ground for this revolution, as the Government was not legally organized. But the present attitude of the revolutionists is a legal acknowledgment of the government *de facto*, and the probabilities are the $10,000,000 canal money will result in a peaceful settlement of all troubles.

"It is difficult to predict the immediate outcome in Venezuela. Castro obtained his office in the beginning by a revolution which he started because some of his cattle had been seized for non-payment of taxes. He was afterward 'elected' in the way a dictator usually elects himself, and has had a revolution 'on his hands' since that time. Should he retire, peace might be restored. The entanglements with foreign nations growing out of the debt question might result in maintaining the peace. If that were done and the country developed it would be rich and prosperous.

"The threatened trouble between Brazil and Bolivia was not in the nature of a revolution, and has apparently passed away. Yesterday's news by way of Panama reported a serious revolution in Nicaragua, tho it may not be confirmed. But such a report would be received as a matter of course. The revolution in Honduras is reported to be making headway rapidly, and, judging from the various reports as to the cause, it might be expected to succeed. The man at the head of it was elected President to succeed the man now in office. The newly chosen President was engaged to be married to the daughter of the outgoing President, but he broke off the match after his election, whereupon the President in office refused to vacate and the revolution followed.

"Haiti and the Dominical Republic are almost in perennial revolutions. Both are in that condition now, and the United States has ordered a war-ship there to guard American interests. Owing to lack of efficient means of communication, revolutions go on in some of these countries for a good while without the knowledge of them reaching the outside world. But there is a gradual improvement, and the construction of the Panama Canal, followed by the intercontinental railway, will bring these fre-

UNCLE SAM: "Now, young man, while I'm digging here I'd like a long period of depression in the revolution business." —*Puck.*

quent revolutions to an end. The trivial incidents, like that in Honduras, which led to some of these troubles, will then afford only grounds of amusement or criticism."

BRINGING THE ERIE CANAL UP TO DATE.

WITH the railroads that lie between the Canadian boundary and the Potomac and that run from St. Louis and Chicago to the Atlantic all working "in harmony," the existence of a water route through the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson has become a fact of national importance. In 1825 the Erie Canal was needed because we had no railroads; now it is needed because the railroads have us. So, in substance, argues the New York *Journal of Commerce*. It says of the great railroad consolidation: "A power has been created which holds the commercial future of this port in the hollow of its hand, and practically the sole protection which is left to the merchants of New York against railroad extortion is the operation of motives of enlightened selfishness on the minds of the capitalistic junta who are now masters of the situation. That the argument for a permanent and radical enlargement of the State waterways derives new force from this latest advance in railroad combination requires no demonstration." These reflections are brought out by the passage, last week, by the New York State legislature, of a bill providing for the enlargement of the Erie Canal at a cost of $101,000,000. The new canal will be twelve feet deep and seventy-five feet wide, and will accommodate 1,000-ton barges. A referendum clause in the bill provides for its submission to the voters of the State next fall for ratification. Some doubt of the bill's success at the polls is expressed, but as New York city, Buffalo, and the counties along the canal contain a majority of the voters, others believe the measure will be ratified. In the vote in the legislature, party lines disappeared, and the measure was carried by a combination of Republican and Democratic votes. Most of the Republicans opposed it, and if the Democrats had not come to the rescue, it would have been lost, as the Republican papers frankly admit.

"The maintenance of the Empire State's commercial supremacy depends upon the achievement of this great work," declares the New York *Herald*, and the New York *Evening Post* says similarly:

"The commercial supremacy of the State, as well as of the port of New York, is involved in the canal question. The passage of grain for export through New York has steadily fallen-off from year to year as the Erie Canal has become a less and less efficient carrier in comparison with modern transportation facilities. Railroad improvements have progressed without interruption, but the canal has remained practically stationary since the sixties, the wasted expenditure of 1897 representing the only attempt at substantial betterment. But railway development has not enhanced the relative advantage of this port as a point of departure for foreign freights. Its tendency has, in fact, been exactly the contrary. With the water route practically abandoned, New York has been obliged to take its chances in railroad competition with Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and even with Savannah. As a result of railroad rate-wars, a differential of three cents per hundred in favor of Baltimore and two cents per hundred in favor of Philadelphia was established a number of years ago, greatly to the injury of this port. Furthermore, the Southern ports have the advantage of shorter distance from Western centers, lower dock and transfer charges, etc. The one great natural advantage possessed by New York, besides its splendid harbor, is the topographical opportunity to construct a great waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic. This is provided by the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, and the comparatively low and level lands west of Oneida Lake. No such water route could be constructed through any other State, no matter how great its enterprise, and if the canal is completed on the lines now laid down by the legislature, it can have no rival as a waterway from the interior to the Eastern coast, except, perhaps, the St. Lawrence route."

COMING RELEASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

THE official announcement, in London, that Mrs. Florence Maybrick will be released in the spring of 1904 ends an agitation which has been going on both in this country and England for nearly fifteen years. Mrs. Maybrick, an American woman, was convicted of the murder of her husband, in England, in 1889, and was sentenced to death by Justice Stephen; but the British Home Office commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Then began an agitation, which was greatly intensified when, several months later, it was found that the justice was mentally incapacitated for the bench. The decision was considered unreasonable, because Justice Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury, declared that he did not see how any jury could convict Mrs. Maybrick. The justice died some time later in a madhouse; but despite the supposition that the justice may have been out of his mind when he sentenced the prisoner, and in spite of the many petitions for her release, the British Government would not yield. The British Home Office investigated the case and declared that the trial was fair and the verdict justified.

In 1889 and 1890 Secretary Blaine appealed to Lord Salisbury, and soon after the second appeal a petition signed by many Americans was forwarded to the English Premier, but with no success. In 1891 Secretary Blaine sent a petition to the Queen, and the next year Secretary of State Foster appealed for a pardon. In 1896 two more petitions were sent to the Queen, and the Woman's International Maybrick Association was formed for the purpose of uniting the petitions of all American women, at home and abroad, in an appeal to the Queen. It is believed that only recently Ambassador Choate made another attempt to secure the prisoner's release.

The Detroit *Tribune* and the Pittsburg *Times* declare that the release is a victory for public opinion in the United States. The Providence *Journal*, however, says:

"Those admirers of Mrs. Maybrick who have labored so long and so earnestly for her release will be gratified by the news that the British Government contemplates opening her prison-doors next year; and perhaps they will see a resemblance in this action to that of the unjust judge of Scripture, who heard the widow's plea lest by her continual coming she should weary him. But it can not be said that public sentiment in general has been on Mrs. Maybrick's side. She had a strong motive for the crime imputed to her, and her life before her husband's death was not such as to bear scrutiny. Doubtless this consideration had much to do with Queen Victoria's determined opposition to her release. The fact that Mrs. Maybrick is needed as a witness to save her mother's property now gives the Home Secretary an excuse for clemency which has not hitherto been available."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CASTRO seems to be taking one of those Patti farewells.—*The Chicago News.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON is rather too modest in his calling his yacht *Shamrock Third.* We do not expect to see her placed worse than second.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IT is said that twenty-five per cent. of the governors of the various States are Methodists. In most respects, however, the Methodists stand as well as other denominations.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

JOHN MITCHELL calls strikes "the sledge-hammers that weld the connecting-links of labor and capital." It seems the long-suffering community is the anvil.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IS this a piece of sarcasm in a Boston paper: "The public is to lose Mr. Dooley. He has been hired by the Harpers to write exclusively for their publications."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF Mr. Baer's foresight had been as good as his hindsight certainly is, instead of posing as a trustee of divine Providence he would have hastened to the nearest federal judge and secured an order restraining the miners from striking.—*The Commoner.*

THE editor of one of our exchanges says that he would rather do two years in an American prison than one in a British institution of the same kind—and yet some people would have us believe that patriotism is dying out.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A LITERARY SENSATION IN RUSSIA.

WHAT are the limits of realism in fiction, especially in fiction touching the delicate and intimate sides of the relations between the sexes? How far may a novelist go in this direction without incurring the reproach of pandering to prurient curiosity and vicious sensualism?

These questions have been raised in the Russian periodical and newspaper press by Countess Sophia Tolstoy, the wife of the great author-moralist. They are discussed with animation and some ill temper not only by professional critics and writers, but by correspondents representing the "reading classes"—students, mothers, fathers, and so on. The debate had its origin in a letter written by the Countess Tolstoy (whose appearances in print have not been frequent) to the *Novoye Vremya* in denunciation of a story by a young novelist, Leonid Andrieff, regarded as a sort of follower of Górky and literary grandson of Tolstoy himself. The story was entitled "In a Fog," and depicted the moral tortures of a young and high-minded student who, through ignorance and bad associations, had glided into immorality and incurred a loathsome disease. Was the subject legitimate, and, if so, was its treatment by Andrieff offensive, needlessly brutal, and calculated to encourage vice and the very evils realistically depicted?

Countess Tolstoy answered the last question in the negative, and, in view of Andrieff's popularity and undoubted talent and original bent in the choice of topics (months before, another story of his had provoked a storm), she went on to make the following general reflections:

"Writers like Andrieff are not to be read, lauded, and rewarded; it behooves all of our educated society to protest indignantly against the filth scattered all over Russia by the reviews and book publishers that encourage them. In the works of Maxim Górky there is always relief in some character or some moving situation, which makes you feel that the author, full of pity for the fallen, firmly distinguishes between the good and the bad, and loves the former. If Górky has imparted much cynicism and nakedness into the scenes in which he depicts the life of a certain class, he makes you feel that he heartily deplores the evil and misery caused by vice, ignorance, and poverty.

"But in the stories of Andrieff one feels that the author relishes and derives satisfaction from the vile phenomena he depicts, and by this love for vice he infects the undeveloped, morally unwashed reading public, which is as yet incapable of analyzing life and which stupidly repeats the favorite but senseless formula: 'But this is reality!'

"Reality! But why should the reader's eyes be turned on that particular side of life? What an immense horizon there is before the really gifted artist! I can not refrain from mentioning the great work which was created under my own observation—'War and Peace'—in which the author penetrated into so many hearts and compelled us all to love that which he loved. For years thousands have been attracted by this book, which throws not the smallest shadow of corrupting influence on the souls of its readers.

"But the pitiable new writers of contemporary fiction, like Andrieff, for example, have been able merely to concentrate interest in the filthy aspect of human degradation. They invite and summon the public to study the decaying corpse of human sin, and to close their eyes to the whole spacious, beautiful world, with the loveliness of nature, the majesty of art, the nobility of human aspiration, the religious and moral ascent of the race, the great ideals of goodness and love—even, let us add, the weaknesses, misfortunes, and tragedies of mankind as shown by a Dostoievsky. In describing the last-specified things, however, the artist should brightly illuminate, not the direction of vice and sympathy therewith, but that direction in which we find struggle against sin and corruption, the triumph of truth and humanity over evil and vice."

Several critics and publicists of note have expressed their sympathy with Countess Tolstoy's indictment of the younger novelists, but Andrieff has not lacked stout champions. The charge that "In a Fog" betrays a salacious sympathy with vice is declared to be absolutely unwarranted by the tone and manner of the story. "A Russian Mother" writes to the *Novosti* that Andrieff is to be thanked for raising a question which so vitally concerns the welfare of the rising generation and for breaking the silence imposed by cowardice and hypocrisy. A university student writes that the story so violently attacked points a salutary and profound moral, and is free from all suggestion of evil. There is no filth in the story, asserts a third writer, and the author's object is to excite aversion and terror, to compel a study of the causes of a condition which wrecks thousands of lives, physically and morally, and converts society into a huge hospital. "A Russian Woman" writes in the same paper:

"It is not immoral to cry out, to tell the painful truth. We mothers, in our inmost souls, tremble for our sons, and if we detect something wrong in their lives, we try to deceive ourselves and to make light of it. We need more of such healthy champions of morality as Andrieff, who, in his final stroke, sounds the knell of vice and impurity. We, fathers and mothers, must stand nearer to our children and save them from a mass of errors and faults. Andrieff does not render vice alluring; he artistically depicts the inevitable and revolting consequences of an abnormal social relation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM MORRIS: "THE HAPPIEST OF THE POETS."

TO those who have discerned the spirit of melancholy that clouded the later years of William Morris's life—a melancholy bred by the contact of so idealistic a nature with the stern facts of our present-day world—there must seem something paradoxical in the statement that Morris was "the one perfectly happy and fortunate poet of modern times." The words quoted are used by Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Celtic poet, in an appreciation of Morris bearing the title, "The Happiest of the Poets," and appearing in *The Fortnightly Review* (March). What Mr. Yeats means is evidently that Morris followed, his life long, "a dream of natural happiness," and that "all the people of all his poems and stories, from the confused beginning of his art in 'The Hollow Land' to its end in 'The Sundering Flood,' are full of the heavy sweetness of this dream." We quote further:

"All he writes seems to me like the make-believe of a child who is remaking the world, not always in the same way, but always after his own heart, and so, unlike all other modern writers, he makes his poetry out of unending pictures of a happiness that is often what a child might imagine, and always a happiness that sets mind and body at ease. Now it is a picture of some great room full of merriment; now of the wine-press; now of the golden threshing-floor; now of an old mill among apple-trees; now of cool water after the heat of the sun; now of some well-sheltered, well-tilled place among woods or mountains, where men and women live happily, knowing of nothing that is too far off or too great for the affections. He has but one story to tell us, how some man or woman lost and found again the happiness that is always half of the body; and even when they are wandering from it, leaves must fall over them and flowers make fragrances about them, and warm winds fan them, and birds sing to them. . . . His poetry often wearies us, as the unbroken green of July wearies us, for there is something in us, some bitterness because of the fall it may be, that takes a little from the sweetness of Eve's apple after the first mouthful; but he who did all things gladly and easily, who never knew the curse of labor, found it always as sweet as it was in Eve's mouth. All kinds of associations have gathered about the pleasant things of the world, and half taken the pleasure of them for the greater number of men, but he saw them as when they came from the Divine Hand."

Morris's vision, continues Mr. Yeats, is "true because it is poetical, because we are a little happier when we are looking at

it." He knew, "as Shelley knew by an act of faith," that "the economists should take their measurements, not from life as it is, but from the vision of men like him, from the vision of the world made perfect, that is buried under all minds." Mr. Yeats says in conclusion:

"He knew clearly what he was doing toward the end, for he lived at a time when poets and artists have begun again to carry the burdens that priests and theologians took from them angrily some few hundred years ago. His art was not more essentially religious than Rossetti's art, but it was different, for Rossetti, drunken with natural beauty, saw the supernatural beauty, the impossible beauty, in his frenzy, while he, being less intense and more tranquil, would show us a beauty that would wither if it did not set us at peace with natural things, and if we did not believe that it existed always a little, and would some day exist in its fulness. He may not have been, indeed he was not, among the very greatest poets, but he was among the greatest of those who prepare the last reconciliation when the Cross shall blossom with roses."

WILLIAM MORRIS,
The English poet and craftsman.

An evidence of growing American interest in the work of William Morris is afforded by Elizabeth Luther Cary's new and handsomely illustrated biography, "William Morris: Poet, Craftsman, Socialist." Miss Cary says, in part:

"In regarding Morris through the medium of his work, it is difficult to gain a coherent impression. He turned one side and another to the world with such rapidity of succession as to give a sense of kaleidoscopic change. What new combination of color and form his activities would take was always impossible to forecast. And the thing that he was doing seemed to him at the time the one thing in the world that was worth doing, the one thing that 'a reasonable and healthy man' would make it his pleasure to do. Yet all these pursuits taken up by him with so much zest, and laid down by him with such suddenness, fitted harmoniously and accurately into the plan of his life, which, with the decade of militant Socialism deducted, presented a smooth and even surface, unbroken by any violent change of circumstance or method or motive. He has been described by nearly all who have written of him as a 'rebel,' and a rebel he was in the true Quixotic sense, his lance in rest to charge at any moment against any windmill of convention that might offend him. . . . It is doubtful whether he would have made as strong an impression on his generation as he did if he had devoted his time to one branch of art and worked along conventional lines. His greatest gift was not so much the ability to produce art, artistic tho he was in faculty and feeling, as it was the ability to make people see the difference between the kind of beauty to which his eyes were open and the ugliness commonly preferred to it. Nothing is so convincing as to see a man accomplish with his own hands what he has declared possible for any one to accomplish. Morris's continual illustration of his theories was perhaps more useful in awakening interest in just the matters which he had at heart than any more patient pursuit of an ideal less readily achieved.

"Considered superficially, he appeared the very prince of paradox. Art was a word continually on his lips, the future and fortunes of art were constantly in his mind, yet for the greatest art of the world he had few words, and the most passing interest. The names of Raffael and Leonardo, Giotto, Dürer, Rembrandt, Velasquez, were seldom if ever on his lips. Art had for him an almost single meaning, namely, the beauty produced by humble workers as an every-day occurrence and for every day's enjoyment, art by the people and for the people."

A NEW INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being manifested in "Esperanto," a language intended for "universal" currency and invented by a Russian, Dr. L. Zamenhof, in 1887. It fills the place previously occupied by "Volapük," which was devised by J. M. Schleyer in 1879, but never attained to any great degree of popularity. "Esperanto" has already some eighty thousand adherents, including members of the French Institute and professors in several of the Continental universities. It has also won the indorsement of Count Tolstoy and of the late Max Müller. Its object, as M. Louis Baron explains (in *Le Monde Moderne*, Paris), is:

"To furnish to people who need to communicate with foreigners—travelers, scientists, business men—the way to a mutual understanding without the necessity of resorting to the study of many foreign languages or to translations; in fact, to realize the harmony of expression which is said to have existed previously to the time when men conceived the foolish idea of erecting a tower of Babel."

The new "universal language" is based upon all existing languages. Latin, however, is the predominating element, and this fact doubtless accounts for the greater popularity which "Esperanto" enjoys in France, Spain, and Italy, as compared with its vogue in Germany, England, and Scandinavia. Says M. Baron: "This is the weak point of the new language. . . . . The question is bound to be asked why one should take so much trouble to manufacture an idiom which is only a counterfeit of Latin, when Latin is already being used the world over by savants who wish to communicate with one another or to formulate new scientific terms."

M. Baron quotes the following expression of opinion from Tolstoy in relation to "Esperanto":

"I found 'Volapük' very complicated, while 'Esperanto,' on the contrary, is very simple. It is so easy to learn that recently, having received a grammar, a dictionary, and several articles in that idiom, I was able at the end of two short hours to easily read the language and even to write some of it. The trouble involved in a few hours' study is so slight, and the results may prove so great, that no one should refuse to make the attempt."

Max Müller said, shortly before his death:

"The conception of an artificial, international language, existing side by side with national languages, may be realized. I am sure that a language can be created more regular, more perfect, more easy to learn, than any of the natural dialects of humanity. I have frequently had to express my opinion as to the merits of the various schemes of a universal language. Each one of these seems to possess some special advantages and disadvantages, but I should certainly place the Esperanto system very high above its rivals."

A writer under the nom-de-plume of "Freidenker" discusses this whole subject interestingly in the pages of the New York *Times Saturday Review*. He says, in part:

"'Volapük' dropped into disuse because it had too much grammar and the vocabulary was constructed on an impractical principle. Beginning with Dr. Zamenhof, a number of erstwhile Volapükists have constructed international languages, basing their vocabulary on the enormous number of words which resemble each other in the principal modern languages, and giving a strong preference to the Latin side. By far the best of these is the 'Idiom Neutral,' mainly due to Voldemar Rosenberger, of St. Petersburg. In this all the good features of 'Volapük' and 'Esperanto' are preserved, and the objectionable features of both are eliminated. The bad points of Zamenhof's language

are that it requires certain special characters for printing, has an accusative case, and the verb is not simple enough.

"The following is a sample sentence in English and the three artificial languages:

"English.—Scientific books published in this language can be read by everybody in the original.

"Volapük.—Buks nolavik pepüböl in pük at kanoms pakapälön fa alim in rigad.

"Esperanto.—Libroj scienca publigata en tiu ci lingvo povas esti legata de cie en origino.

"Idiom Neutral.—Libri sientifik publiked in ist idiom potes esar lekted per omnihom in original.

"It will be observed that the 'Volapük' is unintelligible to a person of any nationality who has not studied it. The roots of the words are taken from English and Latin, but the system of forming them is so artificial that they are unrecognizable. 'Esperanto' and 'Idiom Neutral' can be easily understood by a Frenchman, Italian, or Spaniard without study, and present no great difficulty to an Englishman or German. The last version is manifestly the easiest."

A monthly journal, *L'Espérantiste*, printed in French and "Esperanto," is issued in Paris. In London, Mr. W. T. Stead, the editor of *The Review of Reviews*, is pushing the claims of the new language. In this country, a complete text-book on the subject has been prepared by J. C. O'Connor, B.A., and is published in New York.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DANGERS OF A "LEARNED PROLETARIAT."

UNIVERSITY statistics recently published revive the discussion of the old problem that Bismarck, in his parliamentary addresses, so frequently mentioned with apprehension, namely, that of a "learned proletariat," a "mob" of technically educated men vastly in excess of the demand. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which is under all circumstances the best-informed journal in the "land of thinkers and authors" on subjects pertaining to higher educational matters, has something to say on this subject substantially as follows:

The statistics of the attendance at the universities and the technical institutes, which latter, by recent action of the authorities, have been placed on an equality with the former, again show how all the professions, with the sole exception of the Protestant ministry, are in danger of being swamped by an overproduction of graduates who want appointments, but who are doomed to disappointment. The total university attendance in the present winter term is 47,798, and the total enrolment at the nine schools of technology is 17,033, making a grand total of 62,831 men and women (the latter number but 1,271) who are preparing chiefly for professional careers. Of the university students probably about 8,000, and of the students of technology about 3,500, are not regularly inscribed members of these institutions, but all, with scarcely any exceptions, are aiming to fill positions that require technical and professional training. The representatives of the statistical sciences, such as Professor Lexis, have repeatedly drawn attention to the dangers resulting from this condition of affairs for society and the state, especially because the system of education that prevails at the German higher institutions of learning is of a kind that prepares men excellently for the one particular department which they have selected, and by reason of this specialization makes it exceedingly difficult for them to adapt themselves to other callings if they find their own line overcrowded. Bismarck repeatedly declared that the really bright minds in the dangerous ranks of the Social Democracy are such disappointed candidates for the various professions, and he was at times not disinclined to favor the policy prevailing in Russia, of limiting the attendance at these professional schools.

It is uncertain whether the danger of a learned proletariat will be increased or diminished by the fact that the attendance at the various schools of technology has increased so phenomenally during the last few years. In former years, these schools were ignored and often despised by the university people; but now, especially through the all-powerful influence of the Emperor in putting the two kinds of institutions upon an equal footing, the schools of technology have been given power to bestow the degree of "Doctor of Engineering." These schools are so overcrowded that the German students have entered upon a regular crusade against the foreign contingent, who learn in them the secrets of German industrial and commercial development, only to use their newly acquired knowledge against Germany in the home and foreign market. The majority of these institutes have already decided upon measures that limit the foreign element; their example has been followed in this respect by several of the universities, notably Berlin, Halle, and Leipsic. This rush to the schools of technology, however, has not made the attendance at the universities smaller, and no relief from the danger of a "learned proletariat" seems to be promised thereby.

In the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Nos. 10 and 28) full and complete statistics of these schools are published. Berlin leads with 4,378 students of technology and a total of 13,300 in the university. It is doubtless the largest educational center of the world now, and the most cosmopolitan. Its roster of students reads like a catalog of nations, representing almost every country in the world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AGITATION FOR A NATIONAL THEATER.

THE idea of a national theater, which has been eagerly championed from time to time and has won the approval of many leading authors, actors, and theatrical managers, including Joseph Jefferson, E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Henry Miller, and Heinrich Conried, is again to the fore. A resolution has been introduced into Congress by Representative Meiers favoring a great state-endowed theater in Washington, and a congressional committee has been appointed to give the matter serious consideration. The American Dramatists' Club has also appointed a committee "to discuss and formulate a plan for presenting the endowed national theater project to the public," and among those actively interested are William Gillette, Augustus Thomas, and Arthur Hornblow, editor of *Th atre* (New York). Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke, vice-president of the American Dramatists' Club, contributes an article to *The Theatre*, proposing:

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.
Vice-President of the American Dramatists' Club.
Courtesy of *The Theatre*.

(1) That a representative committee be organized by progressive steps, and proceed to incorporate itself.

(2) That a plan of subscription for shares or seats, or both, be formulated. "It has been calculated that a subscription for seats, or a sale of shares that would furnish an advance fund of $150,000, would be ample to give the plan a year of prosperous life. With the proper organization to give assurance of practical business-like management and a definite program announced, it is not to be doubted that the sum named could be raised."

(3) That a theater be leased for one season, and that one be built for the next, if the money therefor comes in.

(4) That a director be chosen "with the greatest care, for in his hands would lie much of the future of the project."

(5) That a conservatory of dramatic arts be organized in connection with the theater.

Mr. Clarke's plans have attracted attention throughout the country. The New York *Dramatic Mirror* thinks that "there is no doubt that if a proper plan of organization and operation could be devised, and the endowment secured, it would not be long before such a theater would be self-sustaining. Its influence upon the stage and public taste would be of incalculable

benefit." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* declares that "Mr. Clarke's deductions are not only readable, but, in the main, practicable." *The Theatre* says editorially:

"The national theater, properly conceived, would not be devoted to the cult of what has been facetiously called the Long-Haired Drama. Let the untimely demise of the late Theater of Arts and Letters forever stand as a warning and an example! The national theater would not be the theater of a coterie of literary lions, college professors, or so-called society folk. It *would* be the theater of the sane American people. The first thing necessary is to dispel the idea that the chief object of an independent theater would be to force the unacted playwright on the public. That was the policy of the Theater of Arts and Letters, and it was fatal. The repertoire, at first, must necessarily depend more on the world's classics than on the nascent American drama. Later, and by degrees, the national theater will give the native playwright his opportunity. But it would be a serious blunder to permit the public to think the promoters had interested motives for espousing what is really an exalted and unselfish cause."

In this connection it is interesting to note that George Clark, the veteran actor, is meeting with considerable success in his attempts to establish an American Academy of Dramatic Art in Philadelphia. The sum of $250,000, it is reported, has already been subscribed toward this undertaking. Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"It would be a good thing for the stage, a good thing for the public, and a good thing for Philadelphia if there were established in this city an institution where the best, the highest type of the dramatic art could be both acquired and exercised. . . . *The Inquirer* congratulates the gentlemen who have conceived the idea of establishing an American Academy of Dramatic Art in Philadelphia upon their breadth of view and liberality of spirit, and heartily wishes them all possible success."

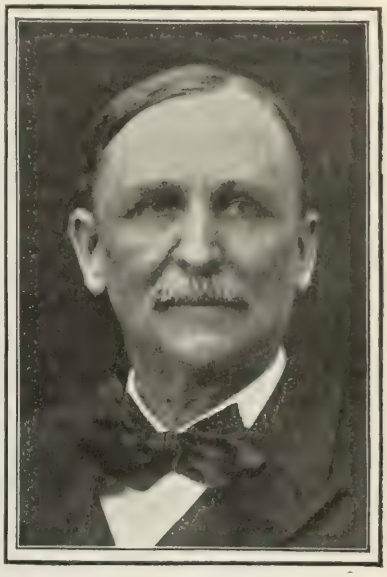
THE PASSING OF TRANSCENDENTALISM.

THERE can be no doubt that the transcendental movement embodied the most important influence that has affected American literature. "Whatever were its defects," observes Mr. George Willis Cooke, a well-known New England littérateur, "it was a creative power, and it gave us our greatest poetry." Mr. Cooke continues (in an introduction to his new anthology, "The Poets of Transcendentalism"):

"Transcendentalism was a movement of inquiry, revolt against conventionality, and assertion of the worth and dignity of man. It declared that religion is natural to man, that he may trust his own instincts, that individual freedom is essential to a large and wise living, and that spiritual insight is a direct revelation from God. The movement thus developed had a large influence upon American poetry. It may be justly said to have been the formative power that produced our best literature. It is impossible to separate it from the names of Emerson, Lowell, Thoreau, Whittier, Whitman, and a large company of our lesser poets and prose writers. That phase of it shown in the teaching of Wordsworth deeply touched the poetry of Bryant, and Longfellow was by no means outside its movement and its spirit."

Individuality, we are reminded, was the one essential word and thought of the transcendentalists. Emerson was never tired of insisting that each man must be himself, live his own life, and think his own thought. But this idea of individuality rested back upon a conception of an omnipresent Deity—the "Over-Soul"—which would make of the individual only a distinct and unique expression of the Infinite Spirit. It was this feeling which gave "the oracular mood" to so much of the writing of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Margaret Fuller, and many others. They thought that they were speaking with the authority of a higher life than their own. Doubtless, this feeling—or at least the consciousness of a "message" which must be preached—was also responsible for what Mr. Cooke regards as the most marked limitation of transcendental poetry. He writes on this point:

"The chief defect of the poetry of the transcendentalists is that it is too philosophical. Its largest intent is ethical or religious, and not artistic. Beauty is not its chief inspiration, but thought. It is not written to please, but to convince. It contains a gospel, and not an appeal to emotion and imagination. That this defect always presents itself it would not be just to say, and yet it is too often present. These poets are more concerned as to what they say than as to how they say it. They are not singers, but teachers. The problems of life much concern them, and how to reform the world is to them of great importance. The charm of their poetry is in the beauty of the thought, and not in the delight of the song they sing. The form is often rugged, the verse is halting and defective. Their meters stumble, and their rimes are not correct. They are too metaphysical, subtle, and complicated in their thought to sing themselves clearly and strongly out into beautiful words. Their thought is involved, and often obscure. They are so charmed with what they have to say, and it is of such a complex and subjective nature, that they can not find simple and direct speech for its utterance. Hence the halting nature of their verse, its crippled meters, and its defective rimes. Too often in their verse they are not poets, but philosophers.



GEORGE WILLIS COOKE,
The editor of a new anthology of the poetry of transcendentalism.

"These poets do not sing for the joy of the singing; and yet it was their idealism, the fact that they were enamored of beautiful thoughts, that made them use the verse form instead of prose. Poetry was to all of them the occasional rather than the chief medium of expression. With the exception of Lowell, they were not poets by profession, and even with him prose was used oftener than verse. Altho Emerson early declared that his calling was that of a poet, yet he gave to the lecture and the essay the preference. With Thoreau, Margaret Fuller, Higginson, and Wasson, as well as others, poetry was occasional or incidental. To a larger number poetry was an accident, and they wrote one or two or a half-dozen poems only. There was something in transcendentalism that made them poets in youth or at rare moments; but they were grave theologians or philosophers for the rest of their lives. They were so stirred by the joy of life or the beauties of nature that prose ceased to be a fit medium for their thoughts. When verse thus became necessary to them, they used it with a considerable degree of success, and these rare utterances are far above the level of occasional verse, whatever their defects."

The transcendental movement deserves lasting recognition if only for the reason that it expresses so vividly the life and thought of the men who gave it birth. But it "no longer holds the place it once occupied. It is not now the inspirer of poets or the chief influence in our literature." Mr. Cooke concludes:

"We may give to transcendentalism a generous recognition for what it was to the men and women who accepted it; but we must see in it a passing phase of American thought. It may be that there are a larger number of persons who accept this faith to-day than in the prime of the movement as it affected American literature; but it is now an echo. To no great men is it inspiration, and it develops no creative literary movement. The charm of it has passed away as a vital force. It is a beautiful memory that is precious and glorious, and that still charms and delights us."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TROLLEY AGAINST LOCOMOTIVE.

IN seven years, the number of persons carried by the railways of the United States has fallen off by twelve millions. At the same time the average distance traveled had risen from 23½ to 28 miles. These figures, which seem odd at first, are really a clear indication that we are abandoning the steam-roads for short-distance traffic and taking to the trolley. Says Samuel E. Moffett in *McClure's Magazine* (March):

"Of course people are not really traveling less frequently than they used to, nor are they journeying longer distances. More passengers by hundreds of millions are traveling than ever before, but the steam-railroads are not carrying the increase. The growth in the length of the average passenger haul on those roads means that they are steadily losing the short-haul business, which a younger and more vigorous rival is claiming for its own.

"Inch by inch the field is contested, and slowly, sullenly, the locomotive is giving way before the insistent trolley. A dozen years ago it was only the car-horse and the cable in the towns that were threatened by electric traction. Then the trolley poked an inquiring tentacle over the city limits into the suburbs. The results were satisfactory, and swiftly the electric lines flung their spider filaments from town to town, until now great sections of the country are cobwebbed with them. The trolley map of Eastern Massachusetts looks as complete as the steam-railroad map. If you have a little time to spare, you can go on an electric car to almost any part of Southern New England that you could reach by a locomotive, and to a good many parts that you could not. . . . . .

"In its early development the trolley had four advantages. It could run separate cars at frequent intervals; it could take on and let off passengers anywhere along the road; it could take people near their homes and offices; and it could pay a profit at nominal fares. *Per contra*, it had the disadvantage of less than railroad speed, not because there was any difficulty in making an electric car that could go as fast as a locomotive, but because the trolley track as a rule was laid on the surface of the public highway, crossed all intersecting roads at grade, and was a thoroughfare for vehicles, pedestrians, and domestic fauna. These characteristics still prevail over most of the electric mileage of the country, but as the trolley lines have grown longer and the need for sustained high speed has become more urgent, the tendency has developed to build the roads on private rights of way and to operate them by steam-railroad methods."

To justify these statements, Mr. Moffett brings up an array of facts that is quite startling, even to those who think they have kept up with the rapid recent development of the electric roads. He tells us of the road from Indianapolis to Muncie, Ind., where the trolley cars cover the 53 miles in two hours, a time only ten minutes longer than that of the accommodation-trains on the railroad. On this electric road the cars make a mile a minute on part of the route. On the Buffalo and Lockport electric line they make 50 miles an hour for part of their trip and cars are building to make 75 miles an hour—a rate that would carry one from New York to San Francisco in two days or less. The Indianapolis, Lebanon, and Frankfort Railway, now under construction, has arranged a schedule that calls for a maximum speed of 60 miles an hour. . . . The motors on the Albany and Hudson line work up to 60 miles an hour, and on the Nantasket Beach to 40. On Lorain and Cleveland road the highest speed is 50 miles. On the projected New York and Portchester road a speed of 67 miles an hour at one point is called for.

The great ganglia from which the electric roads are pushing out are cities like Boston, Pittsburg, Dayton, and Cleveland, Ohio, Indianapolis, and Detroit, which Mr. Moffett says is the greatest electric traction center in the United States. Here, he says, the trolley-car is full grown; it no longer creeps timidly from house to house, but covers 300 miles at a leap.

Space fails to quote all Mr. Moffett's instances. He calls our special attention to the growth of trolley-freight traffic—a very noteworthy recent development. Between Buffalo and Niagara, heavy electric freight trains of 25 cars or more are now run. Another feature of electric traffic is the pleasure element which is now so noticeable in summer and which is daily increasing in importance. "This," says Mr. Moffett, "is a new luxury of modern life. Neither horse-car nor locomotive ever provided it. The need in human nature to which it responds went unsupplied until the trolley-car came into existence to fill it." In concluding, the writer says:

"Altho this country has more than twice as many miles of electric track and more than three times as many electric cars as all the rest of the world combined, the new system is still in its infancy, even here. There are twenty thousand miles of electric road to two hundred thousand miles of steam-road. The trolley lines might be multiplied by ten with great advantage to the steam-roads, which would find them incomparable feeders, bringing freight and passengers from regions in wihch the locomotive's whistle was never heard. But electricity will not be content with that humble position. It is creating a system of its own, self-centered and independent, and that system contains such a vigorous principle of growth that it will not be surprising to see it swallow up its older rivals. Certainly the locomotive is doomed on local lines; its finish is plainly visible on mountain railroads, where water power is cheaper than coal; and the question whether it can hold its own anywhere is the most hotly debated problem now agitating the transportation world."

AN OLD NATURALIST ON SOME POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY.

THE recent popular revival of interest in natural history and in stories about animals and their haunts has brought out a large amount of readable material. People have read about animals in the last two or three years who never took the slightest interest in the subject before. The only trouble with a large majority of these fascinating tales is that they are lies, pure and simple, so we are assured by that veteran observer of nature, John Burroughs. In an article entitled "Real and Sham Natural History," in *The Atlantic Monthly*, he indulges in some decidedly plain speaking on the subject. It must not be supposed that Mr. Burroughs objects to all the recent story-tellers. Some he commends, such as Bradford Torrey, Mrs. Eckstrom, L. S. Keyser, Florence Merriam, and Ernest Ingersoll. C. G. D. Roberts, too, he praises, but with some reserve. Of this author's "Kindred of the Wild" he says:

"True it is that all the animals whose lives are portrayed—the bear, the panther, the lynx, the hare, the moose, and others—are simply human beings disguised as animals; they think, feel, plan, suffer, as we do; in fact, exhibit almost the entire human psychology. But in other respects they follow closely the facts of natural history, and the reader is not deceived; he knows where he stands. Of course it is mainly guesswork how far our psychology applied to the lower animals. That they experience many of our emotions there can be no doubt, but that they have intellectual and reasoning processes like our own, except in a very rudimentary form, admits of grave doubt. But I need not go into that vexed subject here. They are certainly in any broad generalization our kin, and Mr. Roberts's book is well named and well done."

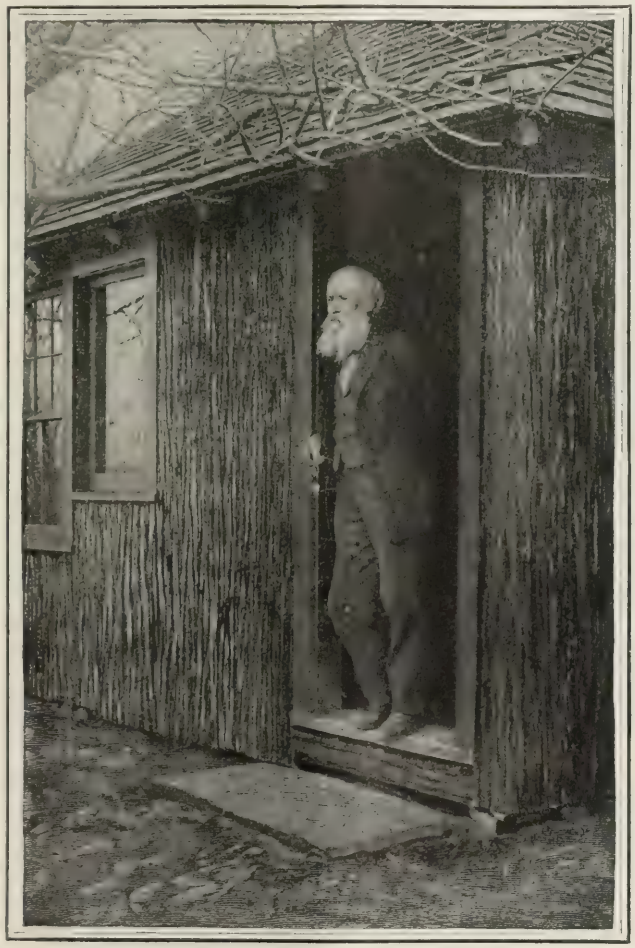
To Mr. Thompson-Seton's interesting stories, the writer takes strenuous exception. He suggests that the title of Mr. Seton's first book should have been "Wild Animals I Alone Have Known," and he more than hints that he does not credit the author's assertion that his tales are all true. Says Mr. Burroughs:

"Mr. Thompson-Seton says in capital letters that his stories are true, and it is this emphatic assertion that makes the judicious grieve. True as romance, true in their artistic effects, true in their power to entertain the young reader, they certainly

are; but true as natural history they as certainly are not. Are we to believe that Mr. Thompson-Seton, in his few years of roaming in the West, has penetrated farther into the secrets of animal life than all the observers who have gone before him? There are no stories of animal intelligence and cunning on record, that I am aware of, that match his. Gilbert White, Charles St. John, Waterton, Wallace, Darwin, Jefferies, and others in England—all expert students and observers; Bates in South America, Audubon roaming the whole country, Thoreau in New England, John Muir in the mountains of California and in the wilds of Alaska, have nothing to report that comes within gunshot of what appear to be Mr. Thompson-Seton's daily experiences. Such dogs, wolves, foxes, rabbits, mustangs, crows, as he has known, it is safe to say, no other person in the world has ever known. Fact and fiction are so deftly blended in his work that only a real woodsman can separate them. . . . . .

"Since Mr. Thompson-Seton took his reader into his confidence at all, why did he not warn him at the outset against asking any questions about the literal truth of his stories? Why did he not say that their groundwork was fact and their finish was fiction, and that if the reader find them entertaining, and that if they increase his love for, and his interest in, our wild neighbors, it were enough?

"It is always an artist's privilege to heighten or deepen natural effects. He may paint us a more beautiful woman, or a more beautiful horse, or a more beautiful landscape, than we ever saw; we are not deceived even tho he outdo nature. We know where we stand and where he stands; we know that this is the power of art. But when he paints a portrait, or an actual scene or event, we expect him to be true to the facts of the case. Again, he may add all the charm his style can impart to the subject, and we are not deceived; the picture is true, perhaps all the more true for the style. Mr. Thompson-Seton's stories are artistic and pleasing, but he insists upon it that they are true to the fact, and that this is the best way to write natural history. 'I believe,' he says in his preface, 'that natural history has lost much by the vague general treatment that is so common.' Hence he will make it specific and individual. Very good; but do not put upon our human credulity a greater burden than it can bear. . . . There should be nothing equivocal about sketches of this kind; even a child should know when the writer is giving him facts and when he is giving him fiction, as he does when Mr. Thompson-Seton makes his animals talk; but in many of the narrations only a real woodsman can separate the true from the false. Mr. Thompson-Seton constantly aims to convey the idea to his reader that the wild creatures drill and instruct their young, even punishing them at times for disobedience to orders. His imitator, the Rev. Mr. Long, quite outdoes him on this line, going so far as to call his last book the 'School of the Woods.'"



JOHN BURROUGHS
At his study door.
From "A Year in the Fields." By permission of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

With this last-named book and its author Mr. Burroughs has no patience at all. He devotes much space to examining specific stories both of Mr. Long and Mr. Seton, but we have room here only for his general conclusions. After laying bare what he believes to be Mr. Long's inventions and absurdities in the way of natural history, he concludes as follows:

"If it be urged that I discredit Mr. Long's stories simply because I myself have never seen or known the like, I say, No; that is not the reason. I can believe many things I have never seen or known. I discredit them because they are so widely at variance with all we know of the wild creatures and their ways. I discredit them as I do any other glaring counterfeit, or any poor imitation of an original, or as I would discredit a story of my friend that was not in keeping with what I knew of his character. . . . . .

"Why should any one palm off such stuff on an unsuspecting public as veritable natural history? When a man, writing or speaking of his own experience, says without qualification that he has seen a thing, we are expected to take him at his word. Mr. Long says his sketches were made in the woods with the subjects themselves living just outside his tent-door; and that 'they are all life studies, and include also some of the unusual life secrets of a score of animals and birds.' We are not, therefore, to regard him as playing with natural history material for the amusement of his reader, or, like Mr. Thompson-Seton, seeking to make up an artistic whole out of bits and fragments of the lives of the animals gathered here and there, and heightened and intensified by a fertile fancy, but as an actual recorder of what he has seen and known. What the 'life secrets' are that he claims to have discovered, any competent reader can see. They are all the inventions of Mr. Long. Of the real secrets of wild life, I do not find a trace in his volume."

It could hardly be expected that such a direct attack as this would go unanswered, and in the Boston *Transcript* (March 14), Mr. Long undertakes his own defense in a two-column article, in the course of which he announces that a more detailed reply is to appear in *The North American Review* for April. After complaining of Mr. Burroughs's manner in his attack, and of the discourtesy of *The Atlantic Monthly* in printing it without submitting a proof to the person assailed, Mr. Long proceeds to reiterate his assertions that his stories of animal life are true in every particular. This is not the first time, he says, that Mr. Burroughs has made this kind of an attack on other naturalists, and in this, as in the others, he will be worsted. The trouble with him, Mr. Long thinks, is that "he makes his farm the measure and limit of the universe." Says Mr. Long:

"On his farm he is at home, and no one more than the writer has appreciated the excellent nature work that he has done there; but outside his farm, whether in criticism, or literature, or natural history, the limitations of the farm are too apparent, and he is extremely apt to deny that which he has not himself seen or thought.

"Another mistake which he makes—and here he is like all naturalists of the old school—is to overlook the infinite adaptiveness of nature even in a single species, and especially to forget

the individuality of animals, which is every day becoming more apparent. Personally I do not attempt to describe or study animals in classes any more, for the simple reason that I can not find any two animals of the same species that are alike. They differ in habits and characteristics almost as widely as men and women do. Those who have kept dogs, or listened to the marvelous (and true) dog stories of their neighbors, will recognize the truth of this. . . . . .

"Mr. Burroughs . . . denies the facts absolutely because he has not seen them on his farm, and therefore they can not be true. He also denies the theories. There is absolutely no such thing as an animal teaching her young—'there is nothing in the dealings of an animal with her young that in the remotest way suggests human instruction.' Teaching is not primarily instruction, by the way. It is not giving something new to the young animal or boy, but rather by inducement bringing out what is already in him. This is the theory of all good teachers from Froebel to the Boston supervisors. But let that pass. How any man could watch the mother birds and animals for a single season, to say nothing of fifty years, and write that statement, passes my comprehension. . . . . .

"Mr. Burroughs's whole argument in this connection misses the point altogether. He tells us what animals do by instinct (tho he is vastly mistaken in saying that young birds build their nests as well as old ones) and says simply that this is enough. 'School of the Woods' does not deny instinct—I have watched the ant and the bee and the water spider too long for that—it shows, and conclusively I think, that instinct is not enough. For an animal's knowledge is, like our own, the result of three factors: instinct, training, and experience. Instinct begins the work (for the lower orders this is enough); the mother's training develops and supplements the instinct, and contact with the world finishes the process. . . . . .

"It must be remembered that of the larger animals of which Mr. Seton and myself chiefly write, Mr. Burroughs has no knowledge or personal experience. When he has watched the animals by day and night, not as classes, but as individuals; when he has lived with them alone for months at a time, or followed them with an Indian whose life for fifty years has been a continuous study of animals; in a word, when he has left his farm for the larger life outside of it, then we shall listen to his criticism with more attention, and perhaps change our theories. But the facts remain. I have seen them and verified them every one, either by a second observation or by the testimony of reliable trappers and Indians. And they can not be changed by Mr. Burroughs's dogmatic denial on the sole ground that he has not seen them."

IS LAUGHTER A MANIFESTATION OF DISPLEASURE?

THIS question seems absurd at first sight, yet some recent analyses of the causes and origin of laughter seem to suggest that we laugh at the ludicrous, not because it is pleasing, but because it is painful. This view is upheld by W. McDougall in a review of James Sully's book on "Laughter," in *Nature* (February 5). Says Mr. McDougall:

"Such a theory may appear at first sight somewhat paradoxical, and yet as an explanatory principle it may perhaps go further and deeper than any other. The truth of it appears clearly in those cases in which we begin by disliking a thing and proceed to ridicule it, *i.e.*, to display it in its ludicrous aspects. Professor Sully appears as an apologist and advocate of laughter, and yet even he recognizes that laughter is not all joy, as when he says of modern laughter 'there is in it from the first ejaculation something of a biting sensation or something of a melancholy pain,' and again, 'the laughable spectacle commonly shows us in the background something regrettable'; and of its function as a vitalizer or stimulant that enables us to bear up against the ills that surround us he has no doubt. 'Some hearts of many chords . . . might break but for the timely comings of the laughter-fay with her transforming wand.'

"In considering any theory of the ludicrous, we must sharply distinguish between 'laughter-at' and that simplest, most charming, and infectious kind of laughter which is the overflow of good spirits and is fully explained by Herbert Spencer's principle of the overflow of surplus nervous energy into the most open tracks. 'Laughter-at' is, of course, often combined with other forms of laughter, and the accompanying mental state may be extremely complex, yet the spectacle of the displeasing seems to be its fundamental cause.

"Just as in times and places in which the mass of men live under unnatural and depressing conditions the stimulating effects of alcohol are used not merely as a protection against cold, but are sought for their own sake, so the spectacle of the coarse and brutal comes to be sought for the sake of the stimulating effects of laughter, normally a protection against depressing mental influences; we have then the curious phenomenon of the crowd flocking to the circus and the pantomime (to have a good laugh, as they frequently say), where the staple source of laughter is the buffeting of the clowns, blows being apparently dealt which, if witnessed in real life, would make one-half the spectators feel sick and faint. We may note, too, how in the course of a football match a heavy fall or a violent collision between the players calls forth a roar of laughter from the crowd and so adds to the attractions of the spectacle.

"The consideration of the laughter caused by tickling also points away from the 'pleasure-theory' and supports the theory here suggested. There can be little doubt that the sensation of tickling is in itself distinctly unpleasant, both to the child and to the adult, even while the victim responds with loud laughter; the enjoyment of the situation by the child seems to be analogous to its enjoyment in being mildly frightened or in any other vivid and lively experience. And Professor Sully himself tells us that 'much, at least, of the later and more refined laughter is analogous to the effect of tickling.'"

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE STATUS OF WOMAN.

ONE of the most interesting recent works on the woman question from its scientific standpoint, both physiological and sociological, is that of the late Prof. Charles Letourneau, the eminent French sociologist. This volume, which is entitled "The Condition of Woman in Different Races and Civilizations" (Paris, 1903), was Letourneau's last work. His conclusions, which will not please everybody, are given in the following paragraphs from his book, which are translated from a quotation in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 7). The author makes the point, at the outset, that differences between the sexes are of two kinds; necessary physiological and anatomical differences, and those that have grown up in the course of centuries by reason of differences of modes of life and training. He says:

"I have been able to prove that, since the origin of human society, with the exception perhaps of the age of gold, feminine sexuality has not involved, essentially and of itself, the relative inferiority of females. We must even recognize that in the primitive human types the woman does not differ sensibly from her companion; that except for sexual differences properly so called, the type known to us as feminine exists especially among civilized peoples and must therefore result chiefly from the division of labor—the difference of occupations that complex societies have established between the two sexes. From the diversities of modes of life have come secondary sexual characteristics, some anatomical, others physiological and psychic, forming a special type, generally but not always hereditarily transmissible in the female line. In this way alone has been created what we call 'woman.'

'This feminine type has often been described, studied, and analyzed, being often regarded as inferior to the masculine type and sometimes exalted above the latter. . . . Without entering into detail regarding facts alleged on one side or on the other, we may sum them up by saying that from the morphologic point of view woman is nearer to the child than her male companion. The conclusion is purely anatomical; it would in no wise justify oppression or and contempt for woman, even if it held also for the physiological and psychological sides. In fact, woman has always served as an indispensable link between man and child . . . But woman is not and should not be always and only nurse

and teacher. What is her psychic value, in herself, compared to that of man, outside of all sexual considerations?"

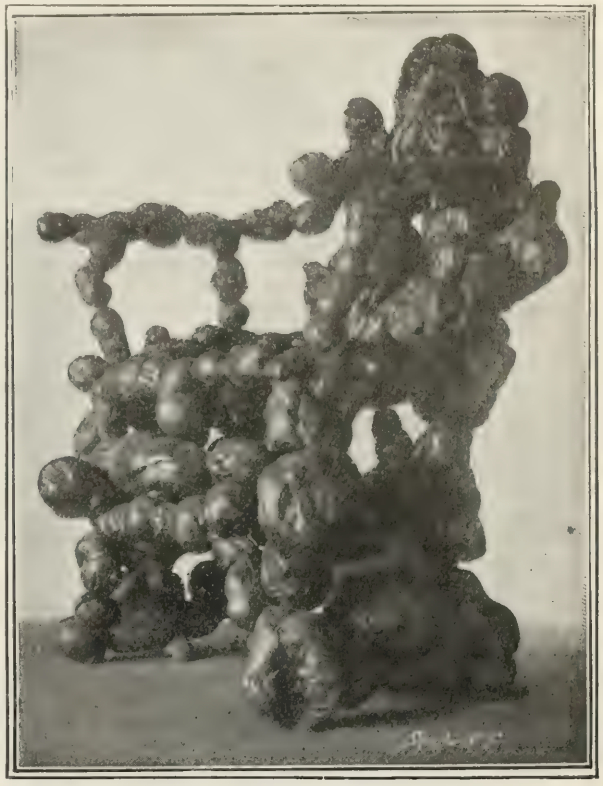
This question M. Letourneau answers practically as follows: Woman is generally inferior to man in strength, precision, and swiftness of movement. She is generally more given to reflex or impulsive action. She is more apt than man to form intuitive judgments, often exact, but instinctive and almost independent of reasoning power—a faculty referred by some authorities to the subhuman age, and thought to have originated in the need of protecting her offspring. She is more emotional than man, and is often less impressed by argument than the manner or voice of the speaker. This mental difference is noticeable also in the applications of intellect. The great creative artists have all been men. In literature, woman lacks originality. Neither in the arts nor in the sciences has a woman yet reached the very first rank. On the other hand, the tendency to crime is four or five times less developed in woman than in man, according to Quetelet, and her influence, not only on her offspring, but on her husband, is potent for good or ill. The author goes on to say:

"No serious and lasting social progress is possible if woman does not aid it and benefit by it. This truth, which is in appearance axiomatic, has nevertheless been neglected for a long time and is yet frankly admitted only by an intelligent minority. How shall this result be reached? The first reform, and it is in course of execution, though yet timidly, is to put the two sexes as much as possible on a footing of equality, in education, in marriage, in the family, and in society. The words 'feminine' and 'masculine' are labels that may cover very different articles. Many men are inferior to the average type of woman; many women exceed the mean measure of their sex. All aptitudes should be free to develop without constraint; equilibrium will come of itself. But if either one of the sexes may of right claim certain privileges and immunities, it is surely the so-called feeble sex, on which nature has imposed the heavy burden of reproducing the species, and of nursing and rearing the young. A future civilization, more human and less warlike than ours, may perhaps lighten this burden; but it will always be heavy, and in the future as in the past it will create for woman disadvantageous conditions of individual competition, as well for manual labor as for mental work. In fact, almost always women who have been distinguished in art or letters have had few or no children.

"In our social organization, such as it is, with its imperfections and its vices, it is already possible to better notably the lot of woman; but the more or less rapid evolution that is upon us can not affect one of the sexes alone; that woman's position may become worthy and just, that of man must be modified in the same direction; it is necessary that a gradual but profound reform should change all our institutions for the better—marriage, the family, the régime of property and of labor, the body politic. If the forward movement does not cease we may believe that, in a more healthy, juster, better ordered social state, the social, mental, and even physical differences between the two sexes will be lessened. Then there will be no more women who are merely 'playthings,' and also fewer men who are brutal to the point of bestiality; neither man nor woman will lose by this, and certainly society will gain much."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Natural Armchair.—The armchair represented in the accompanying illustration may be said to have partly grown out of the ground, altho its shape was furnished by twisting and turning a vine out of which most of its framework was formed. Says *The Scientific American* (March 14), from which both picture and description are taken:

"It was brought to the United States by a sea-captain who saw it in a Korean city. The chair is studded or ornamented with seeds of the gingko-tree of various sizes, which have actually grown to the fiber of the vine. A Korean gardener, familiar with the adhesiveness of the seed, took a native vine, noted for its toughness, and rudely made it into the form of a chair, holding it in place with branches of small trees. The seeds fresh from the tree were bound to the vine until they had firmly fastened themselves to it, the vine being allowed to grow in the mean time. After the seeds and boughs had become attached, the vine was cut from the roots, and this natural chair exposed to the sunlight until the sap had dried from the fiber and all of



AN ARMCHAIR FORMED BY NATURAL GROWTH.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

the material had hardened into a substance as solid as oak. It was then polished until its surface glistened like mahogany. Altho but three feet four inches in height and twenty-five inches in width, the weight of this curiosity is over a hundred pounds, on account of the hardness of the material of which it is composed. The armchair may well be regarded as a striking example of the gardening skill of the Far East."

HOW "MINERAL WOOL" IS MADE.

AN account of the manufacture and use of the so-called "mineral wool" is sent to *The American Machinist* by a contributor. According to this writer, the wool can no longer be made from the slag as it comes from an iron furnace, simply by blowing steam through it, as used to be done twenty years ago. Of late so many improvements have been introduced in the extraction of iron from the ore that the slag has lost its former value in this respect, and the wool is now made from the slag of former years with far better results. To quote from the account:

"The slag is brought to the works where it is broken into lumps of from four to eight pounds. It is then elevated to a platform by an endless belt with suitable buckets, and from there fed into the top of a cupola with about 12 per cent. of limestone and 8 per cent. of sandstone. The limestone is added to give the wool its white color, and the sandstone helps to make it light and fluffy, as the slag by itself is glassy and rather heavy. It takes about two tons of coal and over a ton of coke as fuel to every ten tons of the rock mixture. . . . . .

"A layer of wood is followed by a layer of coal and coke, then a layer of the rock mixture. More coal and another layer of rock having been placed in the cupola, the fire is started, and an air-blast with a pressure of from 3 to 5 pounds per inch is forced through this mass, soon heating and fusing it. When it is in this state a small opening is made at the base of the cupola, and

a stream of the fluid mass as thick as the stem of a clay pipe is allowed to run out. A steam-pipe with steam at 90 pounds has a suitable opening about a foot below the base of the cupola and a few inches from the stream of melted rock. A valve being opened, steam rushes out of the pipe with great velocity, encounters the stream of glowing liquid, and carries it along with it in a rush. The steam-jet and the flow of the rock are adjusted with such nicety by the attendant that none of the liquid drops to the ground, but all is caught up by the steam and whirled into the blowing-chamber, where it falls by its own gravity. The blowing-chambers are oblong rooms 20 to 30 feet wide, twice as long and about 20 feet high, and such is the force of the jet of steam that the finer wool is blown to the extreme end of the room, the heavier and coarser settling down nearer the entrance. Having thus been automatically graded, it is packed in bags for domestic use or pressed into bales for export. The bags weigh from 35 to 55 pounds, according to quality, and the bales weigh from 150 to 180 pounds. When running with a double shift working from 18 to 20 hours the capacity of the works is about 10 tons per day.

"The uses of mineral wool are so many that the supply is hardly ever equal to the demand. It is used for packing around boilers, furnaces, and pipes to retain heat, and in other places to keep the frost out. It is used in buildings between the walls and in the ceilings to deaden the sound and also to retain heat. During the recent coal scarcity it was put to a new use, a wire cage being packed with the mineral wool, which was then impregnated with kerosene and used as fuel in heaters or stoves, and as it is incombustible it would last indefinitely."

APPETITE AND DIGESTION.

A NEW and important light has been thrown on the processes of digestion by the experimental work of Dr. Pawlow and his pupils, for which he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1901. He has thrown especially interesting light on the connection between appetite and digestion. Says an editorial writer in *The Hospital:*

"His investigations go to prove that it is not the latent need of the organism for food that is the immediate cause of appetite. Real appetite sets in with eating. It is in part due to an appreciation of the taste of food. . . . . .

"In animals the craving for food is, when awakened, an impulse to seek it. In man it gives the appetite, sometimes latent, necessary for the enjoyment of the more solid portions of the meal. Further it has been proved by Pawlow that appetite thus aroused is the strongest exciter of the several gastric glands; for even in starving animals food introduced direct into the stomach, without attracting the animal's attention, or awakening the desire for food by sight or smell, totally fails to stimulate the gastric glands or to provoke any secretion of the digestive juices. From this fact the immense importance of the 'appetite' digestive secretion is apparent. It has been called the 'igniting juice' by Pawlow, for without it the food remains in the stomach for a considerable period entirely unaltered. It may be more than an hour before any gastric secretion takes place, and then only when the food contains some chemical constituent that acts directly as an exciter of gastric secretion. This explains why food eaten without appetite is a cause of gastric disturbances.

"Food should therefore be eaten with interest and enjoyment. The busy man must put aside his cares and troubles when he comes to his meals. The formalities of a set meal, and the ritual observed in the partaking of the various courses of a dinner, have their importance as appealing to the psychological factor in the secretion of the digestive juices.

"Extra inducements to the proper working of the digestive glands are the stimuli derived from the organs of taste. They play a like part in starting the initial flow of the gastric and pancreatic secretions.

"Bitters, and particularly alkaline bitters, have been held to promote digestion, but want of any physiological proof of their potency has led to an unwarranted neglect of their use as a therapeutic measure. Pawlow claims that they stimulate the digestion by the unconscious comparison of their disagreeable taste with the more pleasant taste of food; that they act by awakening the appetite for food. He, therefore, regards them as useful adjuncts in securing a proper flow of the initial or 'igniting' digestive juice."

Habits and tastes, we are told by Dr. Pawlow, must also be considered in prescribing a diet; otherwise digestive disorders can not be properly treated. In children particularly habits and tastes as regards food require careful education, otherwise a proper variation in diet is difficult to attain. The writer goes on to say:

"A restriction of the amount of food taken at any one meal is important as awakening a further appetite, and hence a more copious flow of digestive juices. Pawlow shows that food given in small portions, at frequent intervals, is more potent in promoting secretory activity in the digestive glands, than when the *same* amount of food is given in one meal. Here is an explanation of the clinical value of small quantities of nourishment frequently repeated, compared with the same quantity of food given in larger amounts at longer intervals of time.

"The development of appetite or zest for food enters largely into the sequence of foods chosen for the chief meal of the day. Experimental evidence shows that this sequence, first observed as an empirical custom, has a definite physiological basis of fact, and is, indeed, a rational procedure.

"The meal is begun with foods designed more to promote appetite than afford nutrition. The soups that follow act directly upon the secreting mechanism of the gastric glands. Pawlow finds that among the chief chemical excitants of gastric secretion are the extractives of meat, and it is these extractives that form the principal constituents of bouillon. They carry on the stimulation of the gastric glands initiated by the psychological stimuli of appetite and taste."

Acid wines are also approved by Pawlow, altho the total abstainer may note that it is the acid he commends, not the alcohol. The former, he says, provides a part of the acid necessary for the activity of the gastric ferment. The acid also plays another important part. Says the author:

"Pawlow finds that its action upon the mucous membrane of the duodenum is a direct excitant of pancreatic secretion. Bayliss and Starling have recently shown that this is due to the acid acting on a chemical compound present in the cells of the duodenal mucous membrane. The acid sets free this compound, which then circulates in the blood until the pancreas is reached. Arrived at the pancreas this compound, termed by them 'secretion,' is a direct chemical excitant of pancreatic secretion. Any acid, and more particularly the hydrochloric acid of gastric juice, is thus a direct and immediate cause of pancreatic activity. Gastric digestion is the proper precursor of pancreatic digestion."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

MUCH has been said in the public press recently of the acousticon, an instrument for enabling the deaf to hear. The results obtained from it are said to be wonderful, but no satisfactory description of its method of working has yet appeared. It is said to operate by intensifying and concentrating sounds and to include an electrical battery, a transmitter resembling that of a telephone, and a capsule containing a gas "whose composition is known only to the inventor." Under these circumstances, the public has no resource but to trust the papers and wait for further developments.

"It is a remarkable fact," says *The Lancet*, "that water may be made to assume apparently the solid form by adding 1 per cent. only of gelatin to it. The more or less stiff jellies used as table delicacies contain probably over 95 per cent. of water. The jellyfish similarly contains only a small percentage of solid matter. This remarkable property of gelatin of rendering water, so to speak, solid has been a problem to physicists. It is generally maintained, however, that after all the water in a jelly is in a fluid condition and that therefore it retains its properties unchanged. According to this view the solid condition of a jelly is a property of the gelatin itself. At any rate, it has been established that a jelly behaves under certain physical experiments very little differently from water. Thus jelly offers little more resistance to the passage of diffusing substances than does pure water. The condition of water in a jelly, therefore, resembles its state when absorbed by a highly porous substance such as pumice-stone or sponge. In other words, the gelatin on setting forms a sort of fine spongy network in which the liquid water is held captive by capillary forces. Gelatin is, in short, a very capacious carrier of water, and it is not unreasonable to suggest that in those cases in which the conveyance of some liquids is found to be inconvenient the use of gelatin might afford an easy way out of the difficulty. Thus, by dissolving a very little gelatin in milk the milk could be carried in solid blocks. Moreover, the milk would gain rather than lose nutrient value by the process."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE BAPTISTS AND ST. PATRICK.

A CONTROVERSY not without amusing features has been started by the claim of the Rev. Addison Moore, a New Jersey Baptist minister, that St. Patrick was a Baptist. Mr. Moore arranged a service on St. Patrick's Day in honor of Ireland's patron saint, and he is reported by the New York *Herald* as saying:

"St. Patrick was not an Irishman. He may have been a Frenchman, but was most likely a Scotchman, born in Scotland about 390 A.D. When six years old he was captured by Irish pirates and carried, with many others, to Ireland, where he became a Christian when sixteen years old. Soon afterward he escaped from slavery and returned to Britain, but was moved by the Spirit of God to go as a missionary back again to Ireland.

"The story of his work seems more like the description of the toils and tasks of a Baptist missionary than a Roman bishop. He certainly was ignorant of the doctrine of the celibacy of the clergy, for he declares in his 'Confessions' that his father and grandfather were priests.

"His creed proclaims an orthodox faith similar to that of the evangelical churches of to-day. His chief theme is Christ's blood shed for sinners and God's love for mankind. He makes no mention of Pope or Virgin Mary, and never seems to have heard of the mass. Such topics as purgatory, transubstantiation, or prayers for the dead find no place in his preaching or his writing. When the ecclesiastical records of his time are searched, they reveal no mention of his name by any Roman historian. There is no reference to him or to his mission by the Venerable Bede, by Aquinas or by Baronius. The bishop of Rome knew nothing about him. Clearly he had no connection with the Roman Church.

"In addition, it may be said that in the fourth century and the fifth the bishop of Rome had no jurisdiction in Britain or in Ireland, and that St. Patrick in his mission followed none of the distinctive teachings of the Roman Church.

"He loved his Bible devotedly, and preached its truths faithfully, exactly as a missionary of any of the modern evangelical churches. There is even evidence that he baptized his converts by immersion. Many parts of Britain not reached by the Romans were conquered for Christ by ardent Christians of the early church in the first and second centuries.

"It is a matter of history that Christian churches existed in West and South Britain in the fourth century. From them St. Patrick learned of Christ, became his disciple, and then his apostle to Ireland, in the same manner that St. Paul became the apostle to the Gentiles. Rome has appropriated him and Ireland considers him as patron saint. But he really belonged to the church universal, and his life should be studied as furnishing one of the most inspiring chapters in the history of Christ's kingdom on earth."

A writer in the Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) takes a similar view. "The fact is," he says, "that St. Patrick was neither Catholic nor Protestant. He lived at a time when all Christian men were Baptists. The Catholic Church had not then crystallized into the mighty empire it afterward became, and as all the Protestant churches were offshoots—protesting against the assumption of the Catholic Church—Patrick antedated them all."

The New York *Catholic News* devotes a lengthy editorial to Mr. Moore's "ridiculous claim." It says, in part:

"Our Baptist friend should know, if he is anything of a scholar, that St. Patrick's 'Confession' is a work in which much is left unsaid. But there is conclusive evidence that Patrick was a Catholic and nothing else. Mr. Moore told his congregation that the saint 'loved his Bible devotedly and preached its truths faithfully.' We wonder if any of them, stopping to think, asked themselves where Patrick got the Bible when he was preaching early in the fifth century. From the Catholic Church, of course."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.) comments in facetious vein:

"It gives pleasure to the real old simon pure patricians to find their patron saint growing in respectability and popular esteem. They knew he deserved it all the time, but that knowledge does not diminish their pleasure and surprise at seeing his merits so eloquently recognized.

"But there is a dead fly in their cup of joy. It is that the preachers, like some others whose bump of acquisitiveness, abnormally developed, makes them want to appropriate every good thing in sight, want to appropriate St. Patrick and make a Baptist preacher of him. The immortal green Patricians do not take kindly to this kidnaping business, and if they can not get out an injunction they can at least enjoy the privilege of a protest. They can not understand how a Baptist preacher could make faithful and devout Catholics of a pagan people. And nobody else can. Nor can they understand how the Catholic Church could canonize a Baptist preacher. There is a sad lack of concatenation accordingly."

The Boston *Transcript* is of the opinion that St. Patrick's service to the world was "purely public and undenominational." It sees no reason why "all branches of the church might not revere the great religious teacher of Erin's Isle, even tho he has been exclusively appropriated by canonization in the Romish sanctuary for centuries."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEW WORLD, a Roman Catholic paper published in Chicago, furnishes some interesting information in regard to the religious press of this country. The tables given, we are informed, have been "compiled with the greatest care, and are very closely, if not absolutely, correct." The resources of the Library of Congress and other avenues of information have been freely drawn upon to obtain the greatest accuracy possible.

The following table shows the number of American religious papers, with their aggregate circulation:

	No. Papers.	Circulation.
Catholics	250	875,400
Methodists	113	753,200
Baptists	142	465,300
Presbyterians	46	415,100
Jews	45	238,900
Episcopalians	54	142,700
Disciples of Christ	22	127,200
Congregationalists	19	112,800
Lutherans	44	105,550
Adventists	15	41,180
All others	128	244,200
Totals	878	3,521,530

A second table gives the ratio of church-members to a paper, and the average circulation of the papers of the ten leading denominations:

	Ratio to a Paper.	Average Circulation.
Jewish	3,100	5,200
Adventist	5,800	2,700
Episcopalian	13,100	2,600
Baptist	31,000	3,200
Congregationalist	32,000	5,600
Presbyterian	34,100	9,700
Lutherans	36,000	5,200
Catholic	38,500	3,500
Disciples	52,000	5,700
Methodists	53,100	6,600

The New World comments:

"It will be noted that the Methodists and Baptists, who together have 10,500,000 communicants, which is slightly less than the Catholic population, show a larger circulation for their papers by 338,000. In explanation it may be stated that in the compilation the Sunday-school lesson papers of the two denominations were included in the circulation, altho these publications do not come properly into the category of newspapers. After excluding these the circulation would be about the same as that of the Catholic papers. A curious feature is the great number of papers which the smaller denominations support. Those under the head 'All others,' with a membership of only 1,400,000, have 128 papers, which is one paper to every 10,000 members."

A RELIGION OF STRANGULATION.

AMONG the many strange religions of India there is one spectacular sect whose murderous practises are but dimly known even to those who are particularly interested in Hindu religions and Hindu literature. This is the famous sect of the "Thugs," who worship the wife of Siva in her manifestation as Kali. Kali is represented as a black and terrible goddess holding weapons in her ten hands, her face dripping with blood, and hung around with human skulls. In the Indian Government reports, the details of the practises of the followers of Kali can be found. It is to this source that M. Jean Finot owes the information which he gives us in an article on "The Religion of Murder" in *La Revue* (Paris). He says:

"A librarian of the British Museum showed me a few years ago one of the most curious maps that has ever been made for the use of mankind. This is the famous map of Captain Paton, who in 1890 conceived the idea of offering to his Government an exact description of the places where the Thugs had strangled and buried their victims. This map was prepared from the detailed information supplied by some twenty chiefs of this religious sect, and located all the tombs in the province of Oude, where 'Thugism' counted the greatest number of the faithful. Nearly 5,200 murders had been committed by some forty men, all very much esteemed and enjoying the respect of the communities in which they lived. Heading the list was the venerable Buhram, who claimed 931 assassinations as the fruits of his religious activity, covering a period of forty years in the province of Oude. The second in order of merit was a certain Ramson, who for his part had strangled 608 persons. Fussy Khan, it seems, had strangled 508 individuals, but he had practised 'Thugism' for only thirty years. He had the record of 25 murders a year. Tambux the Black showed for his account 340 murders; Alayer, 377; Muckdoomee, 264. In running through this ghastly list one descends from these heights to the more modest figures of 20, 10, or even 5 miserable yearly assassinations, executed in honor of the goddess Kali."

At one time there seems to have been a perfect epidemic of murder. Thousands of Hindus, rich and poor, young and old, disappeared, and their terrified families dared not make complaint. M. Finot continues:

"The English statisticians go so far as to assert that 30,000 to 50,000 lives yearly were sacrificed on the altar of this terrible goddess, who, wishing to counteract the principle of life which was overpeopling the earth, preached the destruction and suppression of mankind. . . . Exasperated by the crimes which were being committed around him, Captain Sleeman decided, in spite of the resistance of the chiefs of the East India Company, to make war against the religion of strangulation. His alarming reports aroused the Government in England, and it was even thought necessary in 1830 to create a special head of a department, 'The General Superintendent of Operations against Thugee,' to conduct a crusade against this sect. Captain Sleeman, who was appointed to this strange office, consecrated to it all his courage and, indeed, almost his whole life. A struggle covering a period of twenty years ensued, the details of which would cause the most dramatic stories of Conan Doyle to seem tame. In the works, written on the information furnished by Captain Sleeman and especially on his numerous reports addressed to the Thagi and Dakaiti departments, are to be found the most thrilling stories of the methods employed by the Thugs to decoy and despatch their victims."

M. Finot gives the following account of the origin of this "religion of strangulation":

"European travelers in India in the seventeenth century pretend to have encountered it, but its true origin is lost in the shades of the past. It is probable that during the Mohammedan invasion all sorts of crimes were perpetrated under the cloak of religion. In time the sect grew. Sometimes fascinated by its exploits, again attracted by its fanaticism, the most peaceful of Hindus would join the Thug chiefs as passive supporters, and contribute large sums of money to the common treasure.

"During Sleeman's time, the number of Thugs arrested and executed amounted to 2,000 annually. In later years the number became greatly diminished, but since 1895 there has been an increase. In that year the number of Thugs condemned to death for murder was but 3; in 1896 there were 10 executions, and in 1897 25. However, travelers in the provinces of Rajputana and Hyderabad give much higher figures. The practise of the Thugs is to follow the adage that dead men tell no tales, and they kill all the companions of the chosen victim. Consequently the identification of the criminals is difficult, and the dexterity with which they get rid of the corpses completely baffles the English authorities. Then, again, the families of the victims are terrorized and generally do not make complaints. And so the murders continue under the eye of people either indifferent or terror-stricken.

"One curious fact must be noted: The Thugs never kill women. They only make one exception to this rule, and that is when a woman is with a man whom they have marked for death. For fear that she should denounce the murderer it is then permissible to include her among those dedicated to Kali. In spite of all these facts, the Thugs themselves admit that murder is not always a virtuous act, but that there are also punishable murders, murders which may be considered as reprehensible and criminal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A MULTITUDE of varying opinions have been expressed in regard to Abraham Lincoln's religion. A certain Rev. Dr. Smith asserted many years ago that he once converted him; Lincoln's two law partners, Stuart and Herndon, ridiculed this statement. One Bateman declares that Lincoln once said "Christ was God"; a personal friend of Lincoln affirms that he denied the very existence of God. Noah Brooks says that "any suggestion of Lincoln's skepticism is a monstrous fiction—a shocking perversion"; Mrs. Lincoln declares that Mr. Lincoln had "no faith and no hope in the usual acceptance of those words." In view of these conflicting statements, it may well be asked: What, then, did Lincoln believe? Mr. R. C. Roper, a writer in *The Open Court* (Chicago), endeavors to give a satisfactory answer to this question. He says:

"When a boy—his biographers all agree—Lincoln was practically without faith or piety. It is stated that his closest friends at New Salem were freethinkers, and he accepted Volney, Paine, and Voltaire as his text-books in the frequent religious discussions in which he engaged. Lincoln was then at that age in young manhood when reason is apt to run rampant; when the boy spirit will not tolerate persecution without at least making a bold fight in self-defense.

"Lamon in his 'Life' states that Lincoln when a boy had a very poor opinion of the 'article'—religion; that, 'when he went to church at all, he went to mock and came away to mimic' (p. 487).

"Considering the narrowness of church-life it is not strange that Lincoln, urged on and encouraged by his atheist associates, became so imbued with the spirit of antagonism that he too became unreasonable when he thought he was reasonable, illiberal when he thought he was liberal, intolerant and scoffing to the sacred beliefs of others. We must excuse the boy and blame the environment for the extreme to which Lincoln was actually forced in self-defense.

"It is interesting to know that Lincoln went so far as to write a book on the Bible. Mr. Herndon, in his biography, tells us that the purpose of this book was to demonstrate, first, that the Bible was not God's revelation, and, second, that Jesus was not the Son of God. The pamphlet was similar, in its treatment, to Paine's 'Age of Reason.' One day while Lincoln and his usual friends were discussing its merits around the old wood stove, one Hull, who was just then more anxious to protect the future of the young Lincoln than Lincoln was himself, seized the manuscript and threw it into the stove. It had been Lincoln's intention to publish and circulate this pamphlet, which, fortunately, thus went up in a cloud of smoke.

"Thomas Paine wrote the 'Age of Reason,' and the managers

of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia refused to allow his bust to be placed among the heroes and patriots of the Revolution. Abraham Lincoln wrote a similar book, and fate decreed that it should be destroyed and he should live in the hearts of his countrymen."

As Lincoln grew older, there seems to be no doubt that he outgrew these ultra-radical opinions. He came to believe firmly and implicitly in God—in a direct Providence, if not, indeed, in a prayer-hearing God. It is a matter of history that, as President, he "not only asked for prayers from the people, but that he himself believed in and used prayer many times when the burdens of the nation were pressing hardest upon him." We quote further:

"As to his beliefs concerning other points in the Christian faith, there is not as convincing authority. The best authority is his own words, and while there is considerable in his writings to indicate a strong faith in God and prayer, there is very little to indicate his beliefs regarding Christ, the Bible, etc. But the very absence of anything on these points is good evidence that he did not hold the views which some have attributed to him.

"Lincoln accepted the practical teaching of the Bible, especially the New Testament, and was fond of the Sermon on the Mount. The best authorities seem to hold that Lincoln never substantially changed his earlier views regarding the inspiration of the Bible and the divinity of Christ, altho there are some who claim he changed in later years."

Mr. Roper sums up Lincoln's mature religious beliefs in the following words:

"He was a firm believer in the 'great and good and merciful' God, but not in a revengeful and cruel God who would consign men to an eternal hell when nothing good to those who suffered could possibly come from such punishment. He believed in and used prayer as a means to bring himself in closer relations with Right in everything. He did not believe that it is best or safe to rely upon death-bed repentance, but that every act will surely reward itself with good or evil. 'He believed in universal inspiration and miracles under law,' and that all things, both matter and mind, are governed by law. He believed that all creation is an evolution under law, not a special creation of the Supreme Being. He hoped for a joyous meeting in the world to come with many loved ones gone before. He believed that Christianity consists in being, not in believing, in loving the 'Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself.' He believed that the Bible is a book to be understood and appreciated as any other book, not merely to be accepted as a divine creation of infallibility. He believed in the man Christ, not in the God Christ. He believed that it is nobler to be man and grow to be a God than it is to be a God and descend to be a man.

"He was once an admirer of Volney, Paine, and Voltaire; later of Theodore Parker, Emerson, and Channing. He was once a scoffer of religion; later, a supporter."

The writer affirms, finally, that Lincoln was "too great a man to belong to any sect whose creed would force a single soul outside its fold; too broad a man to confine his religious life within denominational barriers; too simple to enjoy the pomp and show of forms and ceremonies; too sympathetic to affiliate himself with any church less inclusive than the brotherhood of all men."

THE LATE DEAN FARRAR.

GENUINE regret is manifested in this country over the death of Dr. Frederick William Farrar, the dean of Canterbury, which took place in London on March 23. "The death of many an archbishop," observes *The Independent*, "is a smaller loss to the Christian world than that of the versatile and progressive Dean Farrar. He was the friend and advocate of every reform, a brilliant preacher, a lively controversialist, the ardent defender of the 'eternal hope' against the doctrine of eternal sin and suffering, and the author of many books, of which his 'Life of Christ' and 'Life and Works of St. Paul' are among the best known, if we except his stories of public-school life, such as 'Eric' and 'St. Winfred's,' which are the delight of boys." The New York *Churchman* gives the following brief *résumé* of Dean Farrar's career:

DEAN FARRAR, OF CANTERBURY.
He has been called "the most popular of Anglican clergymen."

"He was graduated with distinction from Trinity College, Cambridge, and won the chancellor's medal for English poetry. He was made deacon in 1854, priest in 1857. For sixteen years he was assistant-master at Harrow, and from 1871 to 1876 headmaster at Marlborough. He was made canon of Westminster in 1876 and archdeacon in 1883; was appointed chaplain to the Queen and for five years, 1890 to 1895, was chaplain to the speaker of the House of Commons. He was then appointed dean of Canterbury. He received distinguished honors from both the great universities; was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge and Bampton lecturer at Oxford. His name was long a household word in both continents for many very popular books, . . . in which he made himself an eloquent exponent of the liberal views of the Broad-Church school, and took for a time an active part in ecclesiastical controversy. In 1885 he visited this country, having a son resident in Philadelphia, and enjoyed here many strong friendships. Many of our countrymen will recall with pleasure the 'American pew' which he had set apart for them at St. Margaret's when he was rector there."

Dean Farrar, declares *The Outlook*, was "a popularizer of the less dogmatic and traditional, the more vital and reasonable, conception of religion." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Dr. Farrar had the lot of being beloved; and his liberal theology had drawn to him the sympathetic regard of those who value life before dogma or ceremony, and yet must cling to certain warm and tender aspects of supernatural religion. To these the simplicity of Farrar's faith, like that of Phillips Brooks, whom Farrar greatly admired and loved, has been as a harbor of comfort, even when they have sailed far out of hail. Men like these have a great service to render to restless minds that yet are not daring enough to launch out in search for the absolute truth, and want their refuge sure 'in some near port or bay.' To these Kingsley's sermons at Eversley and Farrar's 'Life of Christ,' as well as his sermons and other gracious writings, have been of inestimable value. It is this quality of faith, and the unpretentious devoutness of his spirit, which have given Farrar

a certain place in the advance toward the faith which was in Jesus himself, no doubt already sufficiently indicated in what has been said; and which assuredly does not rest upon any high intellectual power or literary quality."

Mr. Herbert W. Horwill, an English clergyman now resident in this country, writes in the Boston *Transcript*:

"It can scarcely be contested that, since Liddon's death at any rate, Dean Farrar has been the most popular of Anglican clergymen at home. He was a preacher who appealed to all classes and all denominations, and his religious books had a circulation equally independent of ecclesiastical boundaries. In the days when he frequently preached at Westminster Abbey it was necessary to reach the building an hour beforehand in order to get a seat. If a Congregationalist deacon or a Methodist circuit steward from the country were visiting London, the one Anglican preacher he would be sure to hear would be Farrar, and however scantily Anglican theology might be represented in his library you would be certain to find the 'Life of Christ' or the 'Life of St. Paul' somewhere on his shelves. . . . He had no sympathy with such claims as those involved in the doctrine of the apostolic succession, and lived up to his principles by frequent association with non-conformists, much to the indignation of many of his clerical brethren.

"In the sturdiness of his fight against drunkenness and other social evils he showed probably as great a courage as in his companionship of ecclesiastical and theological views that were considered heretical by the authorities of his church. Indeed, I am not sure that some of the sneers at his literary manner did not derive their real incentive from annoyance at the part he was playing in the overthrow of the vested interests which entrench themselves behind the liquor traffic in England.

"That a man of Farrar's power—with the opportunity he possessed for influencing some of the most prominent men in the kingdom—should be an open and determined foe of the vices which corrupt society meant a good deal, and it was worth something if he could be discredited in the eyes of the public even by the proof that there were purple patches in his oratory and slips in his quotations from the Greek. But it was a high tribute to his character that such accusations as these were the staple of the charges brought against him. Whatever else may be said of him, this remains: alike through good report and ill he was an honest fighter on the side of causes which he held true and righteous, and not many knightlier souls have ever entered into rest."

A BRAHMAN'S DEFENSE OF CASTE.

BRAHMEBANDHAV UPADHGAY is the formidable-looking name of a Brahman who is a convert to Roman Catholicism and who presents credentials from his Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta. He is zealous for the conversion of all Hindus to his new faith, but he sees certain formidable difficulties in the way, and he writes to *The Tablet* (London, Rom. Cath.) to point these out and to effect their removal. The difficulties are caused chiefly by the alleged misunderstanding on the part of Christians of Hindu philosophy and Hindu social organization. He speaks of "the baneful effect of English culture" upon the Hindu mind, and he thus describes the mode of thought which "has shaped more or less all Indian philosophies":

"Hindu thought has reared up a magnificent theism which in its essential conclusions agrees wonderfully with the philosophy of St. Thomas. Vedânta, the greatest Hindu philosophy of theism, teaches that the relation of God to the world is an unreal superimposition. He communicates being, but the communication does not affect in the least His integrity. He is communicative, causative, but not essentially so. Creativity does not belong to the internal economy of His being, for then He would be dependent on effects for His existence. Eliminate His causality or impose it, He neither deteriorates nor improves. God's creatorhood is unreal, because it is, as it were, not for the purpose of His being and bliss; it is a superimposition, because it can be added to or subtracted from the Absolute without bettering or injuring the concept of Being. This unreal superimposition is called *mâyâ*—a principle of illusion. By it God manifests Himself to be the cause of the world without being essentially a Creator. *Mâyâ* is less than being but more than nothing. It is not being, for then it would coalesce with the Divine Substance, making God a necessary creator. It can not also be absolutely false like a barren woman's son, for it is the occasion of effects. The world is, according to Hindu Theism, also unreal—not in the sense of Berkeley or Hume—but inasmuch as it can be made to continue or be blotted out without causing any disturbance in the volume of being. The equation of thought to things is not deceitful, but the sum-total of effect is reduced to nothing when considered in essential relation to the Absolute, who is as He is, whether there be millions of worlds or none at all."

This teaching of Vedânta the writer thinks is in exact keeping with Roman Catholic philosophy, and the best way to teach theism in India, we are assured, will be through this Hindu mode of thought. Christianity, however, has antagonized not only this philosophy, but the social polity of India as well, and the underlying principles of the caste system are thus described:

"The regulating principle of the Aryan or Hindu society is the love of vocation for its own sake and not for its fruits. Hindu philosophers have always maintained that the desire for fruits or rewards accruing from work leads to darkness and bondage, while the control of such desire imparts a fitness for the right knowledge of God. There are eighteen social codes belonging to different periods of Hindu history, and they all lay down a higher motive for work than that of competition.

"Hindu society was divided by ancient legislators into four communities: (1) priest and teacher, or Brahman; (2) ruler and soldier, or Kshatriya; (3) trader and farmer, or Vaisya; and (4) artisan and laborer, or Sudra. The central social law which governed these four classes was the following hereditary vocations. The reason of conserving vocations by heredity was to create a sense of self-respect and to check the sordid desire for reward in the discharge of social functions.

"In the palmy days of Hinduism every householder was obliged by the law of religion to retire from the world just when the time came for the enjoyment of his hard-earned worldly goods. At the age of fifty, when his children were reared up to self-help, he had to give up his property to them and betake himself to some retreat for the practise of penance and meditation. The children were inspired with a holy zeal for continuing on the paternal vocation under all circumstances, however adverse, by the heroic example of the father, who had toiled the best part of his life only to renounce at his old age the reward of his labor. An Aryan youth was loth to forsake his hereditary vocation sanctified by the self-sacrificing toils of his ancestors. It was considered to be a most cowardly act to give up the ancestral calling for the bettering of one's worldly position. The momentum of this principle of self-respect grew in force, as generations followed generations, to such a high pitch that thousands and thousands of Brahmans and Kshatriyas are to be found in India, even in these degenerate days, who would rather die than abandon their vocations.

"Likewise, the mercantile and the artisan classes present a bold front, tho they have suffered the most under the pressure of European competition. Of course, the legislators knew that the law of hereditary vocation could not be made absolute. A wide margin was allowed to men of genius and of pronounced proclivities, and also when the supply was greater than the demand or the struggle for existence became very keen. But a change of vocation under these circumstances did not lead to any change of class, unless the new calling was perpetuated in the family for a few generations and came to be reckoned as an object of honor.

"The Hindu found that the high spiritual motive for work was too intangible for the masses, and the motive of free competition was considered detrimental to the elevation of the spirit. Consequently a loving respect for the work itself, hallowed with the self-sacrifice of generation after generation, was made the ruling motive in the pursuits of life. Self-respect is a noble principle in the nature of man. It is a fertile soil for the cultivation of higher virtues. Therefore the Hindu attempted to bring the passion of greed and grab under the subjection of self-respect; so that human nature thus composed and united might become a docile receptacle of spirituality. The result of this system has been that, perhaps, no race living on the face of the earth is more religiously inclined than the Hindu. His philosophy, poetry, chivalry, culture, and civilization, all inculcate one idea, and that is how to be active and dutiful without being actuated by the motive of gain—not even the gain of paradise, which is considered lower than the bliss of the supreme knowledge of God."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CZAR'S ATTACK ON DESPOTISM.

"GIVE me the man who can cough up his words so the people can understand 'im," said Mr. Dooley, an expression which, done into more courtly language, would indicate the tone of all, or nearly all, European comment on the Czar's recent proclamation of Russian reform. Something that may turn out to be religious toleration is promised, and there is a vague assurance that in an indefinite future the peasantry shall be granted liberty to go wherever they please. "The assistance of persons enjoying the public's confidence," which the Czar desires, is assumed to be a hint at local representative government, but the institution known as censorship of the press not having been reformed by the proclamation, St. Petersburg newspapers afford no clue on this or any other point. The *Viedomosti*, the leading Liberal organ in Russia, says the reforms are a great step forward and reveal the influence of advanced ideas. Outside of Russia, and especially in England, the proclamation is deemed illusory. Says *The Saturday Review* (London):

M. DE WITTE,

The Russian Minister of Finance, who is a friend of reform.

"The enthusiasm of the press on the manifesto of the Czar . . . has been almost a repetition of the eulogies with which the proposal for the peace tribunal was welcomed. The rest of the philanthropic language is similar in both cases, and in both the pious opinion exceeds the concrete benefit. But there is more solidity in the last manifesto and it marks a more real advance. It contains a double plea or command for greater religious tolerance and for a wider freedom to the dwellers in the villages. Religious tolerance is already a 'fundamental law' of the Russian empire; and the Czar announces his intention to 'strengthen the undeviating observance' of this principle. But inasmuch as religious persecution has not been successfully handicapped by the fundamental law, the work of this determination depends entirely on the unexplained methods by which the observance is to be strengthened. The proposals for the improvement of village life are more definite. What remains of the old *corvée*, tho it has already been formally abolished, is to be made to disappear; the villager is to be given greater freedom to free himself from his community and the general revision of the laws affecting the different villages is to be entrusted to the Zemstvos, which correspond roughly to district councils. In these reforms there is nothing revolutionary and the value depends as before wholly on administration. Nor have the Liberal papers any excuse for finding even the germ of a parliamentary system. The autocrat of all the Russias is not so foolish a reformer as that."

Something very important is going on behind the scenes in St. Petersburg, unless European press opinion is much at fault. Nicholas II. is admitted to be a high-minded young man with a passion for reforming the world. But he has to overcome much opposition, especially that of M. de Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, who thinks highly of despotism. Freedom, however, has a friend at court in the shape of M. de Witte, who, like our own Chauncey M. Depew, is a railroad man with a tendency to submit to newspaper interviews. We infer from a perusal of some French newspapers that the Czar wrote his reform edict himself and asked M. de Witte what he thought of it. M. de Witte read it over and said it might do. Then the Czar showed it to M. de Plehve. That gentleman has opinions on the subject of reform and reformers incompatible with a temperate use of the Russian language. There ensued a series of discussions between M. de Witte and M. de Plehve which will, no doubt, figure in future memoirs of the Court of St. Petersburg. The *Temps* (Paris) observes:

"This high functionary [M. de Plehve] belongs heart and soul to the party of authority, and he does not hesitate at times to put himself forward in opposition to the dangerous proposition of Finance Minister de Witte, who is doubtless no expert in liberalism, but whose practical mind, business sense, and speculative temperament can not dispense with a certain number of reforms and modern ideas most odious to the champions of pure conservatism. Without forcing matters so far as to speak of a secret conflict, it is certain that M. de Witte and M. de Plehve do not think alike on many points, and that this divergence of view has had its effects upon the inquiry instituted into the causes of agricultural decline in the provinces. Indeed the subordinates of the Minister of the Interior, not satisfied with paralyzing the authority of the local provincial assemblies, have endeavored, at the orders of their chief, to circumscribe the individual authority of the local nobility."

All this, we are assured, in direct defiance of M. de Witte, who retaliated by interfering with M. de Plehve's plan for reorganizing the rural police. The Berlin *Post* comments on the medley of opinions that must bewilder the Czar in all his schemes. "So the Czar has not advanced any defined plan of reforms. All he has done is to indicate the lines along which reforms should proceed." The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) thinks there is no warrant in the manifesto for assuming that constitutional or semi-constitutional government is contemplated. The general verdict of the Austrian and German press is that the Russian Government felt compelled to meet the popular demand for some kind of reform, especially reform in the interest of the peasantry. But the Government was in doubt as to the shape the reforms should assume, and in the contest that ensued the Conservatives carried the day.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PEACE IN URUGUAY.

SEÑOR JOSE BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ has been chosen President of the republic of Uruguay and has peaceably assumed the functions of that exalted office. One of the first acts of the new administration was to come to terms with the revolutionists and at last accounts peace prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the republic. President Batlle y Ordoñez is forty-five, was once a lawyer and later became a journalist. He belongs to the Liberal or Colorado party. He is like John Quincy Adams in that his father before him was a President, and he resembles Theodore Roosevelt to the extent

of having formerly been Vice-President. The *Ilustrado* (Montevideo) congratulates the country on the accession of a great statesman who is determined to guide Uruguay in the paths of peace. The *Nacional* (Montevideo) looks forward to a sound and able administration, but the *Siglo* (Montevideo) thinks the new President is a second-rate man. The *Razon* (Montevideo) says the new President is neither a financier nor an administrator of ability, but the *Bien* (Montevideo) anticipates an era of harmony. The new President must promote judicial reform, improve the quarantine system, now a source of discord with Argentina, and reduce the taxes. The *Tiempo* (Montevideo) intimates that President Batlle y Ordoñez will stand above parties. His election was the result of a compromise, and he does not command a majority either in Congress or the country. This will lead him to temporize.

The Uruguay press generally agrees that Señor Cuestas, the recently retired President and sometime dictator, has lost his political hold. He did not venture openly to influence the choice of his successor, and has made arrangements to go to Europe. As evidence of the wane of the long Cuestas supremacy in Uruguay, the Montevideo correspondent of the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) mentions that the now retired dictator took violent measures against certain opposition senators and government officials. Congress, however, took the matter up and forced Señor Cuestas to recede from his position. The same Argentine organ also accused the former President of having planned a revolution to prolong his power. The Montevideo *Times*, an English paper, at once denied this story "as one of many lying telegrams recently published in the Buenos Ayres papers and calculated to injure the government of the country of Uruguay." The same paper declares that there is a conspiracy in Argentina to discredit Uruguay as a South American Power, and concludes:

"The strange part of the affair is that the Buenos Ayres papers—which can not be all supposed to have some special object in misinforming their readers or in injuring Uruguay—should maintain correspondents here whose information is so frequently incorrect, exaggerated, or deliberately false. Yet we can not name one paper in Buenos Ayres that gives a really reliable and impartial account of Uruguayan affairs, especially in the domain of politics. This is curious, to say the least."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A COMING DUTCH CRISIS.

DANGEROUS possibilities in the position of Holland are threatening the peace of Europe with portents graver even than the Macedonian question. The factors in the case are three. There is, to begin with, the prospect that the young Queen of the Netherlands will die without issue. Next is the geographical circumstance that most German exports pass through the Dutch monarchy on their way to the outside world. Finally we see The Hague tribunal establishing itself as guardian of the peace of the world.

Should Queen Wilhelmina leave no issue, the Dutch would consider the setting up of a republic in preference to the acceptance of the German heir to the throne. But this Emperor William would resist, for he regards himself as the divinely inspired champion of the monarchical principle. The fact that Germany must send her exports through Holland is the result of the aggravating accident which places in Wilhelmina's realm the mouth of the mighty river that runs through William's empire. And the climax is capped by the success of The Hague court, which must or may lead the Powers to insist upon the neutralization of Holland, thus banishing the pan-German dream of an empire stretching to the Zuyder Zee.

These considerations give the clue to the panic created by the announcement that what the London *Spectator* calls "sporadic civil war" may soon exist in Holland. A general strike is threatened throughout the land, the aim of which is to paralyze the railways. The Government has taken prompt measures to provide crews for the trains in case the men go out. It is further said that Emperor William told the Dutch Government of his intention to send German troops, if necessary, to keep the lines in operation, "a military occupation," observes *The Spectator*, "which would probably bring the great Powers into the field":

"The position of Holland is therefore more precarious than diplomatists are accustomed to acknowledge. They believe, we fancy, that the little kingdom is safe for many years because it is indirectly protected by the Dual Alliance. It would suit both France and Russia, they say, to fight Germany because of menace to Holland; and therefore the menace will not be offered. We do not feel so certain. Granted a favorable opportunity, France might conceivably be 'squared' by permission to occupy Belgium, as Gambetta once proposed, and Russia, unthreatened and uninvaded, would not alone venture to attack Germany in defense of a distant and partly sentimental interest. Holland would have no available ally except Great Britain, and the value of that ally would depend almost entirely upon her disposable strength at the moment of danger, which would arrive, it must be remembered, almost without warning. That moment may be, of course, postponed for many years, especially if the dynasty of The Hague is continued, as we all hope it may be, or if Holland is neutralized by European agreement; but accidents sometimes occur in politics as well as in railway traveling, and an accident is threatening now. It is quite clear that the Government and the artisans of Holland are falling into an attitude toward each other which may produce most serious consequences. The employing class in Holland, hard-headed, enterprising, and most anxious to succeed, is evidently persuaded that the artisans are stretching their right of combination to a dangerous degree, and that the right therefore must be limited if commerce is to be safe, and has persuaded the Government to introduce a bill which makes almost all acts leading to or connected with strikes penal offenses. The bill would, in fact, if interpreted, as it might be, by courts prejudiced on the other side, put a stop to strikes altogether. The artisans, who also, like their superiors, are dour, have accepted the proposed measures in that sense; they threaten a general strike to punish the Government, and a general strike would inevitably produce distress of a kind most menacing to social order. The Government, well aware of this, has taken military precautions; but fighting social movements with troops is most difficult and harassing work, and Holland might for a few weeks be in a condition of disorder which neighboring states, themselves alarmed by their Socialist parties, would regard with both annoyance and apprehension."

And the London *Times* says:

"The newest question in international politics—one of far graver interest to France than those arising in Siam or Macedonia or Morocco—is the situation in Holland, where the labor troubles have assumed an almost revolutionary aspect. Here British interests do not come in any way into conflict or competition with French interests, while both France and England would be equally unwilling to see the growth of any force that threatened the break-up of the Dutch monarchy and the possibility, in the result, of the extinction of the independence of the Netherlands. Germany, too, is perfectly entitled to have regard to her commercial interests in Holland, which might be imperiled if the labor troubles were to come to a serious crisis. Our Paris correspondent, however, calls attention to the accumulated evidence that 'Germany is pursuing something more than a commercial policy toward the Netherlands.' The rumor that the German Government, in view of the threat of a general strike, has 'made representations' to the Dutch Government has not been confirmed, but it is not improbable. Among other points to be considered is the repugnance shown in Germany to the strengthening of the international tribunal at The Hague. Some well-informed observers of international affairs believe that one of the main causes of this antipathy is that the permanence and prestige of the tribunal would tend to promote the neutralization of the Netherlands—perhaps under a Republican form of government, with an international guaranty—in case Queen Wil-

helmina should die without issue. Such a solution would put an end to the ambitious schemes that have been avowed by the leaders of the pan-German agitation, and have not been disavowed—at any rate with sufficient distinctness—by the more responsible exponents of German policy."

German organs deny that a military occupation of the railway routes was contemplated by Emperor William's Government; but it is customary in England just now to smile at German official utterances. The Dutch press insists that the Government has perfect control of the situation. According to the *Nieuws* (Amsterdam), the strike movement is wholly Socialistic and the States-General will pass laws regulating the hours and duties of railroad employees. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) thinks the jealousies of European states warp their judgment in estimating the international significance of the situation. The *Volk* (The Hague), official organ of the labor movement, contains the most alarming prognostications. It says the Government was with difficulty restrained from placing Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and The Hague under martial law. But this publication is inspired by its lively sense of the wrongs of the toiling masses, and the revolution which it announced for last month did not take place. Conservative papers outside Holland admit that the labor leaders understand the international significance of a general strike and will act upon that knowledge.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICS OF THE POPE'S PREMIER.

LEO XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla, his secretary of state, mutually supplement one another. Their action has always been harmonious. "Proof of this is found in the fact that in spite of all contests, all adversities, all failures, all blunders, Cardinal Rampolla has retained power for fifteen years." Thus writes "Raqueni" in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), in the course of an exhaustive study of the Pope's premier:

"Wholly unjustified is the belief in Italy as well as abroad that the Pope is not his own master, that he is under a tyrannical yoke, that he is a prisoner of the Jesuits, represented by Cardinal Rampolla. Leo XIII., as one of Italy's greatest priests, M. Carducci, has well said, is prisoner only of himself, and he is as free in Rome, whatever be said to the contrary, as he is in the Vatican. The all-powerfulness of the Jesuits is no more than a legend. The order is in great decadence and has no more voice in affairs than have other religious orders. But in recent years the Pope's will has become much enfeebled because of his great age. It is Cardinal Rampolla who does everything, directs everything. That does not mean that his policy is not that of Leo XIII., especially with regard to Italy. The cardinal lays down impossible conditions for a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Italian monarchy, to the great regret of liberal-minded Italian conservatives, who would like to see the young King Victor Emmanuel on better terms with Leo XIII. in the interest of the Savoy dynasty and the church. It is urgent, they say, to put an end to the antagonism between the Quirinal and the Vatican, which is as subversive of Catholicism as it is of the Italian state. But it is not easy to find a basis of agreement in view of the papacy's demands."

The writer of this article next tells us that he made a trip to Rome recently, and while there made the acquaintance of a person who is on confidential terms of friendship with Cardinal Rampolla. He questioned this gentleman on the subject of the cardinal's policy:

"His Eminence, he said, is as obdurate toward the Quirinal as was his predecessor, Cardinal Antonelli. He opposes the conciliatory policy of some cardinals because he deems it destructive of the interests of the church. But he is not an enemy of Italy, an opponent of her political unity, as is alleged, except as regards Rome. He does not wish to accept accomplished fact. The Pope, he says, needs all his independence, and can not accept the situation made for him. The cardinal, added my interlocutor, dreams of a union of Latin Europe under the republican form. An Italian federal republic, in the cardinal's view, can solve the Roman question more easily than the monarchy. The cardinal is an implacable enemy of the Triple Alliance, which guarantees the possession of Rome to Italy."

Cardinal Rampolla is reproached, we read further, with being too friendly toward France. "So he is, indeed. Such he remained even after the passage of the bill relating to French religious orders, which is said to have so greatly chagrined the Pope. It is owing to Cardinal Rampolla that the Vatican

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

The Papal Secretary, who "dreams of a union of Latin Europe under the republican form."

remained neutral. The Pope's intervention might have led to a rupture of diplomatic relations with France, and this the cardinal wanted to avoid, in the interest of the church." There is also a party at the Vatican which, in view of recent events, "wants to throw the Pope into the arms of Germany." Cardinal Rampolla "resists this Germanic current with all his might":

"From the point of view of the cardinal's diplomacy, the Vatican can have no ally but France. How is it possible to think of an alliance with Germany and Austria, which, allied with Italy, guarantee her the possession of Rome? As for Protestant and anti-papal England, crushing under an iron rule the nationalism and the faith of Catholic Ireland, she is not to be thought of. Can the Vatican ally itself with autocratic and orthodox Russia, the enemy and irreconcilable rival of the Church of Rome? France alone, in Cardinal Rampolla's opinion, can afford a foundation for Leo XIII.'s policy. Hence traditions and, when necessary, principles, are sacrificed to political necessities."

Cardinal Rampolla's efforts to found Vatican politics on a French basis would appear to be somewhat futile, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). "France and the Roman curia," it says, "are so much at odds that a separation of church and state may be announced any day." Crispi, we are further told, used to complain that France used the Pope as a political

weapon. "In the matter of a reconciliation between the Pope and the Vatican, the longest heads have so far been astray. Crispi, when minister, lived for a moment under the delusion that the Pope would become reconciled with Italy and yield the principle of the temporal power." Leo XIII. has remained Italy's most uncompromising opponent. He has yielded nothing. To Germany likewise he has been unbending. In a somewhat similar vein comments the *Tribuna* (Rome), organ of the Italian ministry. "The papacy," it says, "owes, in truth, its purification to Italy. It owes to Italy its lofty moral position in the world, never greater or more solemn than now." The ministerial organ insinuates that while Leo XIII. may be personally desirous of a reconciliation with Italy, he is overpowered by the forces of tradition against which he struggles in vain.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SURRENDER OF THE SULTAN OF ACHIN.

THE Sultan of Achin, Tooankoo Mohammed Daood, has surrendered to the Dutch, an event which is confidently expected to close one of the most extraordinary chapters in the colonial history of the world. Achin is a Moslem state in the northern portion of Sumatra which for some thirty years has been a theater of sanguinary war. Holland in all that period has been trying desperately to overcome the Achinese. The Sultan just conquered has led his people in battle for twenty years past, his spirit being broken at last, it is said, by the recent capture of his favorite wife. His country has had a glorious history, according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Achin has lived in history as a powerful kingdom, with an imperialism of its own and a king whose every word was law in many islands outside Achin. Elizabeth sent her greetings to the King of Achin, and envoys with confidential communications, and her successor was on such gracious terms with the King that he sent to Achin two brass cannon, which stand to this day at the gate of the palace in the island capital. So strong had the island kingdom become, indeed, that within a few years of its emerging from the position of a vassal state it broke the power of Malacca in ten expeditions, and fitted out five hundred ships, carrying sixty thousand men. It must have been one of the world's wonders, this Achinese navy; quite a hundred of its ships were bigger than anything Europe had ever seen before. So the island state went on its way, swallowing up other states, mining gold and coining money, and encouraging wild extravagance in its monarch, one of whom had a thousand elephants of state. No country in the East, save Japan, was so rich in its output of gold as Achin, and it is not astonishing, perhaps, that the Achinese begat a pride of empire worthy of an imperial race. Pride goeth before a fall, and the fall of Achin has been complete. The days of its power have gone forever. Time was when England was interested enough in this little state to make treaties for its protection, and so late as 1824 England and Holland agreed upon a treaty maintaining the independence of the kingdom, which, commercially, was in close touch with this country. It was to the port of Achin that the merchants of London directed their energies when they were seeking trade in India, and for generations the little kingdom was on friendly terms with England, who found her friendship useful."

The British withdrew their protection from Achin in 1873, "which may well make every Englishman blush for his country, for in the desire of our Government to settle all outstanding difficulties with Holland in the Malay archipelago and peninsula, the kingdom of Achin was shamelessly and cruelly abandoned." In 1874 war between the Dutch and Achinese began. Our authority proceeds:

"The Dutch colonial system, let its advocates say what they will, has the power to inspire the hatred of its native subjects to an extraordinary degree; and an appreciation of the bitterness of native feeling throughout the colonies has made it imperative for Holland to prosecute the war in Achin whether it would or no. An abandonment of the struggle would have entailed a dangerous loss of prestige, and would almost certainly have resulted in serious native risings elsewhere. This, therefore, is the determining consideration which may be recognized as counting for the persistence of Dutch aggression in Achin."

An insight into the nature of the Sultan's sway is afforded by a correspondent of the London *Times*, who writes:

"Upon the whole, our greater knowledge of Achinese government and social institutions obtained since the Dutch conquest of that strange and antique empire, whose dominion formerly extended over a large part of Sumatra and many adjacent islands, has enabled us to correct some of the prevalent misconceptions regarding the real power and prerogatives of the Sultan of Achin. The Dutch themselves have had to admit that they were misled when they acted upon the belief that in the Sultan centered all authority and power; that he was, in fact, an absolute monarch, and that to seize him was to put an end to all active resistance. They have found out since, to their cost, that in Achin the real ruling power lies with the classes, the great nobles, and the high priests, who together form a very strong and a very exclusive oligarchy, which, perhaps, admits more fealty to the Calif at Constantinople than to the local Sultan. It will, indeed, be remembered that when the Achinese sent out, in the seventies, delegates to protest against Dutch aggression and to implore assistance they went to Constantinople first, where their appearance and their doings caused some trepidation to The Hague at the time."

The conceptions of the Middle Ages have some hold over the Dutch colonial administration in these regions, if we are to believe what *The Morning Post* (London) says:

"It was in a frank spirit of plunder that the white men first visited the East, and until within the past few decades it was generally held that a colony was chiefly valuable as a source of individual or national income. Holland alone among the European Powers has held doggedly to the old opinion. The whole system of administration in the Dutch Indies is framed in obedience to this principle, and any surplus revenue that her colonies could produce has always been claimed by Holland as her undisputed right. The Malayan populations of her colonies are by nature indolent, inefficient, and ease-loving, but by nicely calculating the precise amount of taxation which a native can pay without incurring danger of actual want, provided he be diligent, the Dutch have presented their Oriental subjects with the alternative of a life passed in unremitting toil or the most abject indigence. As those who know the character of the Malayan race will admit, this is a choice of evils the bitterness of which can not easily be exaggerated."

A violent denunciation of Holland's methods in Achin appears in the *Volk* (The Hague), which says the Dutch troops plundered the natives and inflicted every species of torture upon them. The *Nieuws* (Amsterdam) says the Dutch Government may establish the captured Sultan upon his throne as a vassal. The *Vorwärts* (Berlin) observes: "Theft, fire, murder of men at prayer—such is the work of civilization that is being done in the island of Sumatra," and it characterizes such doings as "colonial bestialities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

GAY PARIS.—"If the government of dilapidation, corruption, and shame would only give us order and public safety!" says the clerical *Correspondant* (Paris). "But there is pillage, assault, and murder in every Paris quarter like that in Macedonia. . . . It is enough to make us think we are among the genuine Apaches of the American plains."

WHERE ARE THE AMERICANS?—"To the roll of American statesmen this country [Great Britain] has contributed some of its most brilliant names," writes J. Weston in *The Empire Review* (London), in an attempt to show that Britain has been the home of our great men. "Alexander Hamilton, a creative political genius, second to none on the stage of the eighteenth century, was the son of a Scottish West Indian, and a French mother. His monument is the Constitution of the United States, and it was he who guided the republic through the financial and political throes of its early years. To the abandonment of his policy the country owes its defective banking system. It is remarkable that the two most remarkable modifications of the British constitution were the creation of Scots, and neither was born in America. This was thrown in the teeth of Hamilton by Jefferson in a stormy meeting of Washington's Cabinet. 'It is monstrous,' said Jefferson, 'that this country should be governed by a foreign bastard.'"

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

WAR AS A SOUTHERN WOMAN SAW IT.

A Virginia Girl in the Civil War. Edited by Myrta Lockett Avery. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 354 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THIS volume fills a niche which the bulkiest history can not supply, for it shows what history had no room for; namely, the actual, individual life of the Southern people, especially of the women, who stayed at home and suffered, while husbands, sons, and fathers were in the field. It was an experience so unspeakably hard that only the intimate inner record from one who lived it could adequately present it. Yet the seventeen-year-old bride of a cavalry officer under the Confederate General Stuart, who tells this story to the editor, is no wailer over her own fate or that of kith or kin.

As a background from which to project the war pictures, the narrator shows us the manner of home life she knew before the guns spoke at Sumter. Her father's home at Norfolk, that of an officer of the bank of Virginia, was a meeting-place for diplomats and naval officers, native and foreign, whose musical evenings and two beautiful daughters proved the attraction, and where the proverbial Virginia hospitality abounded. The narrator tells of the meeting of her "fate" and her speedy marriage. Then follow memories of how the war news affected the people; the incredulity, the sanguine hopes that statesmen could avert it, and, finally, its avalanche upon them, the parting with loved ones, and the conviction that a few days, or at most weeks, would end it. Thus far the memory of Southern feeling could be duplicated in the recollection of many Northerners. But the picture soon shifts, and we are treated to daily fights with material wants unsupplied, to makeshifts and privations, and petty personal humiliations which no Northerner knew, such as the sight of Southern officers appearing before their loved ones in rags and tatters, barefooted and stockingless, and as starved as wives and sisters were at home. The heroism seems the greater when so much of the misery is turned off with a laugh.

MYRTA L. AVERY.

We are also shown a meeting with the famous rebel spy, Belle Boyd, who was for one night bedfellow with the one who recounts these experiences, and who tells how the spy gave her own outer wrap to cover a soldier—even as she had been known on a previous occasion to take the shoes off her own feet to cover the bleeding feet of another victim of war.

The "Virginia girl" gives a most entertaining account of how she ran the blockade and entered Baltimore in order to buy some much-needed supplies—especially cloth for a new uniform for her husband—and how before attempting to return again she made friends with some Union officers who knew her little game better than she supposed, and who aided and facilitated her purpose with the honors of a military escort. Indeed, the tribute she pays to the chivalric gentlemen on the Union side is one of the most gratifying portions of the story. It is a simply told story, which Mrs. Avery dresses in appropriate language, without any attempt at rhetorical ornamentation or flourishes of diction.

THROUGH SIBERIA BY RAIL.

The Great Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to Peking. By Michael Myers Shoemaker. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 243 pp. Price, $2.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. SHOEMAKER has written a fascinating book, because he has been content to tell us exactly what he saw and what he underwent in his journey from St. Petersburg to Peking. The railway which he traveled on, so we learn, has been solidly built, but high speed is impossible, the rails being only eighteen pounds to the foot, while the gage is five feet. The engines burn wood, altho coal abounds at many points on the route. The line runs between the fiftieth and sixtieth parallel until it reaches the borders of Mongolia, and stretching southeast to the coast at Vladivostock sends out a branch line almost due south from Harbin, which forks off to Peking and Port Arthur.

The book is thoroughly delightful reading. The author has kept clear of politics, but he gives us a vivid idea of the forests, lakes, and steppes which he traversed, and he describes the dreary-looking people he met. Not one single smile, he says, was visible on the faces he saw and scanned at the railway stations until he had passed Lake Baikal. He gives us a general notion of the fauna of these regions, and the mineral wealth of Siberia is referred to. To Peking he devotes about thirty-seven pages of lively and picturesque writing, scarcely relevant, excepting as a piece of personal reminiscence, to the main portion of the book.

This work of Mr. Shoemaker's, while an important book of travel, readable and popular, must, however, be looked upon as what specialists call a *prodromus*, the forerunner of a more strictly scientific and exhaustive treatise, containing statistical tables and accurate accounts of the fauna and flora, the soils and the mineral deposits, of the regions traversed. It is not impossible that the region may eventually be flooded by foreigners. Mr. Shoemaker seems to think that no Russian unification will result from the establishment of this line of transcontinental communication. He writes: "I doubt if the building of the Siberian road can consolidate this empire . . . a homogeneous nation is not possible which is composed of Sarts, Kirgiz, Persians, Georgians, Tatars, Kourgans, Manchurians, Chinese, the wild tribes of the Caucasus, and the hordes of the Turkoman."

INVENTION RATHER THAN CREATION.

Lees and Leaven. By Edward W. Townsend. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 249 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. TOWNSEND will probably always be recalled as the creator of "Chimmie Fadden." Those who pretend to keenest knowledge of the dialect of our "East Side" and the personal peculiarities of New York's rough population question if "Chimmie's" lingual twists are quite "the real thing"; but, be that as it may, "Chimmie" did more to make a niche for Mr. Townsend in the temple of fame than his subsequent and more ambitious efforts have done. There are so few people who can do what other people can not, that even a small bit of distinct variation counts more than a superior achievement which at once ranges itself with others of its kind.

In "Lees and Leaven," Mr. Townsend shows chiefly a brisk invention. A writer who has done his turn in a newspaper office, outside of the editorial room, is not apt to prepare his effects too subtly, nor to run to delicate gradings in color. This story, which in the main is of New York (and New York looked at through a newspaper man's eyes), starts out with a breathless rush, in a vague Western town, "the little post of White River on the lake." A dealer in coal and pig-iron is "hard up" for cash. From a doctor who, through him, has just secured an appointment to postmastership of the place, he gets five thousand dollars by selling some land in an iron-ore district in Michigan. The doctor delivered the money in cash to the other and forgot to take away the deed, which Mr. Bunton sends to him by his clerk, "Harry" Lawton. Harry makes arrangements to elope with his employer's daughter that very afternoon. He does so, with the deed undelivered. He is overtaken by his employer, torn from his wife (they had been married before the father caught them) and sent terrified away. Harry gets in a terrific railroad smash-up from which he emerges with no worse result than a subsequent scar which gives him the air of a perennial smiler—*L'Homme Qui Rit*, in a small way. Papa Bunton finds the handle of a valise with "H. L." on it in the wreck and a burned-up body. He is sure Harry is done for.

That same day, the new postmaster was killed at a crossing. A tremendous industrial speculation arises, and the very tract of land deeded to him by Bunton becomes absolutely necessary to either side to spell success. Bunton will not sell, altho he thinks the deed is destroyed, because he has an element of honesty in him.

This situation is evolved with great promptness in the beginning of Mr. Townsend's story, and the complications arising from it occupy him for the rest of the time. He mingles things up beautifully, and in the outcome the young men and women are paired off exactly right, and even the bad ones are let down easily. Tho, as for that, there is no real "badness" anywhere despite the taste of it all through the book, except in the office of *The Morning Chronicle*. Here the worst and most contemptible phases of evil-doing prevail on the part of the editor-manager and others. Blackmailing, lying, hypocrisy, meanness, are the *mot d'ordre* in *The Chronicle* management, and to have worked for it makes a man ineligible for employment in any other New York office. There will be very little doubt among New Yorkers as to the paper aimed at, and the revelation of such phases of journalism will astonish some people.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

In character-drawing, Mr. Townsend is strong in a "free-hand" way, lapsing into caricature when he does an eccentrically humorous person. Harry Lawton is the merest make-believe of a being, and it is a little trying to see him cast for the rôle he fills. Mr. Townsend has plenty of humor, knows New York well as a newspaper graduate, and treats "high life" with something of a newspapery touch.

SPERM-WHALES AND THE GOSPEL.

A Whaleman's Wife. By Frank T. Bullen. Cloth, 5¼ x 8½ in., 352 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

OUR caption to this notice should not be regarded as flippant or irreverent. It is a succinct statement of the flavor of Mr. Bullen's book. The last sentence in the book is a favorable sample of his style: "Here let us leave the much-tried pair, nestling under the wing of the Loving Father, whose watchful care has been over them through all their perils, being serenely carried onward to a golden sunset."

The story is of the pious son of the Eddy household and the fair daughter of the Fish family, on an adjacent farm. Priscilla Fish will not have young Reuben Eddy, but at a week's notice marries the dashing Captain Ramon da Silva and starts at once on a three years' whaling cruise with him, from New Bedford, in the *Grampus*. However engrossing and obtrusive may be the pietism of Mr. Bullen, his creative ability did not shrink from making da Silva the most brutal, fearless, savage brute that ever captained a whaler, tho he is repeatedly prevented from quoting his language.

FRANK T. BULLEN.

"Rube," learning of Priscilla's sudden marriage, enlists in the whaling crew of the good ship *Xiphias*, which also sails from New Bedford. His captain develops into the loveliest Y. M. C. A. brand of sailing-master, while the Green Mountain Boy, Rube, becomes a magnificent specimen of manhood and too good for belief. He receives a fall into the sea from which he emerges with no memory, but with no lesion of devotional faculties. Later on, a whale runs away with the boat in which Rube is, straight into a tornado, and they are very badly lost.

On the *Grampus*, Priscilla, who has become as withered and anemic as a desiccated jellyfish, with all the love for the brute da Silva "tried out" of her, has a vision of the lost boat and compels her husband, who is perfectly indifferent to her, to go entirely out of his course to get it. In this ingenious way, Rube and Priscilla get together again, tho it is weeks before they meet, as Priscilla is kept in the smelly cabin of the *Grampus*.

Mr. Bullen has a virginal delight in whales and their capture, and knows a good deal about it. His style is something weird. It is not a little like "Fanny Fern's" in its elegant diction and confidential grip on the reader. He has a maddening way of taking you into his confidence, of interrupting the narrative with side-notes, in which he forestals some critical attitude and explains his motives, or throws light on his literary technique.

A STUDY OF THE DISCONTENTED.

The Social Unrest. By John Graham Brooks. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 394 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THIS work is an examination of industrial and social facts more or less familiar to the general reader and the students of economics. Many writers who have attempted like tasks have been wholly unfitted for them. Mr. Brooks is at least better fitted. He is sympathetic, which is not the least qualification in a writer who would diagnose social theories and conditions. The phenomena indicated are, on the whole, of the most superficial kind. The attempt is made to interpret these according to rational theory, but hardly down to the basic rock of economic principle. The author may reply that his purpose was only to pass in review just such phenomena as they present themselves. But in these days of many tasks it may be questioned if such employment, even when the work is well done, should be pursued to such length.

Yet the author's conclusions are, for the most part, sane. The following may be selected as an example of a certain prevailing inadequacy of statements: "The labor movement rests on the assumption that the production and distribution of wealth, as now managed, ought to be and can be so far changed as to give the laborer more power in deciding the terms under which he works." Does not the labor movement rest on more than this? From this statement all the possible potency of language seems to have been extracted. It is this want of virility and grasp that marks much of the excellent journalism of this work, and constitutes its chief defect.

Mr. Brooks's cardinal error is his failure to distinguish between the competition of the workers for employment on the one hand, and the monopoly of privilege on the other. Out of this lack arise more confusions than those of our author, who is not a chief sinner in this respect.

Mr. Brooks is a friend of labor organizations, and many of the things he has to say regarding the restrictive rules of labor-unions concerning apprentices, piece-work, and machinery are judicious. But it seems to us that he ignores the broad view of economic principles, to which he refers only to say that these received a severe shock in his contact with the actual, practical work-a-day world. But he had allowed these minuter facts to overshadow these very economic principles. He quotes approvingly the definition of a crank as "a man who sees one fact so clearly that he is blind to all the other facts which alone can explain the one he sees." Mr. Brooks has fallen into the opposite error, in that he sees many facts so vividly that he is blind to the larger principles which alone can explain them.

Is Mr. Brooks entirely accurate when he tells us that Socialists "admit that labor does not produce all wealth," tho he speaks of "the persistent demand of the Socialists that labor shall receive all the product"? But if labor does not produce *all* the product, that is a very immoral and illogical conclusion, of which, surely, few Socialists are guilty.

But on the whole there is much to be said in praise of this work. It is well written, it includes some luminous bits of social philosophy, many strongly compact statements of fact and trend, much discriminating criticism, and it is an accurate picture of social conditions. Perhaps the most valuable portion of it is that which treats of French and German Socialism, in the knowledge of which the author probably has few superiors in this country.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE BEING OF GOD.

Theism. By Borden P. Bowne. Cloth, 6x8½ in., 325 pp. Price, $1.75. American Book Company.

THIS volume is an enlargement and revision of the author's "Philosophy of Theism" recast to form the Deems Lectures for 1902, delivered at New York University. The text is mostly rewritten and about fifty per cent. of new matter added. Dr. Bowne's style is somewhat clearer than in his earlier writings, but there is still the same apparent fondness for coined expressions out of the usual line, and for epigrams that do not always suit the sense or sentence in which they are used. "World-ground," "the infinite regress," "thinghood," "law of the sufficient reason," "rigor and vigor" method, "the heavens are crystallized mathematics," "all the laws of force are numerical," "crystals are solid geometry,"—these are more or less obscure words and phrases that one has to study in attempting to read the book. Barring these, and some of the overleapings of the thought, in which the connecting links have to be supplied in order to obtain a coherent idea, the philosophy is on the whole acute and able.

The attempt here made is to be classed as a mean between the agnosticism of Hamilton and Dean Mansel, and the ordinary theism that undertakes to establish the existence of God by dialectical reasoning. Dr. Bowne appeals to the practical reason, admitting on the one hand that the logical proofs for the being of God are not complete and can not be, but claiming on the other hand that a stronger case is established by far when we have shown that the whole course of things and the entire practical necessity of the life of man demand the existence of God. This argument, reenforced in various ways, corrects and nullifies the agnostic conclusion of Mr. Mallock, in his recent volume "Religion as a Credible Doctrine." It leaves religion actually unproved by metaphysics, as Mr. Mallock asserts it to be, but instead of throwing us back therefore upon an act of mere belief, it points out that a world-necessity without which no truth and no sanity would remain, is sufficiently supported, whether we can logically prove it or not.

BORDEN P. BOWNE.

There are many theists, however, who would say that both Dr. Bowne and Mr. Mallock too easily surrender the logical and metaphysical proofs for the being of God. Doubtless, as Dr. Bowne contends, these intellectual processes of proof do not stand [illegible] but they have been put forward confidently for the entire period during which philosophy has been forming in the world, and they have great weight with innumerable minds. Taken together as a sum of argument for the being of God, they have been widely accepted as demonstrative.

Dr. Bowne reenforces the argument for theism by an excellent analysis of personality, pointing out the absurdity of what has been called the "impersonal reason" and the greater absurdity of attempting to derive personality from that which is impersonal. He answers acutely the stock objection that personality is a necessary antithesis to absoluteness and infinity in God, and shows by a little definition how, as a matter of strict thought, only an absolute being and an infinite being could be wholly a personal being. The careful manner in which he guards this thought from anthropomorphism, and distinguishes personality from corporeality, is to be commended to a large number of hazy thinkers in these days who are warning us against "material personality."

The entire book is punctuated with sharp bits of reasoning, and the argument taken together is one of the best we have come upon as an exposition of theism, to be read profitably in company with Flint's "Theistic Theories" and Harris's "Philosophical Basis of Theism."

A NEW ERA IN Engineering Education

By FORREST CRISSEY

Main Building, Armour Institute.

A new era has just been begun in the great modern movement of giving instruction by mail; the co-operation of the resident technical school with the correspondence school "to make the work of correspondence co-ordinate with the work of the shops and laboratories." This departure is so significant that it will always stand out conspicuously in the history of teaching by correspondence.

The correspondence school is so distinctively new as a factor in popular education that this latest and most important phase of its development comes as a surprise to the public. The place of the correspondence school in popular education is now generally recognized. After years of experience, the true founder of correspondence teaching in America, President Harper of the University of Chicago, goes so far as to say: "The work done by correspondence is even better than that done in the class-room. Students who come to us after a year of such work are better prepared than those who have taken it with us in the class-room."

This co-operation, therefore, of the resident technical school with the correspondence school is a matter of general moment to the entire educational interests of the country, and especially is it of vital interest to every person ambitious to win a resident technical school degree but who is without the means of spending the *entire* four years in class-room work. The "resident" student whose necessities have obliged him to "drop out" for a few months, with the hope that he may soon return, finds a peculiar boon in a correspondence course so intimately allied with a "resident" institution. It enables him to bridge the gap of absence as nothing else could.

Then, too, it offers parents who have not the means to send their children to college an opportunity to give them the benefit of higher education, at a moderate cost, under men of acknowledged educational standing. It brings, through the instructor, the benefits of a magnificently equipped engineering school with all its costly laboratories, shops and libraries, and its modern methods of teaching, to the humble home on the farm, in the mountain or in the village. How many parents, worn out with the life struggle, are obliged to send their children out into the world handicapped by inadequate early training! To such homes, and to the thousands of earnest, ambitious people in every walk of life who are eager to make their leisure contribute to their intellectual growth, correspondence instruction, under resident school supervision,

MAIN BUILDING ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

will prove an inestimable blessing.

Admittedly, there have always been three weak spots in the correspondence system of instruction: a lack of genuine "educational spirit" on the part of the teaching corps; a sense of solitary struggle on the part of the student; the impossibility of directly applying the work done by correspondence toward a course in a resident technical school.

In a recent arrangement with the management of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, one school (the American School of Correspondence, formerly of Boston), has overcome the three traditional defects of the correspondence methods. It has given the correspondence school a FACULTY instead of an office force, and has supplanted the commercial spirit with the *academic* spirit; it has given the solitary student in the veldt of the Transvaal and the busy clerk in Wall Street the feeling of brotherhood that in the resident school voices itself in a class yell; it has placed within the grasp of aroused ambition the possibility of a personal resident course in a great technical school, and that without the sacrifice of a single hour of previous study under the "solitary candle."

This work of fusing into the far-reaching mechanism of the correspondence system the true educational spirit has not been done in a tentative or half-hearted manner in this initial instance. Members of the Faculty of Armour Institute of Technology constitute the directing Faculty of the American School of Correspondence. The correspondence student thus works under the supervision of the very men who preside over the laboratories and teach the regular classes at Armour Institute. This means correspondence instruction in its best sense.

President Gunsaulus, of the Institute, defines the purpose of the arrangement in these significant words:

"The aim is to make the work of correspondence co-ordinate with the work of the shops and laboratories. The work done by the correspondence students in accordance with this standard will therefore be duly accepted and credited at Armour Institute of Technology when students desire to complete their course by actual residence here. We co-operate to conduct this educational enterprise by correspondence in the hope that wage-earners and aspiring students of all

Machinery Hall, Armour Institute of Technology.

ages may have the results of the latest and completest laboratory work and experimenta-

tion in the Armour Institute of Technology. For the reason that all examination papers will be reviewed and corrected by members of the Faculty of Armour Institute of Technology *full credit, as above stated, will be given her* for work done according to this arrangement."

Testing Room, Armour Institute of Technology.

Now a word on the value of the correspondence system in general: Already the three weak points have been touched; it has threescore of strong ones. Some of these are:

The correspondence school is the People's University, from which neither occupation, age nor poverty can shut out the ambitious. Only indifference and indolence can bar the aspiring from its benefits. Entrance into the correspondence school means personal initiative—spontaneous, voluntary expenditure of individual energy, often at the cost of sharp personal sacrifice, in order to keep pace with the march of industrial progress. This explains why the average correspondence student has the right sort of timber. He is not "sent to school"; he brings the school to himself because he wants it, and he appreciates it because he feels the need of it. The biggest capital a young man has to invest is his spare time, and the use he makes of it largely determines both his moral and commercial success. No agency for the utilization of spare moments approaches the great modern movement of correspondence instruction under resident school supervision. A clearing house of individual adaptability, a corrector of misfit vocations, a reclaimer of lost educational opportunities—this is exactly what a correspondence school, affiliated with a resident school, is. It gives the man of mature

Corner Instruction Department, American School of Correspondence.

years a chance to catch his "second wind" in life, to grip another educational "life-line," and to show practical repentance for "wasted opportunity."

The man who is looking for a corrected examination paper by to-morrow's mail is more alive and has a greater stake in life than the man who is simply waiting for pay-day and whose chief interest is to hold his job. And the man with the examination paper in mind climbs higher on the pay-roll and is a better patriot because he has a vested interest in the United States mails and what they bring him from the correspondence school.

Only the sons of the wealthy can afford the luxury of a "private tutor" in their school work; every correspondence student has a "private tutor," and those of the American School have the help and direction of the professors of a great technical school.

Correspondence education does not entail costly sacrifices upon "the folks at home."

Sometimes a college education is too dearly paid for in this way. It never happens in correspondence work, for the student *earns while he learns*, and the main sacrifice involved is that of his own leisure. The correspondence student generally swings hammers instead of Indian clubs, does his gymnastics under the eye of a foreman or shop boss instead of under a professional athlete; and in "hustling" to reach the factory or the office on time he does not particularly miss the exercise of the football rush.

To-day every thoughtful observer recognizes how great a force in our national life is the correspondence school and how powerful a factor in America's commercial supremacy. In an article on the American School of Correspondence in a recent number of the *World's Work* the writer says: "It is the men behind the machines who have won industrial leadership for the United States. There never was a time in the history of the world when employers were so eager to get working men of brains as now, or when the opportunities of such men were so great."

But to resume about the American School of Correspondence in particular. The correspondence curriculum includes these full courses in Engineering: Electrical, Mechanical, Mechanical-Electrical, Stationary, Marine, Locomotive, Civil; Architecture, Textile Manufacturing, Heating, Ventilating, Plumbing, Mechanical Drawing, Perspective Drawing, Telephony, Telegraphy, Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting, Tool Making, and some forty Short Courses for General Students.

Nothing about any correspondence school is more vital than the manner in which its instruction papers are prepared. Recently *The American Machinist*, the highest authority in its field, made this comment on an instruction paper of the School on Mechanical Drawing:

"There are not many books on Mechanical Drawing which the practical draftsman feels are satisfactory. With all their effort they somehow fail to 'get there.' We have just seen a copy of the instruction paper on this subject which is put out by the American School of Correspondence, and feel bound to say that we have found an exception to the rule. Indeed, it is not too much to say that in the methods followed it stands in a class by itself. * * * * If this is not effective instruction, we do not know the article."

The conclusion of the whole matter is clear and emphatic: Correspondence school work pays the ambitious and energetic who are determined to improve their position, to increase their efficiency, to expand their earning; it is within the reach of the humblest and poorest wage-earner who cannot quit his place on the pay-roll to follow his educational impulses. It gives the high-school graduate who has not the means to enter a "resident" school a chance to begin a technical education while he is earning the money that will enable him later to take his degree in the "resident" school.

Of these results there can be no question. They are admitted by the soundest men at the head of the great "resident" educational institutions.

But the recent step taken, in perfecting an alliance between a Correspondence School and the management of Armour Institute of Technology of the intimate and practical nature I have described, is altogether the most significant event in the entire evolution of giving instruction by mail.

It does away with the elaborate expenditure and commercial methods of soliciting students through a horde of agents so commonly practised by correspondence schools in the past. Too many of these schools have built up a vast machinery which seems to have but one aim—that of "coining money." By the

Offices, American School of Correspondence.

method now adopted by the school in question a new era in correspondence instruction has dawned. What agents have been costing correspondence schools is, by this school, put into apparatus and teachers, and employed toward the reduction of the tuition. Further, it has been made possible for the correspondence student, through the reduced cost of his tuition, to complete his course in residence at the Armour Institute without excessive cost and with the added benefit of credits for work done by correspondence. The management of the American School of Correspondence as now constituted and the management of Armour Institute of Technology will exhaust every resource to enlarge the influence of this institution toward the laboring man who aspires to larger power and opportunity.

Thus has one correspondence school acquired a recognized standing in the regular educational system of the country. It has by the merit of its work secured at last a truly educational and not commercial, place in the scheme of popular education.

Only general features of this interesting educational departure have been here presented; full details may be had by addressing a postal card of inquiry to Mr. A. E. Zapf, the Secretary of the American School of Correspondence, at Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe."—Edited by Edmund C. Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. (W. R. Jenkins, New York, leather, $1.25.)

"The Traitors."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Substitute."—Will N. Harben. (Harper & Bros., $1.50.)

"The Old and New Renaissance."—Edwin Wiley. (Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South, Memphis, $1.25.)

"Tutonish or Anglo-German Union Tongue."—Elias Molee. (Scroll Publishing Company, Chicago, $0.50.)

"Spinners of Life."—Vance Thompson. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.50.)

"The History of Woman-Suffrage."—Edited by Susan B. Anthony and Ida Husted Harper. Volume IV. (Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.)

"A Daughter of the Sioux."—Gen. Charles King. (The Hobart Company, New York.)

"The Filigree Ball."—Anna Katherine Green. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493–1803."—Vol. I. Edited by Emma H. Blair and James Alexander Robertson. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., in 55 volumes, $4 net per vol.)

"Explorations in Bible Lands during the 19th Century."—Edited by Herman V. Hilprecht. (A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia, $3 net.)

"Richard Rosny."—Maxwell Gray. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Home Building and Furnishing."—William L. Price and W. M. Johnson. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Wind in the Rose-Bush."—Mary E. Wilkins. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Story of My Life."—Hellen Keller. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Republics versus Women."—Mrs. Woolsey. (The Grafton Press. $1.25 net.)

"Glimpses of Colonial Society and the Life at Princeton College. 1766-1773."—Edited by W. Jay Mills. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"The Mediation of Jesus Christ."—Milton S. Terry. (Eaton & Mains, $0.75 net.)

"Penal Servitude."—W. B. N. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

"Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States."—James A. Woodburn. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2 net.)

"Anthology of Russian Literature."—Leo Wiener. Part II. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3 net.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Volumes IV., V., VI., VII. Edited by Daniel C. Gilman, H. Thurston Peck, and Frank M. Colby. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

My Inver Bay.

By SEUMAS MACMANUS.

Och! Inver Bay, on a harvest day,
And the sun goin' down the sky;
When with many's the laugh the boats put aff,
And many's the merry cry!
To Cork's own Cove, tho one might rove,
He wouldn't find, machree,
A rarer bay, a fairer bay,
A sweeter bay nor thee!
For the Kaiser's rod and his realms so broad,
I wouldn't swap, not I,
My Inver Bay of a harvest day,
And the sun goin' down the sky!

A sweeter boat there's not afloat
Than Pathrick Rose's *Nan;*
A boulder crew, nor lads more thrue
Is not in wide Irelan'.
A long, long pull, a sthrong, sthrong pull,

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An' wan right hearty cheer—
Our *Nan* so brave she cuts the wave,
An' our comrade-boats we clear:
We lead the throng, we sthrike a song,
An' rise it loud an' high,
On Inver Bay of a harvest day,
When the sun goin' down the sky!

Till we reach away where the herrin's play
There's neither slack nor slow;
When quick as thought our nets are shot,
On the thafts then we lie low,
And many a stave rolls over the wave,
And many a yarn is told,
The sea all white with silver bright
The air all filled with gold—
A scene more grand God's good right hand
It ne'er reached, from on High,
Than Inver Bay of a harvest day,
An' the sun goin' down the sky!

—In London *Pilot*.

"The Dancers, and Other Legends and Lyrics."

By EDITH M. THOMAS

We have had occasion from time to time to quote in these columns the poetry of Miss Thomas. Her latest collection of verse from the press of Richard G. Badger has been well received by the press. The New York *Times* says of her work:

"Her technical proficiency is notable. Whether she expresses a commonplace emotion or idea (and it must be confessed that the commonplace frequently dogs her inspiration) or finds in her poetry a voice for high intellectual perception and ardent imagination she is equally in command of her instrument, altho sometimes she uses it carelessly. Her effects, in the main, are those that come from the faithful, if not from the passionate, pursuit of beauty. She is seldom willing to sacrifice a form beautiful in itself for the sake of expressing more poignantly in a more rugged form a feeling adapted to the latter; and this at times works injustice to her gift."]

NATURE AND MAN.

Oh, the glance of the dew! Oh, the flame of the rose springing forth of the thorn!
Oh, the song of the arrow-marked finch singing love in the front of the morn!
Who will speak to them all of the rapture they wake in the children of men?
Who will so lovingly speak, they will heed and answer again?

The glance of the dew but repeateth the liquid glance of the sky,
And the flame of the rose is not brighter, in token,
And the song of the finch, tho his little heart with ecstasy break,
From the answering rapture of man no quickening impulse shall take.

O drops of the dew! O pride of the thorn! O singing bird!
Is there never a mutual tongue, is there never a common word,
Wherein to give thanks, wherein to give praise, from the hearts ye have filled?
With the pure distilment of joy which your cup, over-brimming, has spilled?

THE LOVER'S WORLD.

They were all more subtle than I,
Who moved in blind rapture among them,
"That our notes are new, we deny,
A thousand times over we've sung them,
Be it thrush or linnet, or dove!"
"Nay, but ye birds, one and all,
Now sing, with a rounded completeness,
From matin to vesper call;
Where got ye that marvelous sweetness?"
"I come [illegible]"

They were all more subtle than I,
Who knelt in rapt worship before them,
"The roses of summers gone by,

THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY

A Two-Minute Talk

TO INVESTORS

The Shares of THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY *Corporation* have had an unparalleled record. The stock is held in the United States, Canada and England by widely known literary, professional and business people. Among the library's shareholders are hundreds of names familiar to almost every cultured home. No broker, or banker, or underwriter has had a hand in the sales. The sole backing of the concern has been its enterprise, its continuous push, and its far-seeing business policy. Every dollar invested shows a hundred cents' worth of extended and established earning capacity.

The plans outlined from time to time have been carried forward in the most aggressive sort of way. We have done what we said we would do. We planned to extend the *Booklovers* to every important city of the United States; the libraries are there. We promised to include Canada; the two successful centers of Montreal and Toronto are the result; from these cities the service extends to outlying Canadian cities and towns. We made arrangements for extending the work to England; to-day the *Booklovers* is the talk of London; it is delivering books throughout Great Britain and includes among its patrons scores of the most distinguished families. We promised an auxiliary library to take care of the field not occupied by the *Booklovers;* the *Tabard Inn*, with its revolving book-cases and five-cent exchanges, is extending the library privileges to thousands of country towns; the earnings of this one department at the present time exceed one thousand dollars a day with only one-twentieth of the field covered. This new library department was started only a year ago. In another year it will have earning capacity largely in excess even of the *Booklovers*. Last fall we announced the preparation of a monthly magazine to round out our publicity plans; to-day *The Booklovers Magazine* sells out its complete edition by the fifteenth of each month; it is owned independently by shareholders of the parent company, and presents all the elements of an excellent property.

We are building into the future; the whole book and publishing trade is undergoing rapid and far-reaching changes; there is a new book published in the United States every hour, day and night, and this enormous output must have its distributing machinery. Millions invested in central storehouses of granite or marble can never change the popular current. The American people want an up-to-date service in books as well as in newspapers, and they are willing to pay for it with their own cash. There is no denying the fact that the *Booklovers* is already a tremendous power among the book interests of the country; it has battled its way to the front, where it means to stay.

We need a central library and office building of our own, and we intend to build one just as soon as a desirable central property in Philadelphia can be secured. This is the next important thing to be done. The block of 50,000 Shares of Stock referred to on the next page has been set aside largely for this purpose.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

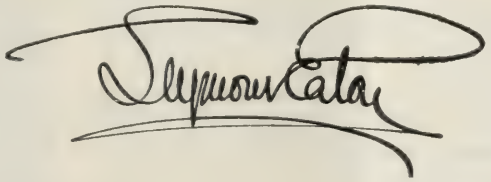
(CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE)

In connection with this public offer of a comparatively small block of *Booklovers* stock there are four inside facts which I want to make public over my own signature: 1. The *Booklovers'* earnings during the three months ending February 28th were **the largest in the history of the enterprise**; 2. The operating expenses per library member were never smaller than at the present time; 3. The "used books" are wholly taken care of at good prices by auxiliary library departments; 4. The Corporation pays cash, and has no debts other than its current monthly accounts.

No additional capital is needed for the *Booklovers;* the increased capital is being used at the present time to extend the *Tabard Inn* and other departments; these auxiliary libraries are necessary to round out the best interests of the enterprise at large; they are the "by-products" of the business and they offer opportunity for very large profits.

The Corporation is capitalized for **$2,600,000** (260,000 Shares at $10 each). Of this amount **190,000 Shares** have already been subscribed and paid for at the par value of $10, making the present cash capital **$1,900,000.** There remain in the Treasury only **70,000 Shares.** Of this remaining block the Directors have authorized the Treasurer to set aside 50,000 Shares to be offered for sale on May 15th next, at $12 a Share. The remainder, consisting of **20,000 Shares,** is now offered to the public in lots of Ten Shares or more at **$10 a Share.** The terms are 10 per cent. with the application and the balance in sixty days. Stock applied for by telegraph will be held five days to await deposit and formal application. (See form of application below.) The sale of this block of 20,000 Shares at $10 and of the remaining block of 50,000 Shares on May 15th at $12 will give the Company **a completely paid-up Capital.** This announcement gives investors the last opportunity they will have of buying *Booklovers* at $10 a share.

The *Booklovers Corporation* has paid dividends at the rate of **10 per cent.** per year since August 1, 1900. The last half-yearly dividend was paid on February 20th. The half-yearly dividend periods end June 30th and December 31, respectively. The Corporation has no bonded debts, and its stock when fully paid is non-assessable. All Shares become dividend-bearing from the date of final payment. Dividends are payable in February and August.



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Didst thou so praise, so adore them,
And set them all roses above?"
"Nay; but we are not the same—
Ye bloom with a beauty supremer;
Where got ye that delicate flame,
Half veiling your petals?" "O dreamer.
From the light of the soul of thy love!"

THE COMPASS.

Touch but with gentlest finger the crystal that
circles the Mariner's Guide—
To the East and the West how it drifts, and
trembles, and searches on every side!
But it comes to its rest, and its light lance poises
only one self-same way
Since ever a ship spread her marvelous sea-
wings, or plunged her swan-breast through
the spray—
For North points the needle!

Ye look not alone for the sign of the lode-star;
the lode-stone too lendeth cheer;
Yet one in the heavens is established forever, and
one is compelled through the sphere.
What! and ye chide not the fluttering magnet
that seemeth to fly its troth,
Yet even now is again recording its fealty's silent
oath—
As North points the needle!

Praise, ye bestow that, tho mobile and frail as
tremulous spheret of dew,
It obeys an imperial law that ye know not (yet
know that it guideth most true);
So, are ye content with its fugitive guidance—ye,
but the winds' and waves' sport!—
So, are ye content to sail by your compass, and
come in fair hour to your port;
For North points the needle!

And now, will ye censure, because, of compulsion,
the spirit that rules in this breast,
To show what a poet must show, was attempered,
and touched with a cureless unrest,
Swift to be moved with all human imitation, to
traverse Passion's whole range?
Mood succeeds mood, and humor fleets humor,
yet never heart's drift can they change,
For North points the needle!

Inconstant I were to that Sovereign Bidding
(why or whence given unknown),
Failed I to tent the entire round of motive ere
sinking back to my own:
The error be yours, if ye think my faith erring or
deem my allegiance I fly;
I follow my law and fulfil it all duly—and look!
when you doubt runneth high—
North points the needle!

Poe's Cottage at Fordham.

By JOHN HENRY BONER.

[We quote herewith a poem by Mr. Boner, whose death was recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 21, 1903.]

Here lived the soul enchanted
By melody of song;
Here dwelt the spirit haunted
By a demoniac throng;
Here sang the lips elated,
Here grief and death were sated;
Here loved and here unmated
Was he, so frail, so strong.

Here wintry winds and cheerless
The dying firelight blew
While he whose song was peerless
Dreamed the drear midnight through,
And from dull embers chilling
Crept shadows darkly filling
The silent place, and thrilling
His fancy as they grew.

Here, with brow bared to heaven,
In starry night he stood,
With the lost star of seven
Feeling sad brotherhood.
Here in the sobbing showers
Of dark autumnal hours

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He heard suspected powers
Shriek through the stormy wood.

From visions of Apollo
And of Astarte's bliss,
He gazed into the hollow
And hopeless vale of Dis,
And tho each earth were surrounded
By heaven, it still was mounded
With graves. His soul had sounded
The dolorous abyss.

Proud, mad, but not defiant,
He touched at heaven and hell.
Fate found a rare soul pliant
And rung her changes well.
Alternately, his lyre
Stranded with strings of fire,
Let earth's most happy choir
Or flashed with Israfel.

No singer of old story
Luting accustomed lays,
No harper for new glory,
No mendicant for praise,
He struck high chords and splendid,
Wherein were fiercely blended
Tones that unfinished ended
With his unfinished days.

Here through this lowly portal,
Made sacred by his name,
Unheralded immortal
The mortal went and came.
And fate that then denied him,
And envy that decried him,
And malice that belied him,
Have cenotaphed his fame.

—From *The Century Magazine*, by special permission.

PERSONALS.

The Fine Was Remitted.—The death of Michael C. Murphy, ex-Police Commissioner of New York, brings out the following, which is taken from the New York *Times:*

One day he had a delinquent policeman before him in the trial-room, whom he fined fifteen days' pay. Two days later the policeman requested an interview with the commissioner. The bluecoat appeared very bashful and made several unsuccessful attempts before he succeeded in getting out:

"Mr. Commissioner, I didn't kind o' feel like explainin' why I was absent without leave in the trial-room, for I knew the men would laugh." Here his voice sank to a whisper, "I'd been to a christen' of our first. It's a boy."

As the man didn't seem able to get any further, Colonel Murphy interposed: "Yes, it's a boy. Go on."

The visitor shifted from one foot to the other, and finally, by a superhuman effort, managed to volley forth: "And we named it Michael C. Murphy Grogan," and then fled precipitately from the room.

It was several minutes before Commissioner Murphy recovered from the shock, but when he did he began a series of chuckles that lasted the rest of the afternoon. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that the fifteen days' fine was remitted.

Kept Both Candidates Busy.—Mark Twain, in the course of a talk on politics at the Authors' Club, in New York, the other day told a good

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story on two men he used to know when he was a boy. He said, as quoted in the New York *Tribune*.

"I never went in much for politics. I've known lots of men that did, tho. When I was a boy I knew two men, 'Bob' Smith and Caleb Brown, that went in for politics body and soul.

"Once they were running for sheriff—'Bob' on one ticket, Caleb on the other—and a pretty hot fight it was that they put up. There was nothing those two men wouldn't do to capture a vote.

"'Bob,' on the day of election, hurried after breakfast to the hotel that was the polling-place. He saw in front of the building an elderly farmer, wrestling with a stubborn cow. The cow pulled one way, and the farmer grunting and growling, pulled the other.

"'My friend,' says 'Bob,' 'do you want me to hold your cow so you can go inside and vote?'

"'Why, yes, Mr. Smith, if you'd be so kind,' the farmer answered, and 'Bob' grabbed the cow by the horns and braced himself against a tree. But the cow, for all his bracing, pulled him about at a lively rate. She dragged him up and down the road and flung him from one sidewalk to the other. He could hear a lot of laughing from the hotel porch, for a pretty big crowd had gathered to see him earning a vote.

"Finally the farmer returned, relieved him of the cow and thanked him. 'You're welcome, friend,' says 'Bob,' and then he added, anxiously: 'I suppose you haven't been approached—er—I suppose you haven't seen my rival, Caleb Brown, around here this morning?'

"'Why yes,' the farmer answered. 'Mr. Brown is behind the barn holding a calf for me now.'"

Chief Foley's Revenge.—The late Fire-Chief Foley of Milwaukee, as is natural, was a strong defender of the city's name and institutions. On one occasion, says the Detroit *Free Press*, he read that a Chicago professor had said that the Milwaukee River is so vile and dense that in summer-time sprinkling-carts are run over the water to lay the dust.

The chief thought. He developed an opinion, but waited his opportunity to voice it. The opportunity came with the visit of Prince Henry to Milwaukee.

In honor of the royal guest the fire department gave an exhibition run. Chief Foley received the Prince's congratulations for the efficiency of his men. Subsequently, in discussing fires in general, a member of the Prince's party remarked that "débris of buildings burned in America were hauled away before the ruins had become cold."

"That is possible in all cities except Chicago," said the chief.

"And why not in Chicago?" asked the German.

Turning around so that a Chicago reporter who was near could understand, Chief Foley explained:

"By the time they dig away the mud thrown upon a building, the ruins have become moldy."

Schwab Outwitted.—A photographer, in an interview in the New York *Sun*, gives an account of how he outwitted Charles M. Schwab, last summer, in order to get a photograph of him. He says:

"I was sent to Loretto, the little Pennsylvania mountain town where Schwab spent his boyhood and where he has built himself a magnificently appointed country home. It was easy enough to secure Mr. Schwab's permission to photograph his residence, and, in fact, everything that be-

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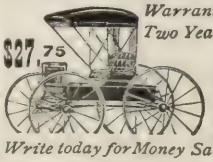

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longed to him in Loretto except himself and Mrs. Schwab.

"He was pleasant enough about it, but exceedingly firm in his refusal. In the hope of catching him unawares I loafed around the town for a couple of days, but he turned the tables on me and left town for the East one morning before I'd got up.

"Before taking the stage for Cresson, the nearest railroad-station, six miles away, I found out that Mr. Schwab would return in a week's time. Then I went on to Pittsburg, where I had some work to do.

"On the day appointed for Mr. Schwab's return to Loretto I arrived in Cresson, and, hiring a buggy, I drove along the stage road until I reached the high hill just a mile beyond the village's limit. Here I hitched my horse at the side of the road and seated myself on the ten-foot embankment overlooking the hill at nearly its summit.

"It was two o'clock in the afternoon when I took up my stand, and it was two hours later when I beheld a splendidly accoutred pair of horses begin slowly to ascend the hill. I knew them for Schwab's, because I'd seen the turnout before and because no one else in that region had blooded horses.

"Slowly the horses came toward me, and pretty soon I saw who were in the trap—none other than Charles M. Schwab, himself handling the reins, and Mrs. Schwab by his side.

"For some reason or other they didn't see me until they were right under me, and then it was too late to do anything. I smiled as I saw Mr. Schwab throw up a shielding arm full ten seconds after the camera had clicked. Then as he realized the futility of it all, he turned toward me and yelled:

"'Say, if there had been two roads into this town instead of one, I'd have kept you guessing, all right!'"

Mr. Gilbert's Early Lesson.—When W. S. Gilbert, in his early days as a playwright, had completed a short play, entitled "Dulcamara," for T. W. Robertson, says the London *Tit-Bits*, he took his manuscript to Mr. Emden, Mr. Robertson's manager, for approval.

"This will do," Mr. Emden said, after glancing through the play. "How much do you want for it?"

"Thirty guineas," the young dramatist diffidently suggested.

"Make it pounds and I will take it," answered Emden, a proposal to which Mr. Gilbert eagerly assented.

"Now," said Mr. Emden as he handed over the check, "let me give you a piece of advice. Never sell such good stuff for thirty pounds again."

"And," continued Mr. Gilbert, when telling the story, "I never did."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

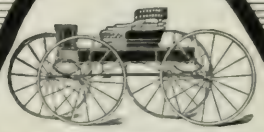
The Coldest Spots.—"Pa, I know where the coldest places are!" exclaimed Mary eagerly on her return from school.

"Where?" asked the father of his six-year-old daughter.

"Greenland, Iceland, and Zero," answered Mary triumphantly.—H. C. Wood in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

A Gallant Mistake.—Maurice Grau is telling a story about a French singer who recently attended

Take the Short Cut



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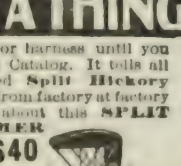

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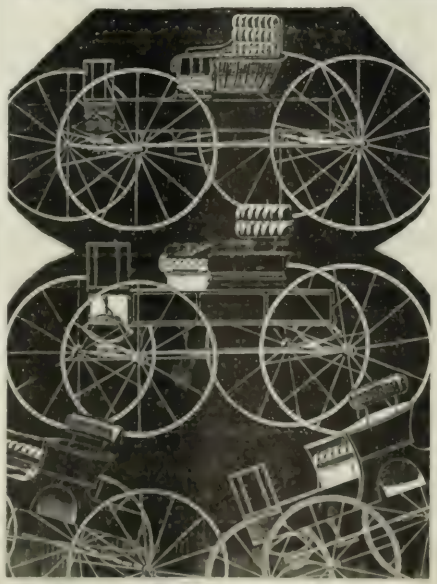

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a reception at the home of a lady noted for her parsimoniousness. The hostess tried to converse with the Frenchman in his native tongue. He noticed that her lack of fluency was embarrassing her, and with commendable politeness exclaimed:

"Pardon, Madame, somewhat the French is difficult for you. But I am able to understand your meanness if you will the English speak!"—New York *Times*.

Lucid.—An American woman in Japan bought a can of mushrooms, and found the directions translated into English as follows:

"Direction.—If several person will be to eat this in that manner they shall feel satisfied nutrition and very sweet or it can put in the hot water for the half hour and then take off the lid. They shall be proper to eat. It can be supply without putridity for several years."—A. C. H. in *Harper's Magazine*.

An Awful State of Things.—

In the State of Mass
There lives a lass
I love to go N. C.;
No other Miss.,
Can e'er, I Wis.,
Be half so dear to Me.

R. I. is blue,
And her cheeks the hue
Of shells where waters swash
On her pink-white phiz
There Nev. Ariz.
The least complexion Wash.

La! could I win
The heart of Minn.,
I'd ask for nothing more,
But I only dream
Upon the theme
And Conn. it o'er and Ore.

Why is it, pray,
I can't Ala.
This love that makes me Ill.?
N. Y., O., W.,
Kan. Nev. Ver. I
Propose to her my will?

I shun the task
'Twould be to ask
This gentle maid to wed;
And so to press
My suit, I guess
Alaska, Pa., instead.

—*Exchange*.

After-Dinner Talks and Blunders.—Joseph Jefferson, a clever man at the table as he is elsewhere, is credited with saying to his grandchildren at a goose dinner: "When we sat down, my children, you noticed a goose stuffed with sage. Now you see a sage stuffed with goose." If Mr. Jefferson said this he appropriated it from the late William M. Evarts, the difference being that the dish before Mr. Evarts was turkey.

At an informal dinner at which several friends of Ambassador Choate were present one asked him: "If you were dead and could come back to this world in another body, who would you prefer to come as?" It is said that he replied: "I would prefer to come as Mrs. Choate's second husband." Is there any connection between this and the remark of Mayor Low, of New York, to an Englishman who had said at a private dinner: "You must be proud to be the husband of the first lady of New

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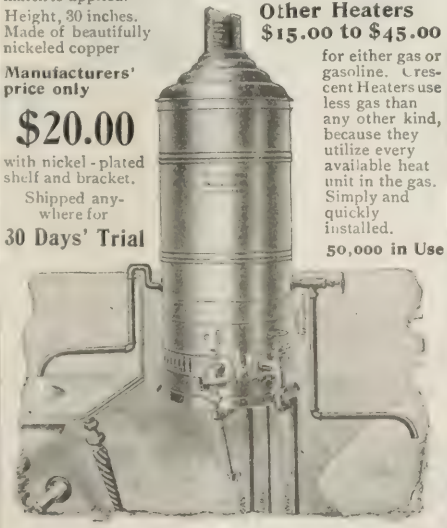

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York." The answer credited to Mayor Low is, "I am proud to be the husband of Mrs. Low."

Baron Mauser, of Budapest, was not so fortunate in repeating the clever sayings of others. A German with whom the baron was dining separated a single bean, which in German is *bohne*, and asked the baron what famous general it represented. The German had to explain, "Bohnapart." The baron treasured the *bon mot* until he sat at table with a distinguished company. Separating a bean as his German friend had done, he asked, "Can any one present tell me what famous general this represents?" No one replying, the baron answered "Napoleon." Fortunately for him he waited for his company to laugh before doing so himself.

At the New York Chamber of Commerce dinner given to Lazare Weiller, who visited this country in behalf of the French Government, he said in closing a felicitous speech: "Taking my thoughts across the seas that separate France from America, I have this impression—the most attractive thing in our French port Havre that I shall find hereafter is the ship which will bring me again to America." It may be or it may not, that Mr. Weiller had read of a dinner given in Boston to a party of New Yorkers in which one of the guests was so ungracious as to say, "The greatest thing in Boston is the 5:30 train for New York." And this speech has already been credited to several well-known New York after-dinner talkers.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Coming Events.

April 14.—Convention of the Northern Mineral Mine Workers' Progressive Association, at Ishpeming, Mich.

April 14–16—Convention of the Western Drawing Teachers' Association, at Springfield, Ill.

April 14–17.—Convention of the Interstate Sportsmen's Association, at Kansas City, Mo.

April 21.—Convention of the Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War State Commandery, at New York.

April 22–24.—Convention of the National Municipal League, at Detroit, Mich.

April 27.—Convention of the Amalgamated Street Metal Workers' International Association, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

March 23.—A revolution breaks out in Nicaragua and a mob attacks the government buildings in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

General Matos, leader of the Venezuelan revolutionists, offers to help end the war if Castro resigns for good.

March 25.—Castro withdraws his resignation of the Presidency of Venezuela.

March 27.—Nicaragua revolutionists capture several steamships on Lake Nicaragua.

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The rebels in Uruguay accept the Government's peace terms.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 23.—Revolutionists capture the city of San Domingo.

The three hundredth anniversary of the death of Queen Elizabeth is celebrated in London.

The bill renewing the *modus vivendi* concerning the French shore passes the upper house of the Newfoundland Legislature.

Violent eruptions of the Soufrière volcano on the island of St. Vincent continue.

March 24.—A court-martial is authorized to try Maj.-Gen. Hector Macdonald, commanding the British forces in Ceylon, on charges of alleged immoral conduct.

The French Chamber of Deputies expels the religious preaching orders from the country.

War-ships at San Domingo restore order in the city, and the revolutionists are in full control at the capital.

The German Reichstag adjourns until April 21.

March 25.—The Irish Land bill is introduced in the House of Commons, where it passes its first reading.

Major-General Macdonald, on his way to Ceylon, to face a court-martial, commits suicide in Paris.

The price of consols in London falls to 89⅞, the lowest price on record.

March 26.—The French Chamber of Deputies refuses the application of the Carthusian monks to remain in France.

The British Antarctic ship *Discovery* is reported as having succeeded in reaching the farthest South.

March 27.—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns.

Text of the Irish Land bill is made public in London.

The German Empress is seriously injured in the Grunewald forest.

March 28.—The Cuban Senate adopts the reciprocity treaty as amended by the United States Senate.

Admiral Dewey's remarks regarding the German navy cause adverse criticism in Germany.

Domestic.

March 23.—Secretary Root announces that Rathbone's charges against General Wood were without foundation.

Rivalry between Tacoma and Seattle leads to a modification of President Roosevelt's visit to these cities.

March 24.—Plans for providing a new currency for the Philippines are outlined.

The bill providing for a 1,000-ton barge canal, to cost $101,000,000, is passed by the New York State Senate.

The formation of the National Packing Company, with $15,000,000 capital, is announced.

The Indiana coal companies and ten individual operators are enjoined from combining to regulate prices and output.

March 25.—President Roosevelt declines Emperor William's invitation for the North Atlantic fleet to visit Germany. It is announced that the squadron will cruise only to the Azores.

Gen. Leonard Wood is relieved from further duty in Cuba, and is placed in command of the military department of Mindanao in the Philippines.

Frank M. Steinhart is appointed United States consul-general at Havana.

March 26.—The President selects Col. George H. Burton for inspector-general of the army.

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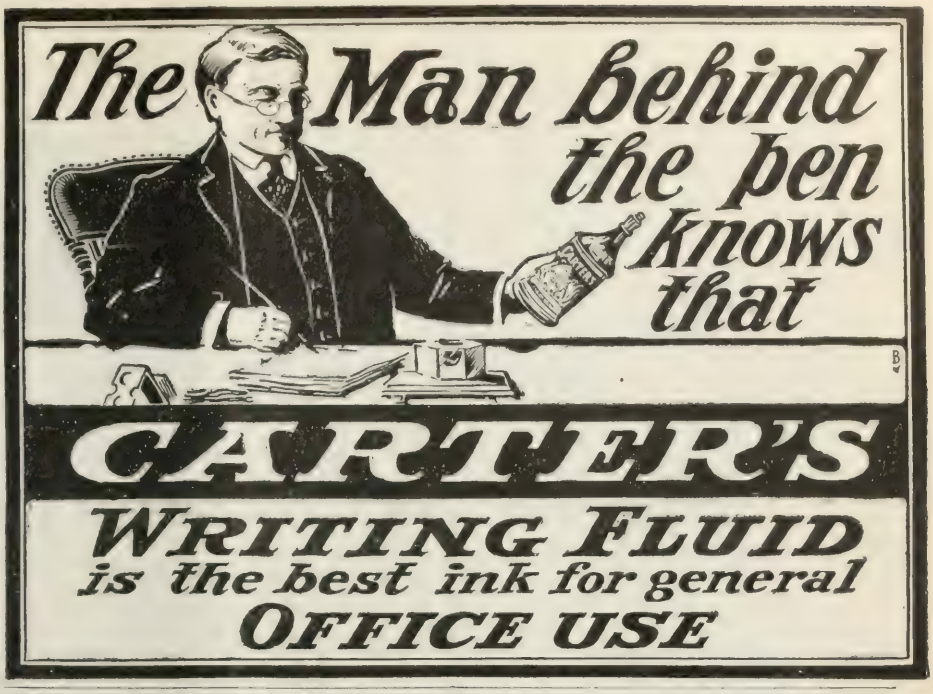

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Judge Tyner resigns as Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department.

The Canal bill passes the New York Assembly and goes to the governor for signature.

Articles of merger are filed at Trenton, N. J., merging the American Hoop Company, the National Steel Company, and the Carnegie Company.

The Burdick murder inquest ends at Buffalo.

March 27.—John W. Gates and others testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the investigation of the turning over of Louisville and Nashville to Atlantic Coast line control.

New Hampshire adopts a license local option law after fifty-eight years of prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Admiral Dewey, in an interview, gives his opinion of the German navy and compares it with that of the United States.

March 28.—The cotton-mills in Lowell, Mass., shut down; about 20,000 hands are idle.

Admiral Dewey visits the President and explains his recent interview.

The floods cause considerable damage in the vicinity of Greenville, Miss.

March 29.—The new immigration rules are made public.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 23.—*Philippines:* Ladrones capture the town of Surigao, Mindanao.

March 24.—Surigao is relieved by the constabulary.

March 27.—Macabebe scouts attack and rout a force of Filipino insurgents in Rizal Province, Luzon.

Captain Pershing is said to have succeeded in pacifying the Moros by assuring them of the friendliness of the United States.

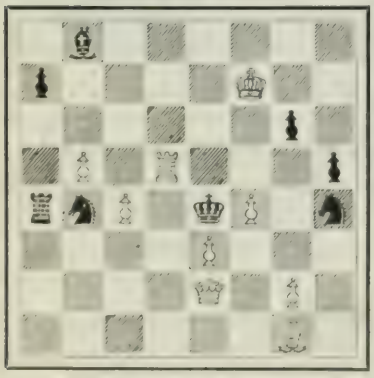
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 823.

By C. V. BERRY.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 b6, p4K—q3; 2 P—Q7; 3 P—Kt8=Q mate.

1 P—Q5; 2 Q—Kt1 mate.

White mates in two moves.

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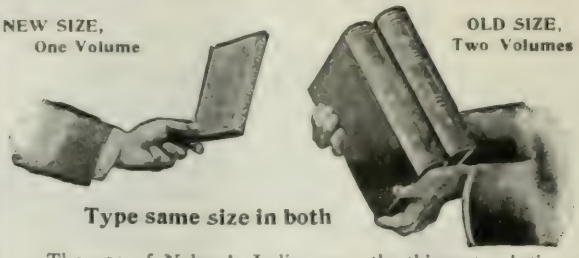

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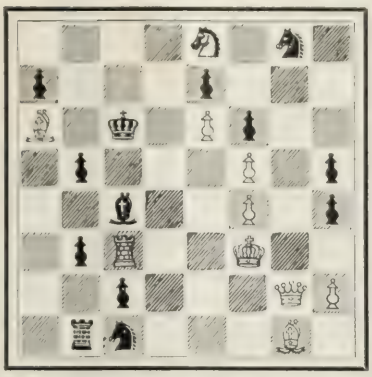
Problem 824.

From *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

4 S 1 S 1; p 3 p 3; B 1 k 1 P p 2; 1 p 3 P 1 p; 2 b 2 P 1 p; 1 p R 2 K 2; 2 p 3 Q P; 1 r 5 3 B 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 817. B—K 3.

No. 818. Kt—K 3.

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817: C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.

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In addition to those reported, Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., got 813; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y., 815; the Rev. S. M. M., the Rev. P. D. T., 815, 816; the Rev. G; W. Getter, Louisville, 816.

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The International Universities Match.

The fifth annual match by cable, between English and American universities, was played on [illegible] and the representatives were for Cambridge: Webb, Bateman, Brown. For Oxford: Davidson, Roome, Bumpass. For Harvard: Rice, Bridgman. For Columbia: Sewall, Keeler. For Yale: Sawin. For Princeton: Richardson. At the close the score stood exactly even, with one game pending. Pillsbury, who had been elected adjudicator by unanimous consent, decided in favor of England, giving the Oxford-Cambridge team the match by [illegible] games. The game was that between Brown and Bridgman.

The result at the close was as follows:

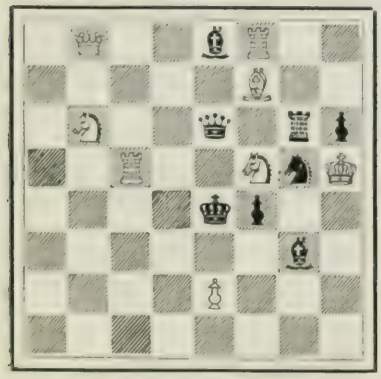
Rice	[illegible]	Webb	[illegible]
Sewall	[illegible]	Bateman	0
Sawin	[illegible]	Davidson	[illegible]
Richardson	[illegible]	Roome	[illegible]
Keeler	[illegible]	Bumpass	[illegible]
Bridgman	[illegible]	Brown	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Difficulties of Problem-Construction.

By Alain C. White.

The adage "too many cooks" applies to Chess-Problems only in the punning sense; for two or more heads are frequently superior to one head in polishing, if not in conceiving, a good piece of work. Apart from the many masterpieces of joint authorship, every composer knows how much he has benefited from the criticisms of friends; particularly in having "cooks" and other flaws pointed out, which are often overlooked in one's own work, and which stand out prominently in that of others. The following problem teaches vividly the lesson that to correct a flaw which has baffled all one's resources, the best course is to ask advice from somebody to whom the position in question is new.

NO. 1.



White mates in two moves.

This setting was a decided favorite of mine, and passed through the columns of several papers attracting favorable comments; when some analytical person, not sharing the superficial feeling that because a problem gets into print it must be "sound," showed that it obviously had no solution. The key-move is Kt—Q 5, and the trouble arises from the presence of the black Rook, in the variation 1 $\frac{\text{Kt—Q 5}}{\text{Q — K B 5}}$, and White has no mating-move.

The suggestion to do away with the Rook seemed useless, in that then the "cook" by B x Q became

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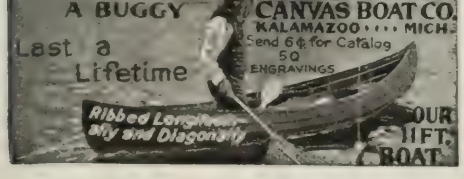

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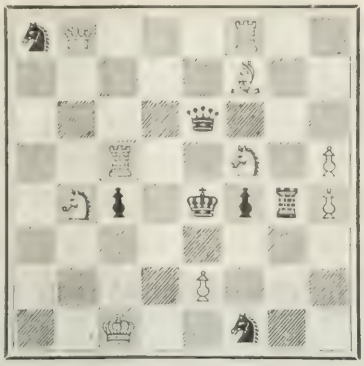
inevitable. If the Bishop at K sq were retained, the white King must be moved out of danger of check, thereby necessitating extra White force; if the Bishop were dispensed with, the "cook" Q R 8 check became operative. Finding no way out of this dilemma, I laid the problem by, hoping for some future inspiration.

Dr. H. Keidanz suggested the following version:

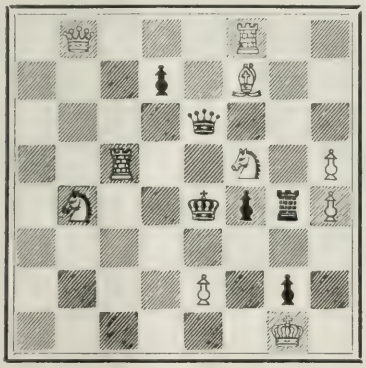
NO. II.



Here we have the black Rook of No. I. replaced by the black Knight on Q R sq, so that, if

1. $\frac{B \times Q}{Kt-B\,2}$ and no mate; and the white King replaced by two new Pawns and the black Rook. The position of the Rook is interesting, in that it not only fills the square Kt 5, but, also, makes unnecessary the black Bishop on Kt 6 in No. I., thus preserving the variation 2. Q x K B P, mate. While this is an excellent attempt at correction, it fails, on account of the "cook," Q x Kt check.

NO. III.



No. III. is the final version suggested by Mr. H. Bennecke. It is a model of construction. All the seven variations are retained and the "cooks" defeated at a considerable saving in material. The transposition of the Pawn from Q B 5 to K Kt 7 enables the white King to find shelter without the aid of the enemy's Knight (K B 8 in No. II). But the masterstroke is the black Pawn on Q 2! This Pawn not only relieves Dr. Keidanz's Kt, in defeating B x Q by moving one square, but it wards off the other "cook," Q x Kt ch, by its power to go to Q 4.

Such strokes of inspiration as this differentiate problems of the grade of No. I., had it been sound, from works like No. III. The fact that such flashes of good fortune do not always come to the original author of a position is the ground on which I base my moral, that, after a certain point is reached in turning out an obstinate problem, the most efficient tonic is advice.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER GERMAN-AMERICAN TIFF.

AN important feature of current history during the past few years has been a peculiar series of occurrences that have provoked displays of ill-feeling or good-feeling between this country and Germany. The instance most provocative of good-feeling was Prince Henry's visit; the instances provocative of the opposite emotion have been the Dewey-Diederichs incident in Manila Bay, the Admiral's reported remark on his way home that our next war would be with Germany, Senator Lodge's speech at the opening of the Pan-American Exposition, the President's speech in New England on the Monroe Doctrine, the German-British campaign against Venezuela, and Admiral Dewey's recent remarks in Newark, in which he compared our navy with the Kaiser's, to the disparagement of the latter.

Hardly less important than these events have been the expressions of the newspapers in regard to them, revealing the sentiments of the two peoples toward each other; and those who deplore any feeling of hostility between the two nations will be glad to learn that the American press are not stirred by these occurrences to the use of intemperate language or railing accusation. This persistently good-natured temper of the American newspapers in their treatment of Germany has been noted several times in these columns, and the present instance affords further confirmation of the fact. The great majority of our newspapers do not hesitate to express the belief that Admiral Dewey's disparaging reflections on the German navy and Emperor were unnecessary and in poor taste, and a number of papers think he should have been reprimanded. The German papers, on the other hand, so the cable reports tell us, have indulged freely in sarcastic and slurring remarks at our expense, in a manner and to an extent that are in marked contrast with the attitude of our own journals.

Admiral Dewey is reported to have said of the German navy, in an interview with a representative of the Newark *Evening News*:

"I have made a deep study of that navy. My belief is that its efficiency in possible action is greatly overestimated. The men do not begin to compare in education and intelligence with the Americans. Their men have, in my opinion, been educated so that they look to the officers and depend upon them for specific instructions in the least matters. The maneuvers in the Caribbean were not only successful, but were the greatest object-lesson of the kind, probably, that the world has ever seen. It was an object-lesson to the Kaiser more than to any other person. Think of it, 54 war-ships, including colliers and all. Germany could not possibly get a fleet over here that could fight such an aggregation of war-ships as that."

It is said that the President had a personal interview with Admiral Dewey, in which the Admiral, while admitting that he expressed the sentiments reported, said that the interview had been distorted, and that his remarks were not intended for publication. The President is said to have accepted this explanation as satisfactory, but some think they see a mild rebuke to the Admiral in the passage in the President's Chicago speech, in which he said: "Boasting and blustering are as objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign Powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously."

The Admiral's words bring out the opinion from one Berlin paper that "the American navy is evidently suffering from a disease of infancy, lack of modesty," while "its leader evinces something unspeakably immature." The same paper declares that it "can only stand amazed that such intensified self-complacency should take root in a people of Germanic origin." We are suffering from "exaggerated military self-conceit," according to the diagnosis of another German journal, while a third names it "silly megalomania." A Count von Reventlow contributes to the press an article in which he avers that Germany's first squadron alone "could smash Dewey's heterogeneous assemblage" in short order. He further informs his readers that our navy suffers from poor marksmanship, an insufficient number of officers and men, low morale, and wholesale desertions.

The Army and Navy Journal (New York) remarks, in a somewhat satirical editorial:

"Is it not a very ridiculous display of wrath in which some of the German papers are indulging at the expense of the gallant Dewey and his countrymen generally? Has it come to this, that the American admiral as well as our forecastle poet, must be forced to silence through fear of German censorship? 'Jack the Dasher' made his choice like a gentleman between fighting and apologizing, and now it has come the turn of the admiral at the other end of the vessel.

"But let us not be ungenerous. From whom can we accept rebuke with so much graciousness as from our good friend of Germany who has given us such substantial proofs in the statue of Frederick and the visit of a prince of the falsity of the French proverb that '*Le Prussien est essentiellement faux bonhomme?*' Are we not still further indebted to the Kaiser for the generous encouragement Admiral Dewey received from the German fleet in Manila Bay? Do we not know how earnestly he sympathized with our attempt to obtain St. Domingo from the Dane, and how unremitting were his efforts through the secret channels of diplomacy to persuade Denmark to ratify the treaty for the cession of the island to the United States? Have we not had in Venezuela a striking illustration of the German Emperor's cordial acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine which we regard as of so much importance to the preservation of this continent from

entanglement in European conditions? . . . The instructions in cypher which hastened the German squadron from Hongkong to Manila, without other explanation than that given by the Germans at Shanghai to the effect 'that Spain had offered a coaling-station in the Philippines to Germany, and that the squadron had gone to take it'; all this was one of those delicate expressions of good-will that sink deep into the hearts of our people, as they did into the hearts of Dewey and his squadron at the time of the capture of Manila Bay. If we are building a navy, it is not because we have any distrust of Germany, but that we may use it against the Turk or defend ourselves against some other unchristian monarch who has given us no proof of friendship and good-will."

A view that is interesting because almost solitary is seen in the following comment by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*:

"It is from every point of view desirable that our relations with Germany should be those of frank antagonism. Politically and commercially, Germany is our enemy—the one enemy with whom we need concern ourselves; for England, while secretly hostile, lives on our bread and meat and will, therefore, never provoke hostilities.

"Of course in saying that the relations of the United States with Germany should be frankly antagonistic, we do not mean to say that the United States should seek a conflict with Germany. Quite the contrary. War is brutal, inhuman, wasteful, and a disgrace to humanity. What we mean is that the American people should be brought to understand that Germany is the enemy of our country—that they should not be deceived by hypocritical blandishments whose purpose is deception. For Germany is trying the same game with us it played successfully on France. The only difference is that the scene is changed from land to sea. Bismarck waited till Germany was superior to France on land, then he provoked hostilities. Emperor William has been trying to soft-soap Americans until Germany's naval armament is superior to ours. Then his scheme of territorial aggrandisement in South America is to be undertaken.

"After all, what do Americans care for Germany's friendship? Absolutely nothing. All that we ask of Germany is that it mind its own business. The United States and Germany have nothing whatever in common. Anything that helps to a popular understanding of that fact is to be applauded."

"Tactless and unbecoming," declares the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* in the course of an acidulated characterization of the Manila hero's burst of confidence. This German-American daily has been accused of deriving its inspiration from the banks of the Spree. "German newspapers are mistaken," it says, "when they put this incident on all-fours with the Coghlan episode, and demand similar disciplinary measures for the Admiral, or at least think them appropriate. Coghlan had, in the course of an occasion that may be deemed public, made the person of the Emperor a laughing-stock." The Socialist *New-Yorker Volkszeitung* observes that "it is a very serious matter for a nation if its military leaders despise the enemy," and it fears that Americans, grown overconfident as a result of the Spanish war, may have experiences of sea power in some future time that will not soothe their national pride. The Jingoes are furious with Dewey, it further observes. Why build a great navy if the very Power it is to withstand is so inferior to ourselves as the Admiral would have us believe?

The Chicago *Evening Post* observes:

"If the highest officer in the German navy were to say, either officially or unofficially, that the sea armament of the United States consisted of a waterlogged flotilla of wornout bathtubs, it is not likely that the remark would cause the slightest ripple of excitement here. We might laugh a little over it, but we should promptly forget all about it.

"But some of our German friends appear to be built of more sensitive stuff, or else they are not so sure about their own navy. They are getting warmer every day as they roll that Dewey opinion like a bitter morsel under their tongues. They seem to have lost their heads altogether and are now trying to see who can say the harshest things about us."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ABANDONS PROHIBITION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, following quickly in the steps of Vermont, has abandoned its policy of prohibition, or semi-prohibition, of the liquor traffic, to which it has clung for forty-eight years, and has adopted in its place a high-license and local-option law. This takes New Hampshire out of the prohibition column, leaving but three prohibition States—Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota. The old prohibitory law, which was enacted in 1855, resembled the Maine law, except that the prohibition was applied only against the retail sale, and not against the manufacture, of intoxicating liquors. The new law, which was signed by Governor Batchelder week before last, will take effect on May 1, and provides that it shall be lawful to engage in the liquor traffic in all cities and towns of the State that shall have accepted, by a majority vote, the provisions of the act. The law is different from others of its kind in that it calls for the appointment of a bipartizan state board of license commissioners, which is practically given absolute authority to regulate the liquor traffic.

These commissioners may not only grant licenses of all classes, without number, provided that the applicants conform with certain requirements, but they have the power to revoke the innholders' license, which is considered in the first class, "at any time without notice, at their own discretion," and can even grant licenses in towns where the majority votes against license. They are also "authorized and empowered to prescribe regulations for the conduct of the traffic under any license of the first class as they see fit," and can appoint as many special agents as they please "to investigate all matters relating to the collection of license fees or penalties and in relation to compliance with the law."

Some papers regard this board as an experiment on the part of New Hampshire, and doubt whether it will be a success. The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* denounces the new law and the license commission in these terms:

"Evidently the politicians who have forced upon the State the obnoxious state license commission did not feel that they had made their power felt sufficiently, so they add a few amendments to the bill when it came before the Senate, the majority of which materially injure the bill, either as a temperance measure or a just law. The amendment offered by Mr. Remich in the House, making purchasers of liquor at hotels, under the innkeepers' license, pay for a meal of at least 25 cents in value before being eligible for a drink, was stricken out. This action on the part of the Senate spoiled a very good feature of the bill and makes it easier for houses of prostitution to be run with an innkeeper's license. No meal has to be purchased, and any sort of an establishment that has a few rooms to let and a blank-book for a register can pretend to be a full-fledged hotel. Such an institution can be set up even in towns which vote no license, to the disgrace of the town and the displeasure of the people thereof. The bonds are reduced from twice the amount of the license to $500, a provision which will make it less expensive for breaking the law. The very powerful license commission is given increased discretion in the granting of club licenses, and the naming of locations for saloons. Altogether a machine is to be built up that will be able to keep in close touch with the saloon element, and the latter will be a very important factor in political contests in the future, so far as New Hampshire is concerned. The license bill that has been passed is not what the people demanded or expected, but it is a measure prepared for the politicians, and designed to strengthen the power of the latter. It was bad enough in parts before the Senate tried its hand at adding obnoxious features."

Under the new law licenses are granted at fees ranging from $25 to $1,000 a year, and hotel-keepers, in case of a no-license vote of the community in which they do business, can sell liquors each day in the week at the discretion of the license commissioners. The law "is an iniquitous and dangerous measure," declares the Boston *Journal*; but the Springfield *Republican*

believes that the "license and local-option policy can not greatly, if at all, increase the amount of liquor-drinking in the State; while it will certainly result in substituting a state of law over the liquor business in place of the state of anarchy which has hitherto prevailed."

MR. MORGAN ON THE PROSPECT OF PROSPERITY.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN declares that "the general pessimistic talk" in regard to this country's prosperity, which is heard both abroad and at home, "is in no sense justified by the facts." He admits that "there are in the market many undigested securities," but in his judgment they are "essentially sound and stable." They are issued, he points out, "not to build competing lines, but largely for the purchase of rolling-stock and motive power and for the extension of other facilities necessitated by the necessary movement of the products of the country." Mr. Morgan says further (in an interview published in the New York *Times*):

"As for the general situation, you may state emphatically and unequivocally that it is most promising, with the country unqualifiedly prosperous. In the iron and steel trade, for example—the barometer of the country's growth, stability, and business activity—there never was so great or so profitable business. Orders on hand run far ahead and the outlook is decidedly encouraging.

"In short, summing the situation up, not only is there prosperity everywhere, but the promises are of a continuation of that prosperity for a long time to come."

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SNAPSHOT OF MR. MORGAN ON A FERRYBOAT IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Turning to the commercial and financial journals, one finds that Mr. Morgan's optimistic pronunciamento is received with more or less hesitation and skepticism. These journals point out that Mr. Morgan seems to confine his remarks to railroad securities issued to cover new equipment, and to ignore the industrial or "trust" securities which have been recently put on the market. The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes a critical review of the steel trust and shipping trust securities and of the stock of some of the recent railroad combinations, and observes: "There is among these 'undigested securities' some pretty unwholesome stuff, and there are plans for adding to them a mass which will severely test the powers of the market to digest and assimilate even 'sound and stable' material." *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), which speaks with authority on this topic, says that while "Mr. Morgan's position has much to commend it," "exception will be taken to his generalization as to the securities now overhanging the market being issued for the addition of new property." So, too, thinks the London *Economist*; and *Bradstreet's* says, similarly:

"It is, of course, to be considered that the interview in one sense evades an important distinction between new capital like that which is being raised by the Erie Railroad and the Pennsylvania, and which is to be devoted to additional facilities and improvements of their lines, and the issues of securities which have been made by the new Rock Island organization, by the San Francisco syndicate, or even by the transatlantic steamship combination, all of which represent the acquisition, at more or less advanced prices, of properties which already existed, and whose securities were already in the hands of investors and speculators. In this connection there has undoubtedly been a good deal of inflation, and it requires but little consideration to reach the conclusion that the congestion of securities, as it is called, arises from the supply of new stocks and bonds created in connection with the many recent railroad deals and combinations."

The United States Investor (Boston) puts the case even more strongly. It remarks that Mr. Morgan's "nerves must be badly unstrung," and hints that he is whistling to keep up his courage at a time when the outlook is growing dark. It continues:

"It looks as if Mr. Morgan had intended to be very astute, and to divert attention from the main issue to a side issue. The bulk of the 'undigested securities' are unquestionably industrial securities, the result of the most audacious stock-watering on record. But Mr. Morgan said not a word about industrial securities. His remarks were confined to securities which 'were issued not to build competing lines, but largely for the purchase of rolling-stock and motive power and for the extension of other facilities necessitated by the necessary movement of the products of the country,' —that is, to railroad securities. Such puerilities as this are calculated to produce a very different effect from the one intended. Is Mr. Morgan an ostrich that he should bury his head in the sand in this fashion? It is not the creation of new railroad securities (tho that has been greatly overdone) that fills the public mind with apprehension. It is the insane, audacious, outrageous inflation of industrial capitalization (for which Mr. Morgan is, more than any man alive, responsible) that makes the financial and industrial outlook of this nation so somber. Unquestionably Mr. Morgan is fully aware of that fact."

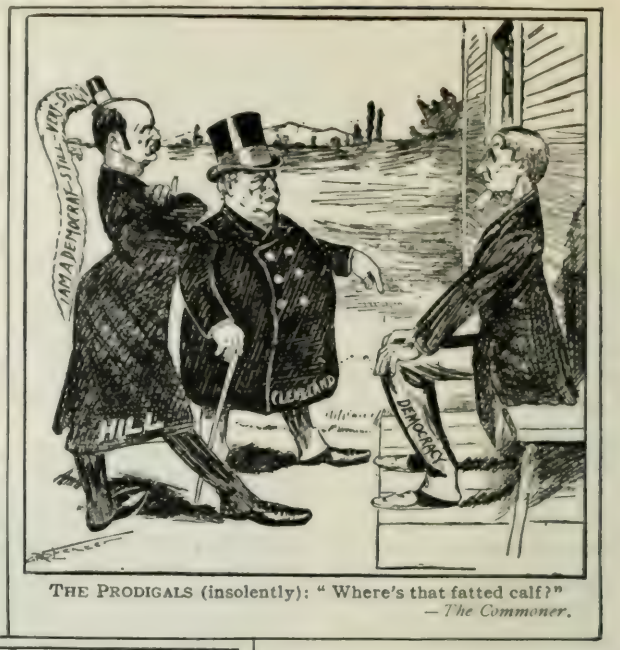
The American Wool and Cotton Reporter (Boston) also thinks that "the financial and industrial situation in the United States to-day is one of peculiar delicacy," especially in view of the labor troubles. It says:

"To the outward eye the productive activity of the country is very great; practically every dollar of capital is in use; labor is fully employed; the exchange of commodities is on an enormous scale. In a word, the country was apparently never more prosperous. And yet there is an uneasy feeling in the minds of the thinking portion of the community—there is a lurking fear that the financial and industrial situation, while outwardly robust and vigorous, is, as a matter of fact, only waiting for some little thing to happen to demonstrate its hectic character. It is a time when every business man of sound judgment is acting cau-

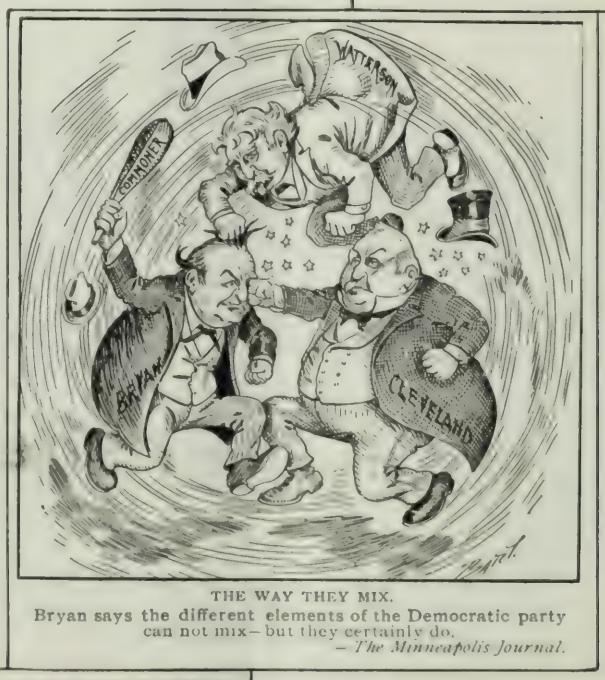
tiously, and is doing nothing that can by any inadvertence precipitate a period of financial revulsion."

It is something of a relief, after reading such opinions as those quoted above, to turn to *The Iron Age* (New York), which believes that the threatened storm has already blown over. "The business situation has undergone an important change," it finds. "During the fall months the tendency to reaction became quite marked," but "the turning-point came about the middle of December, when the United States Steel Corporation purchased the Union Steel Company," a transaction whose importance was not fully appreciated at the time. The purchase, however, "had an immediate effect on the wire trade." Stability was imparted to the wire and wire-nail market and to the market in tin plates, merchant pipe, bar iron and sheets. Nor did it stop there:

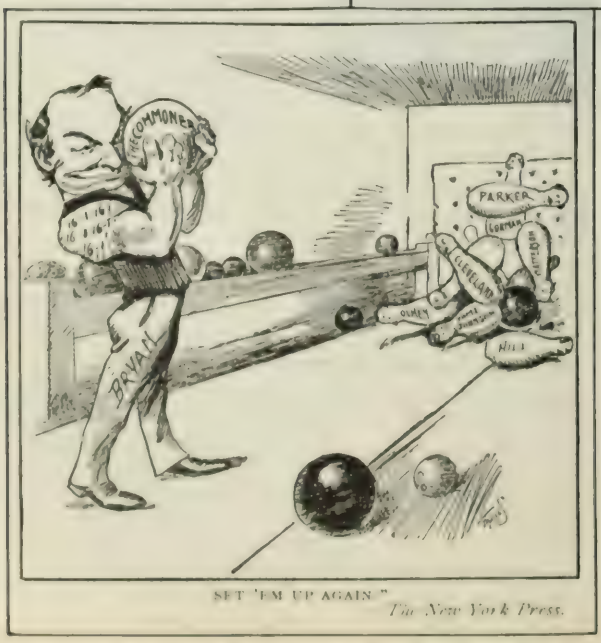
"The improved tone noted in the finished steel trade happens quite remarkably to be accompanied by better conditions in metals. Copper, lead, and spelter are all higher than they were during the closing months of last year. Their values have been strengthened by a totally different set of influences, but general trade conditions are assisted by the upward tendency which is displayed in these lines. Another influence in the direction of encouragement is the cheerful character of reports on fall-sown crops. The winter has been very favorable for such crops, and a large yield of winter wheat is now quite confidently expected. Again, exports of American products are increasing, the figures for February showing that all records were broken for that month. And further, the fact must not be overlooked that the European iron trade is recovering from its depression and prices abroad are on the up turn. Thus do combinations of benign influences sometimes unite to promote a better feeling. The most remarkable feature of the present situation, however, is that this is the fourth or fifth time since the dawn of prosperity that a change for the better has occurred when we seemed to be on the down grade. The era of depression has surely been postponed for a season."



THE PRODIGALS (insolently): "Where's that fatted calf?"
—*The Commoner.*



THE WAY THEY MIX.
Bryan says the different elements of the Democratic party can not mix—but they certainly do.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



SET 'EM UP AGAIN."
The New York Press.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

THE news of a battle at Mitrovitza, in Northwestern Turkey, between Albanian insurgents and Turkish troops, in which 1,000 men were killed or wounded, has inspired grave forebodings of more serious trouble in that quarter. As the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* puts it, the news "severely tests the optimism of official circles." The Sultan has sent a mullah, a general, and three Albanian officials to the disturbed district to calm the insurgents, or, that method failing, "to issue an ultimatum"; but it is considered doubtful if the Albanians will even receive the peace commission. Meanwhile, the European correspondents seem to be growing less and less certain that Russia and the other Powers will hold aloof. It is said in Vienna that Russia will probably take a hand in the game before long; it is rumored in London that Russia, Austria, and Italy have a secret agreement looking to the partition of European Turkey; and it is "stated unofficially" in St. Petersburg that the Government "is becoming impatient," and that "a change in Russia's attitude toward Turkey may be expected."

The Albanian uprising appears to have little connection with the Macedonian troubles. The New York *Mail and Express* explains the situation thus:

"The situation, in a word, is that Macedonia—the central half of the Turk's European dominion—is aflame with a spring insurrection, encouraged by Bulgaria but discouraged by the joint action of the Powers, while the northern portion of Albania, on the western side of this dominion, has an insurrection of its own in progress which has no point of sympathy with the Macedonian insurrection, and which the Powers had not foreseen and provided against. The only really tranquil district in European Turkey is now the province back of Constantinople.

of Epirus down. Their present outbreak is consonant with their tradition. While the Macedonian Christians are rebelling against Moslem rule, these Moslem Albanians are raiding Christian villages on the one hand and attacking Moslem troops on the other. Against the pan-Bulgarian and the pan-Servian movement, and against their liege lord and spiritual head, the Sultan, they are moving alike. So they are disclosed kidnapping the Servian gendarmes installed by the Powers under the reform scheme; provoking Servia itself to mobilize troops along its frontier; insulting Russia; pillaging Macedonia, and menacing the Sultan's person. The question arises: 'What do they want?'

"In the first place they do not want any Servian aggrandisement. In the second place they want autonomy for themselves. Their demand was first formulated in 1898 when they asked the Sultan for a governor from their own race and the recognition of their language in the schools. Since then the agitation has been kept alive by bands of Albanians living in Athens, Brussels, and Bucharest, but chiefly in the cities of Southern Italy. What was done this week in Mitrovitza against the Russian consul is paralleled by what was attempted in the same district in 1901 against the Servian consul.

"For Albania as a separate country there would be no outlook, either political or economical. It would be an economic liability to any country that annexed it. So poor is its soil that a large part of its population is living abroad or doing service under the Turkish flag. But both Italy and Austria are ambitious to absorb it, the former working through political and priestly agitation and the latter through railroad extension. There is reason to suspect Italian activity behind the sudden and violent Albanian outbreak."

IRISH PRESS IN AMERICA ON THE LAND BILL.

THE Irish journals published in this country distrust the British, even when bearing gifts. A marked reserve characterizes their comment on the Irish land bill, whose provisions were considered in these columns last week. The bill "is undoubtedly a marvelous advance on all previous attempts to settle the Irish land question," says *The Pilot* (Boston), but it advises its readers to follow the example of Michael Davitt and John Redmond and "maintain equal reserve for the present." It

JOHN BULL GOES A-COURTIN'.

—*The Pittsburg Post.*

adds: "The Irish leaders actually in Ireland know best the needs of the country, and are sure to recognize the measure that will fill them. But, at least, it can be said that never was the outlook so hopeful. England's necessity has again been Ireland's opportunity; and Ireland, because united, has risen wisely to her chance." *The Irish World* (New York), too, thinks it wise to reserve judgment until the bill has been passed upon by the convention to be held in Dublin on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. It says:

"There and then Ireland's verdict will be pronounced on the latest British proposal for dealing with the Irish land question. If the convention approve and accept the bill as a settlement, that, we suppose, will mean the end of the land war, at least for the present and for a long time to come. If it reject the bill, the fight will go on on the old lines, and with, if possible, increased vigor. There will be no cessation of the struggle until the object upon which the Irish nation is resolved be accomplished. That object is the abolition of landlordism, its total uprooting and extinction in Ireland. Nothing less can be a permanent settlement of the trouble.

"This the landlords themselves now see and recognize. They see that the doom of the institution by which they have so long

AN IRISH EVICTION UP TO DATE.

—*The Detroit News.*

been enabled to plunder and oppress the people has been pronounced and must sooner or later be carried into effect. They see, too, that the sooner the thing is done the more likely they are to be let off with good terms for themselves. They know that by holding out longer they may fare worse, and it can hardly be that they are not aware that if they get only what they deserve, or what strict justice would demand, the amount that would come to them would be very small indeed. By the new bill, if passed, they are to receive $500,000,000. This enormous sum the farmers of Ireland, or those of them who have not already entered into contracts of purchase, will have to pay to get rid of landlordism. The men who will get the money, or at least the vast majority of them, are not Irish either by blood or sympathy. They are aliens in race and religion and sentiment. They have been and are the British garrison in Ireland, and take pride in the fact. Their fathers came to Ireland penniless adventurers, or soldiers of Cromwell, and got the land from which the Irish Catholic owners were driven at the bayonet's point. This was the origin of the 'right' of the great bulk of the so-called 'Irish' landlords to the estates for the relinquishment of which they are now to receive, or it is now proposed to give them, $500,000,000."

The Freeman's Journal (New York) publishes a very informing article on the land bill by Robert Ellis Thompson, the Irish Presbyterian educator and economist, who finds that the land bill contains some substantial advantages for Ireland, but falls far short of being a satisfactory remedy for the island's ills. He says:

"The measure is an immense gain for the Irish people, as, so far as it induces the landlord to sell, it will establish that form of land-tenure which all wise economists have declared to be the best for both the Government and for the governed. It will bestow upon Ireland that 'peasant proprietorship' for which Mr. William T. Thornton pleaded, and which France has enjoyed since the Revolution. It will enlarge the area of cultivation by taking over bankrupt estates and dividing them among the people. It will release Ireland from the burden of supporting a small army of absentees, and enable it to spend its production of food for the support of its own people in time of scarcity. And in Ireland it will undo in some measure the age-long wrong by which the people have been rent away from the land, which once was the property of the popular groups, not that of even their native chiefs.

"But the bill, as it stands, can not be said to deal with the

Irish land problem as a whole. If Ireland were everywhere divided among small tenant-farmers, and their landlords were to be induced to sell to them through the Government, it would be all that could be desired. But much of Ireland is in the hands of tenants who rent large farms, and whose ownership of the land will be very good for them, but it will do little for the bulk of the people around them. And the central counties of the island, embracing the most fertile plains the country possesses, are divided up into large grazing farms, which, in most cases, are not under rental at all. They are farmed by bailiffs for the benefit of their owners. The bill makes no provision for this kind of landed property, unless the grazing landowner should care to be quit of a very profitable investment, or—which is more likely—should run into bankruptcy by extravagant living in London or Paris. Are the Irish people to be content with the reservation of the core of their country as grazing-ground for the benefit of the London meat-market? The bill opens more questions than it answers.

"Nor am I able to see that of itself it will put a stop to that drain of the population from Ireland which is the blight of our native land. It will, indeed, check it, for the reasons I have given; but it is not the Irish tenantry which most swells the flood of immigration. It is the people of the towns and hamlets, who have no land, and no expectation of any; or it is the younger children of the small farmers, who know that the bit of land will not be enough for them all. . . . . .

"Nor will this or any land law solve the problem of national government for Ireland. Alien rule, however benevolent, is still alien rule, and no high-spirited people will endure it permanently. As Mr. Gladstone said, before you expect the Irish people to love the law you must concede them an Irish source for that law. It is not as Land Leaguers, but as Nationalists, that Mr. O'Brien and his friends sit in the House of Commons. It was not because of the land, but because of their hatred of English imperialism, that they threw the weight of their sympathies on the side of the Boers. It was not because Albert Edward is an Irish landlord, that they hoisted the black flag on the day of his coronation, but because he claims to rule a country which never has accepted him or any of his predecessors since James II., and because the laws he undertakes to enforce in Ireland are the work of an alien and even hostile Parliament. Ireland may suffer less than she has, but discontent will not diminish. It probably will increase, as it always does, with greater advance toward prosperity, until Ireland is free to rule herself."

THE LOWELL AND OTHER STRIKES.

NO strike of national proportions, like the steel or coal strike, threatens the country this year, and, so the New York *Commercial Advertiser* believes, there is nothing extraordinary in the present labor situation that gives warrant for particular anxiety. There are strikes enough, however, large and small, actual and threatened, to lead other papers, equally well-informed, perhaps, to just the opposite conclusion. Not counting a score of smaller strikes in various parts of the country, there is a deadlock between the officials of the American Bridge Company and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers that portends serious delay in the construction of the New York subway and bridges, and the construction of buildings in many of our large cities; and there is a strike of some 20,000 cotton-mill operatives in Lowell, Mass., which has stopped seven big mills, with 850,000 spindles, and with a weekly pay-roll of $125,000. The Lowell strike, if long continued, may accelerate the movement of the New England cotton-mills to the South, where many have already gone, and others are preparing to follow.

The manufacturers' view of the Lowell strike is thus given in the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The United Textile Workers, having established a standard of wages in certain mills at Fall River and New Bedford, set out to put it in force in Lowell, with a view to extending it to the mills in all the manufacturing towns. There is no trust or combination among the corporations operating the mills, but there is a labor trust. The mills are variously situated in regard to business advantages, the character of their work and degrees of skill required. Uniform conditions can not be enforced without very unequal effects upon the business, but the textile workers' organization shuts its eyes to every consideration except the acceptance of scales of wages which it has decided to impose. The mills can not work to advantage without a full complement of operatives in their various departments, and they conclude to shut down rather than await the strike and keep up a conflict against the organization."

The operatives' side is given in this comment by the Lowell *Sun*:

"The demand of the operatives for higher wages can not be considered unreasonable. For years they have seen the price of the necessaries of life climbing higher and higher, they have seen also the prices of the mill products mounting higher; they have seen wages raised in the mills of other cities, and they have calculated that Fall River and New Bedford mill operatives receive ten per cent. or upward more than they for precisely the same amount of work. The local mills claim they are not prepared to pay as high wages as paid by the mills of Fall River and New Bedford. If this claim be true, it is a reflection upon the management.

"It may be true of some of the mills and untrue of others. There are at least three of the mills involved in this controversy that, judging from their dividends and the selling price of their stock, are apparently in a condition to increase wages. Yet they persistently say they are not, and they are supposed to know.

"It comes down to a question of how much of the earnings they want to put into dividends and improvements, and how much they are willing to give their operatives in order that the latter may have some share in the prosperity that is said to prevail, but which has not yet reached the toilers in the mills.

"The trusts began the work of fixing high prices. They should not complain if the labor-unions follow the example thus set by their employers."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, of Boston, which speaks with knowledge and authority on such a subject as this, can see very readily how "the intolerable conditions created by the rise in commodity prices in recent years, and particularly in the last year, provided an incentive for a strike which it was hard for the operatives to resist"; but it can see just as readily how the small profits of the Lowell mills in recent years dispose the employers to resist the demands of the operatives. The same paper says:

"To speak quite frankly, we do not like the looks of the labor situation in the least. In one aspect, the wage-earning classes can hardly be expected to do otherwise than to clamor for higher wages. Their pay does not have the purchasing power that it did. Some of them have clamored to very good effect, such, for instance, as the employees on a good many of the railroads. These during recent months have succeeded in securing an advance in pay, but the effect of this advance has been very pronounced on the net earnings of the railroads which have accorded it; so much so, that other employers of labor have no doubt begun to question the wisdom of their following suit. Of course, no one has advanced the pay of his operatives without a well-settled intention of making the public pay the bill, in the shape of higher commodity prices. But it is apparent even to the dullest intellect that you can't squeeze blood out of a stone (which is about the condition in which the great rise in commodity prices in recent years has left most of us), and if that fact has not already dawned on the large employers of labor, it is likely to do so very shortly. Consequently we are disposed to look for a marked disinclination on their part to resist the claims of the labor element for more pay. These claims, we are afraid, will characterize the industrial situation throughout the length and breadth of the country as the spring progresses; and if they are not satisfied, there is likely to be trouble. The undisputed fact that long periods of financial and industrial depression are frequently ushered in by widespread strikes, is the nightmare which troubles the mind of every observer of the situation at this time."

THE WABASH INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

THERE are few papers that are not gratified at the dissolution of the Wabash injunction, on April 1, by Judge Adams, of St. Louis, the judge who granted it on March 3. The injunction, it will be recalled, restrained the officials of the firemen's and trainmen's unions "from in any way or manner ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing, or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employees of the said, the Wabash Railway Company, to strike or quit the service of said company." This order was issued upon the representations of the railroad's counsel, who made it appear that the labor-union officials, who were "outsiders," and not in the employ of the company, were intending to use their authority to call out on strike the firemen and trainmen, who were perfectly contented with their wages and conditions of labor, and who otherwise would remain at work. The labor-union officials, therefore, were about to interfere with interstate commerce and with the transportation of the United States mails, and should be restrained by injunction, which was done. The injunction was only temporary, however, and upon a full hearing of both sides of the case, Judge Adams has found that the Wabash attorney was mistaken. The Wabash has granted the demands of the men, and the strike is averted. The judge says, in his order dissolving the injunction:

"The court finds in regard to the statements of the bill of complaint to the effect that the employees were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service: that for a long time prior to the filing of the bill of complaint the employees were dissatisfied with their wages and conditions of service and a real difference of opinion existed between the railroad and a large majority of its employees, members of the brotherhoods, with respect to their wages; and that the defendants, as officers and committees of the brotherhoods, were fully authorized both by reason of their official relation to their members and also by direct written authority, to represent them in the effort to secure higher wages and changed conditions of service, and that the proposed strike, instead of being officiously ordered by the defendants, was a result of the vote of the employees, acting without coercion and directly authorizing the same.

"The court further finds after a full examination of the evidence that the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the interstate commerce of the United States or the mail service of the United States is not sustained."

The judge further sanctions and defines the right to strike, individually or collectively, spontaneously or upon the advice of outsiders, in the following paragraphs:

"An employee has an unquestionable right to place a price and impose conditions upon his labor at the outset of his employment, or unless restrained by contract obligations, upon the continuance of his labor at any time thereafter; and if the terms and conditions are not complied with by the employer, he has a clear right, either not to engage, or, having engaged in his service, to cease from work. What one may do all may do.

"They may seek and obtain counsel and advice concerning their rights, duties, and obligations in relation to their employer, and persons interested in their welfare may advise, aid, and assist them in securing such terms and conditions of service as will best subserve their interests, and what they may lawfully do singly or together they may organize and combine to accomplish.

"In like manner as capital is combined for legitimate purposes, so labor may combine for legitimate purposes, but this right of combination and the resulting right to strike or quit their employment is a weapon for the defense and protection of employees, and not a weapon of attack.

"They may, by peaceful and lawful combination and concert of action, be able to so control the supply of labor as to compel the employer to come to their terms, but they are not at liberty to make use of this weapon to otherwise interfere with or injure the employer or coemployee.

"The clear line of demarkation, recognized by all law authorities, is that the lawful and permissible strike must not be attended by violence to or destruction of property, nor by coercive measures intended to prevent the employer from securing other employees or otherwise carrying on his business, according to his own judgment."

"The dissolution of the injunction will commend itself to the country as good law, good sense, and good policy," says the Philadelphia *Record*, which believes that "it would have been a dangerous thing to leave on the minds of the wage-earners the impression that the courts would prevent them from trying to get better conditions." And Judge John H. Murphy, general attorney for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, expresses the belief that "Judge Adams's decision will give labor organi-

THE BURNT CAPITALIST DREADS THE FIRE.
—*The New York Herald.*

zations more confidence in the courts and will tend to make strikes less numerous." The Baltimore *American* declares:

"The order issued on March 3 was in direct violation of the primary right of every American citizen to free speech and action, and contemplated the establishment of an order of things which would have been most revolting to the American mind. . . . . Had the rule of the court been made permanent, a precedent would have been established under which a condition of industrial slavery would have been created. Labor would by the courts be denied the right to relieve itself when oppressed, and the corporations would have had open to them at all times the power to prevent labor disputes, strikes, and the like by merely getting a duplication of the Wabash injunction. They could by such a rule have kept their men at work as long as they pleased, at whatever wage they elected to pay, and under such conditions of employment as they might prescribe. The rule would thus have made the employer absolute master of the employee. Any such rule would have given the radical element of our citizenship just ground for complaint, and the court is to be congratulated for seeing its error and setting itself right."

Several papers, however, think Judge Adams has made a mistake. Thus the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"This [decision] is all very well as applied to labor generally, but it utterly ignores the prime consideration in dealing with the problem of railroad labor. The employer there is not carrying on his own exclusive business and he can not act entirely upon his own judgment. He has certain obligations to fulfil to the public, and he is dependent upon a trained labor force whose continuous service is necessary to their fulfilment. A railroad strike is of itself an interference with interstate commerce and the mail service, whether there is any technical conspiracy behind it or not, and there should be some way of preventing it as a concerted movement to interrupt a business which is a quasi-public service. Upon this important question Judge Adams's decision throws no light, and it was the important issue in the case."

The Railway World (Philadelphia), which is devoted to the interests of the railroad corporations, says:

"The Wabash officials are open, in our opinion, to criticism

for asking for this injunction. It is probable that they did so in ignorance of the true state of affairs among their employees, but that ignorance is not altogether excusable. It is not wise to ask for temporary injunctions which can only be made perpetual by a denial of the elementary rights of labor."

EARLY SPEECHES OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

THE President surprised his newspaper critics by beginning his Western trip with moderate and conservative speeches that were mainly restatements of opinions which he has expressed before. In Chicago he discussed the Monroe Doctrine and advocated a strong navy; in Milwaukee he reviewed approvingly the trust programs of Congress and the Attorney-General, and in Minneapolis he defended the tariff from the attacks of the revisionists. "Unless the President grows more impetuous in succeeding speeches," remarks the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), "the conclusion will be forced that he is not campaigning for a nomination, but is really out for a pleasure trip." The Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.), similarly, calls the Chicago speech "innocuous," and observes that if this is a sample, "it is a pity the journey was ever undertaken." And the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) expresses disappointment that the speeches "are not as suggestive and pregnant with thought as it was hoped that they would be." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), however, thinks there is good reason for this changed tone. It says:

"This greater sobriety is due partly to more matured views and partly to accomplished results. Last year the President was a propagandist; this year he points in part to achievements. Then he started out to organize and crystallize public sentiment for legislative action; now he reports on the fruits. Then he was an advocate pressing a cause; now he is a successful Executive presenting what has been done. On the trusts he has advanced from the proposer of measures to the possessor of authority. On the tariff he has the added experience of a year, and the wider observation and consultation of another session of Congress.

"All this makes the President less demonstrative and more contained. His speeches are not so intense but more sedate. As to the trusts he has secured the legislation he wanted, and he has only to point out how the power is to be exercised. As to the tariff, he is more impressed with the wisdom of conservative and careful action. Our unparalleled prosperity has come under the existing tariff. No steps should be taken which are calculated to shake its foundation and bring disturbance. The protective policy is accepted and should be maintained as the basis of our national system. At the same time changes of rates in particular schedules should be made as their expediency becomes apparent, and when it can be done without deranging industry and business.

"It is plain from his discussion that the President has come to the view that a general revision of the tariff before the Presidential election is inadvisable. He would not precipitate the uncertainty which such a movement would create. He would not let the tariff become the football of a political contest. But he would make the American people feel that they can rely on the friends of the tariff to make such modifications as may be shown to be wise and required in the general interests. His speech outlines a policy on which his party can agree, and on which it can safely enter on the Presidential campaign."

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JOHN S. SARGENT'S NEW PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

"In this picture," says the Springfield *Republican*, "Mr. Sargent has seized upon the sturdy characteristics of Theodore Roosevelt the firm standing on both feet, the assertive attitude, the square-built head, the impressive resoluteness of the countenance. A very pronounced man, this Roosevelt, and Sargent has not admitted into the portrait a trace of that discerning insight of his which is so apt to make his subject betray his or her weaknesses and defects. It is his presentation of Mr. Roosevelt at his best."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is now pertinent to inquire if the New York Central and the Pennsylvania are to merge their United States Senators.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

WHAT we fail to comprehend is how the strike commission could know so much without having discovered the coal trust.—*The Detroit News.*

JINGO, the largest elephant in the world, dies at sea. How would it do for the Administration to prescribe a sea voyage for the negro problem?—*The Washington Post.*

THE way to christen the battleship *Kansas* with wine and not offend the prohibitionists is to place a bottle of the vinous fluid on the prow and let Mrs. Nation smash it with her ax.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is simply wonderful, all the things that can be done with cotton-seed oil. In December we shipped 2,909 tons of cotton-seed oil to Marseilles, France—and it will soon come back to us as pure olive oil.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

AMERICAN apples, peaches, and pears are making a great hit on the European market. American peaches with a $1,000,000 tag-mark have been in active demand in the European matrimonial market for many years.—*The Chicago News.*

AT an art sale in New York Saturday a picture entitled "Floating Ice" sold for $3,500. If pictures of it are selling at such prices, it is painful to think what the cost of real ice is going to be next summer.—*The Chicago News.*

A FRENCH scientist declares that a volcano is developing under the Place de la République in Paris. If all signs do not fail, there will be an eruption beneath the place de la Republican party in America in 1904.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S withdrawal of his resignation, explaining that he will remain in office until Venezuela is completely pacified, would seem to be equivalent to saying that he proposed to make his tenure a life term.—*The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

LARGE FAMILY.—Tho convicted now of being the mother of trusts, the Tariff was in nowise abashed. "Well, nobody can say I've shirked the obligations of motherhood!" she exclaimed. Of course, she was trying to make herself solid with the Administration, any body could see that.—*Puck.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SPANISH-AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE attention of those interested in political matters has long been turned toward South American countries. According to Mr. R. Blanco-Fombona, a Venezuelan who writes in *La Revue* (Paris) on "Literary Venezuela," these countries are just as deserving of the attention of those who are interested in literature. Mr. Blanco-Fombona begins his article by saying that he will undoubtedly be received with a smile of incredulity when he announces that among the "savages" of South America there "exists a luxuriant and virile literature and a new and vigorous art, an offshoot of French art and Latin culture." He continues:

"There is a Spanish-American literature and a Spanish-American spirit, a spirit fluid, undefined, but worthy of study; a young literature, if you choose, but one whose most important tendencies can be counted among the most noteworthy of modern art. The unfortunate Cuban, José Marti, is not less great or less original than the English Carlyle; Gutierrez Najera, of Mexico, dead in the flower of his years, gave proof of so graceful a talent that Catulle Mendes might have envied it; Lugones and Dario would stand comparison with the most brilliant living poets in France, Italy, or Germany.

"Latin America, peopled before its discovery with indigenous races of great similarity, subjugated and colonized by the same conqueror, the field of the same European emigration from one end to the other, has to-day, altho divided into distinct republics, a single spirit. It is for this reason that there is a Spanish-American literature, and that the writers in Guatemala resemble those of Chile or of Bolivia. Conversely, altho speaking the same language, the Spanish-Americans are at the opposite pole from the Spaniards. We are an eminently revolutionary people. The Spanish are eminently conservative. . . . . .

"The greatest glory of an author of the peninsula consists in writing like Cervantes, Quevedo, Calderon, and other masters of thought of an earlier day. In America, on the contrary, a flexible language is cultivated, apt at interpreting the modern spirit, a winged tongue, picturesque and subtle, very different from the petrified and sterile writing which pleases in Spain.

"Because of this revolution in the use of language, and because of our too great propensity to nourish our thought on alien literatures, especially French literature, the Spanish critics have taken umbrage; they call us Gallicized, snobs, and corruptors of the venerable mother tongue. But, as a matter of fact, what we have accomplished in America is a miracle. We have brought to life a mummy. To-day the mummy is a young enchantress. And that is why the Pharaohs do not recognize her."

Among all the South American nations, Venezuela shows the most remarkable output of literature and art. Writing of Venezuela's native literary movements, Mr. Blanco-Fombona says:

"Romero Garcia and Urbaneja Achelpolh are the fathers of what is called 'Creolism' in Venezuela. 'El criollismo' is the picturing, sometimes to a point of exaggeration, of the life of the people, the types and speech of the lower classes. It is a literature crowded with provincialisms, many of which would be incomprehensible to any but a Venezuelan. Creolism is gaining ground day by day in the power and number of its exponents. Except for certain exaggerations, which may be excused because of the ardor of their creed, the Creolists, enemies of everything foreign, are right, and it is perhaps to them that our literature of the future must look. However that may be, Creolism to-day is a powerful and prolific force."

Venezuelan literature has not only its philosophers, poets, novelists, critics, and journalists, it has also its decadents. Among the most notable of these Mr. Blanco-Fombona mentions Fernandez Garcia, whose diction is "a marvel of beauty, subtle and refined." The writer says further:

"American literary decadence is entirely different from the decadence of France. In France you know of what it consists; with us it is a tendency to break away from rhetorical formalities, for every one to make his individuality count for something. French decadence has served merely as a spur and stimulant. Thanks to the encouraging example of Paris, the American has come to see that it is possible for each to sing according to his own fancy, under the most capricious forms, and with no other condition than that of talent. In this spirit of liberty half a dozen writers looked within and found themselves. I do not speak here of the multitude of imbecile graphomaniacs who succeed in being only bad plagiarists and translators. The work of these ephemeral copyists will never live. It does not represent the crystallization of any individual or social phase; it is only the grotesque shadow of foreign personalities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMERSON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH HERMAN GRIMM.

SOME hitherto unpublished letters between Herman Grimm, a German scholar, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, have been discovered by Mr. Frederick W. Holls, and are printed in the April *Atlantic Monthly*. Herr Grimm died two years ago, after a long and active literary career. His published writings include lives of Michelangelo and Raffael, six volumes of essays, and a paraphrase of the Iliad. He was interpreting Emerson to the German people as far back as 1861, and the correspondence between the two writers lasted for fifteen years.

In one of the early letters (1859), Emerson acknowledges the receipt of a most flattering critique on his (Emerson's) work, remarking:

"I must say, in all frankness, that your words about me seem strangely overcharged. That such freedom of thought as I use should impress or shock an Englishman, or a churchman in America, is to be expected. But this same freedom I ascribe habitually to you Germans. It belongs to Goethe, Schiller, and Novalis, throughout, and I impute it to your writers whom I do not know: and I know not what whim of rhetoric I may have to thank, that leads you to over-prize my pages. Well, I suppose I must wish your illusions will last, until I can justify them by some real performing."

"When I think of America," exclaims Grimm, in a letter dated October 25, 1860, "I think of you; and America appears to me as the first country of the world. . . . I have endeavored to write my book about Michelangelo in this sense—every page, so that it would stand the test if I could read it aloud to you." Emerson seems to have been much pleased by this book, and wrote, in the following year:

"The book has research, method, and daylight. I hate circular sentences, or echoing sentences, where the last half cunningly repeats the first half—but you step from stone to stone, and advance ever. . . . Michael is an old friend of mine. A noble, suffering soul; poor, that others may be rich; indemnified only in his perception of beauty. And his solitude and his opulent genius strongly attract. I miss cheerfulness. He is tragic, like Dante; tho the Erythean Sibyl is beautiful. I remember long ago what a charm I found in the figure of Justice on Paul III.'s monument, in the Vatican, and wished the legend true that ascribed the design to Michael A. Yet he has put majesty, like sunshine, into St. Peter's. We must let him be as sad as he pleases. He is one of the indispensable men on whose credit the race goes. I believe I sympathize with all your admirations. Goethe and Michael A. deserve your fine speeches, and are not perilous, for a long time. One may absorb great amounts of these, with impunity; but we must watch the face of our proper Guardian, and if his eye dims a little, drop our trusted companions as profane. I have a fancy that talent, which is so imperative in the passing hour, is deleterious to duration; what a pity we can not have genius without talent. Even in Goethe, the culture and varied, busy talent mar the simple grandeur of the impression, and he called himself a layman beside Beethoven."

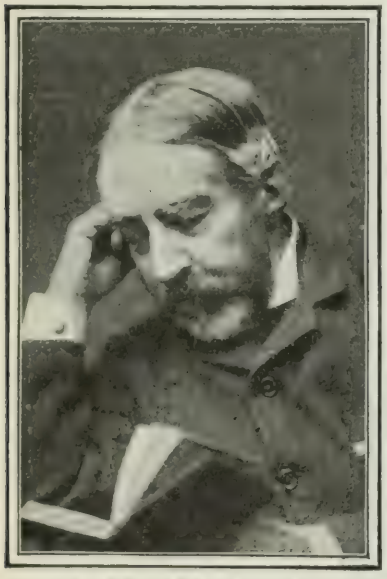
Grimm mentions in one of his letters the friendship existing between himself and Joachim, the famous violinist. He remarks that Joachim was among the first in Germany to become ac-

quainted with Emerson's thoughts "in the fulness of their importance," adding that Joachim and he read Emerson's works "at a time in Germany when besides us perhaps no one knew them." The name of Grimm's wife, Gisela von Arnim, the daughter of the poetess Elizabeth von Arnim, occurs frequently in these letters. She, too, was a great admirer of Emerson, and previously to her marriage corresponded with him. From a letter written to her by Emerson in 1859, and now published with those to her husband, we quote the following characteristic passage:

"One hears so much called 'thought' which is not thought, but only the memories of a torpid mind, that we say, Tell us rather of your cornbarn or your shoestring. But I confide that, if my friend could give me his thought, it is the only gift, and carries all others with it. No age, no experience makes the hunger less. I have the same craving, and the same worship for a new thought as when my first intellectual friendships gave wings to my head and feet, and new heavens and earth."

THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN INGLESANT."

COMPARATIVELY little space has been devoted by the American press to the recent death in Birmingham of John Henry Shorthouse. And yet "John Inglesant," the romance upon which his fame rests, is of such literary importance that the London *British Weekly* links it with "Lorna Doone" as being "most likely to survive of all the [English] books publshed during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century." The London *Academy and Literature* says:



JOHN HENRY SHORTHOUSE,
Who won lasting literary fame on the strength of a single novel.

"Mr. Shorthouse's name stands high in the literary annals of our time. He was always an absolutely sincere worker, and cared nothing for the popularity which may be attained by almost any man who chooses to make capital out of a first success. 'John Inglesant,' perhaps, was never a popular book in the ordinary sense, but it was a book which left its mark; its spiritual quality had an appeal that was bound to touch such readers as took into serious account the eternal conflict between the spirit and the flesh. Mr. Shorthouse was an artist whose lapses were part of his quality; but what his work lost in art was often gained in strength. 'The Little Schoolmaster Mark' was, in some respects, an artistic failure; yet it lives in the memory with something of the insistent recurrence of music. 'The Countess Eve' was a story slight, indeed, but full of the emotional and spiritual suggestion of which Mr. Shorthouse was a master. In that delicate suggestive faculty he approached Nathaniel Hawthorne more nearly than any writer whom we can recall. The greater part of his working life was spent in business; he gave to literature only of his intellectual best. Of the real value of that best we can say nothing more here. There are no doubt many readers to-day to whom Mr. Shorthouse's name is almost unknown; reputation crowds out reputation, and the strong, still man is lost sight of. But when many names now more prominent have been forgotten, the name of John Henry Shorthouse will be remembered and loved."

The same paper gives a brief account of the motif of "John Inglesant":

"This book was proudly called a romance, and in it the romantic as opposed to the sociological spirit is applied to history. It is the spirit which accepts a tradition without criticism and spurs a man to die for it without comment. It is the spirit which made of love the crown or the despair of heroism, a conquest or a martyrdom, anything under heaven excepting a sneer of fatigue. Well, in four vivid scenes these ideals find culminating utterance. The first comes to one with all the tragedy of history: it is the scene in which the king questions Inglesant about the ghost of Strafford. The second is that in which Inglesant allows the woman he loves to pass out of his life. The third scene is the one in which Inglesant, 'fighting a desperate battle for the King's honour, forsaken by God and men,' lies for the House of Stuart. The fourth is the one in which Mary Collet dies. In these four scenes, historic and personal—the personal loyalty to the woman merging always in the personal loyalty to the sovereign—we find a picture of life without which literature would be the poorer, a conception of conduct concerning which all words are idle:

> The old familiar glamour that shed such a holy radiance on the woods and fields of Gidding, now, to Inglesant's senses, filled the little convent room. The light of heaven that entered the open window with the perfume of the hawthorn was lost in the diviner radiance that shone from this girl's face into the depths of his being, and bathed the place where she was in light. His heart ceased to beat, and he lay, as in a trance, to behold the Glory of God.

That 'glamour' of the forest and that 'light' of the soul are symbolic of the romance called 'John Inglesant.'"

"John Inglesant" was printed nearly twenty-five years ago by a Birmingham firm. The first edition consisted of exactly one hundred copies, of which fifty or sixty were given away by the author himself. Mrs. Humphry Ward happened to read the book, and persuaded the Macmillans to publish it. Later, Mr. Gladstone called on Mr. Macmillan "specially to thank him for the copy which had been sent him," and "to ask him to tell the author that he thought it a work of real genius, and of a class that interested him greatly." One of Mr. Gladstone's most famous portraits shows him with a copy of "John Inglesant" in his hand: and there can be no doubt that his recommendation of the book was an important factor in determining its ultimate popular success.

WHO WROTE THE "MARSEILLAISE"?

THE origin of France's national song, "The Marseillaise," has never been clearly traced. It is known that the song was sung in 1792, probably for the first time, by Rouget de Lisle, a young French officer, who was quartered at the house of the mayor of Strasburg; and it has generally been supposed that the song was his own composition. But now a claim is being put forward on behalf of another composer, one Dalayzac, who died at Fontenay-sous-Bois, near Paris, in 1809. Dalayzac's admirers and fellow townsmen are convinced that he wrote at least the music, if not the words, of "The Marseillaise," and they have selected a committee to erect a monument to his memory. M. Cailleaux, a member of this committee, writes to the *Petit Journal* (Paris) as follows:

"The city of Muret, Dalayzac's birthplace, has already taken steps to perpetuate the memory of this illustrious composer. It is sufficient at this time merely to state that a well-founded belief has happily and readily taken root, attributing to Dalayzac the paternity of 'The Marseillaise.' This song, which led the Republican armies of 1792 to victory, has been attributed to Rouget de Lisle, but the actual truth is that the researches of savants have established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the works of Dalayzac included 'The Marseillaise,' and that it was his song which was sung in the mayor of Strasburg's house on the memorable evening of April 24, 1792."

The *Petit Journal* says editorially:

"This is not the first time that Rouget de Lisle's claim to authorship of 'The Marseillaise' has been challenged by others. The case of the violinist, Alexander Bouchet, will be remem-

bered. He proved to be a liar. In 1864 the composition was attributed to an obscure artist named Navoigille. A relative of Rouget, Amédée de Lisle, by means of unanswerable documents, forced a public retraction.

"Many others, among them not a few German musicians, claim to have written our national song. Their claims, however, proved to be worthless, and Rouget de Lisle was proclaimed the author of both words and music of 'The Marseillaise.'

"What will be the result of this new controversy? Are the partizans of Dalayzac able to furnish proof that Rouget de Lisle was a plagiarist? Can they demonstrate that the grave of the real author of 'The Marseillaise' is not at Choisy-le-Roi, where Rouget de Lisle lies buried, but at Fontenay-sous-Bois?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD ELGAR'S "DREAM OF GERONTIUS."

IT is seldom that any new musical production evokes such enthusiastic praise as has greeted the first performances in this country of Dr. Edward Elgar's sacred cantata, "The Dream of Gerontius." This choral work, in the opinion of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is "of such splendid beauty that one will not go far astray in putting it among the very great achievements in modern music. Certainly, as regards the land of its birth, it can be considered as nothing less than epoch-making." And Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the New York *Sun*, declares, in even more glowing terms, that "no other English master has given us such a glorious work of this type. Not since Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' has England been the birthplace of such a sacred musical drama." Mr. Henderson says further:

"Mr. Elgar was hardly known three years ago when this cantata was produced at the Birmingham festival. Richter conducted the work, and expressed his joy in it in characteristic terms. It was performed in 1902 at the Lower Rhenish festival, and the Germans chorused their approval of the hitherto unknown Englishman. America will now fall into line a little late, but none the less eagerly. We have not known much about Elgar. We have heard his 'Sea Pictures' and his 'Pipes of Pan,' songs of sublimated mediocrity, and his overture, 'Cockaigne,' a clever instrumentation of tenuous ideas; but still we wondered why England prized him so highly. We wonder no more. 'The Dream of Gerontius' explains everything, and notice is served upon Mr. Elgar that his standard has been measured in this country. To live up to it will be no child's task."

The New York *Times* says of the first performance of this oratorio in New York: "The occasion was recognized as a remarkable one, full of significance. For it was the first real disclosure that we have had of the true stature and power of a man who has suddenly risen by virtue of this very work to a commanding position as one of the foremost composers of the day." The same paper continues:

"The cantata is a complete departure from the spirit and methods that have prevailed in the music of that country [England] for generations; it denotes, that is to say, a complete liberation from the Handel-Mendelssohn tradition.

"The subject in itself implies such a departure and such a liberation. Cardinal Newman's poem, 'The Dream of Gerontius' is a description in verse of the subjective experiences in death of a true believer, and the disposition of his soul after death, according to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, by the ministering agents of the Almighty's will. It is a picturing of the mysteries that lie hidden across the portals of the tomb. Its musical setting needs exceptional qualities on the part of the composer, among which may be reckoned a complete intellectual and emotional sympathy with the tendency of the poem, its mystical suggestiveness, and its religious significance. This Dr. Elgar has, in virtue of his standing as a devout Romanist; and the fact is everywhere evident in his music. It is written with conviction. It is furthermore clear that the conventional formulas of oratorio music have no place in interpreting such a poem; and Dr. Elgar has discarded them. He has adopted instead the most modern procedures.

"The cantata is divided into two parts, and each part is an uninterrupted whole, without breaks or divisions into musical numbers in the ordinary sense. The solo voices sing, not set arias, but a continuous arioso, a sort of endless melody in the Wagnerian manner, while the orchestra fills an important part in calling up and fixing the mood and providing a descriptive commentary. The orchestral part is built up of a large number of representative themes singularly plastic in their character, and developed with an altogether remarkable skill in instrumentation and symphonic structure. Dr. Elgar exhausts the resources of modern orchestration in this, and writes most elaborately for chorus, frequently divided into many parts, and an additional semi-chorus. The effect is profoundly impressive, and he plays at will upon the most varied emotions. He gains the mystical atmosphere with an unerring touch; he expresses the dying man's fear and trust, the angel's comforting, the tremulous exaltation of the heavenly experience, the devotional fervor of the assistants, the malign and mocking wickedness of the demons in hell, with equal certainty and fulness. His emotional climaxes are of indescribable power, and there is endless subtlety in his use of all his resources. He gains remarkable qualities of tone and of color.

EDWARD ELGAR.

His "Dream of Gerontius" is pronounced the greatest oratorio produced in England since Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

"His choral writing is masterly in its knowledge of vocal effect and in its employment of complexity of texture as a means of varied and potent emotional expression. The score is full of recondite touches that emerge only upon close study or repeated hearing, and indeed the cantata is one that no hearer can expect completely to compass from a single performance.

"Dr. Elgar's music as a whole leaves an impression of originality, of inspiration, and of style. Yet it is a matter of course that various influences have worked upon him to make it what it is. There could not fail to be traces of Wagner in it, for instance; and there are places where it seems as if he had been specially moved by 'Parsifal.' There are others where it seems as if he had listened to the strains of Cæsar Franck. But these things are by no means of a force sufficient to take away from the highly individual character of Dr. Elgar's music. It has the triumphant sweep, the certainty of touch, the deeply moving power that are the marks of mastery."

The New York *Evening Post* is almost alone in voicing a derogatory opinion of Dr. Elgar's composition. It says, in part:

"He is a first-class musical architect, and to the thousands whom the architectural side of music interests particularly he makes a strong appeal. Unfortunately his building is made of the cheapest material—wood and brick. There is no granite, not to speak of marble. Musically speaking, there is a lack of inspiration. Dr. Elgar suffers from the same shortcoming as Miss Smyth and most of the composers of our times of both sexes: he has nothing new to say."

The New York performance of "The Dream of Gerontius," which took place in Carnegie Hall on March 26, was conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch, with Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Ellison van Hoose, and Mr. David Bispham as soloists. The cantata has also been presented, with *éclat*, by the Apollo Club, of Chicago.

"NO TIME FOR READING."

MR. ANDREW LANG, that most entertaining of English writers, has been taking up the cudgels against the time-honored plea, "I have no time for reading." He admits that this excuse is common, almost universal, in both sexes, but he is nevertheless of the opinion that it ought not to be entertained. In an article in *The Windsor Magazine* (London) he says:

"Pause, O youth or maiden! before you accustom your lips to this fatal formula: 'I have no time to read.' You have all the time which, for you, exists, and it is abundant. What are you doing with it—with your leisure? Mainly gossiping. Our modern malady is gregariousness. We *must* be in company, chattering. Observe and take warning by the dog. He is so much the friend of man that, if shut up from human society, he often neglects his natural way of passing his time (scratching himself), and utters discontented howls, disturbing the vicinity. Human beings, for the moment destitute of company, do not howl, indeed, but they do not read—they avoid the instructing and amusing society of books. To be always with others, always gregarious, always chattering, like monkeys in tree-tops, is our ruling vice, and *this* is the reason why we have no time to read, and why you see so many people pass their leisure, when alone, in whistling, or whittling. They have time to whittle."

Mr. Lang goes on to point out that people who "have no time to read" books, read newspapers unceasingly. He writes on this subject:

"The newspaper, says Crabbe, that neglected poet, is—

To all men something, and to some men all.

"That was a century ago, when perhaps the rural newspaper came out only once a week. Yet some persons, even then, read nothing else. Nowadays we mark middle-aged men of leisure who pass their mornings, from breakfast to luncheon, in steadily working through every column and paragraph of the morning papers. Then they go to their club and read all the evening papers till they fall asleep. At dinner they repeat to each other what they have read—such is their idea of conversation. The 'newspaper habit' is a disease. What pleasure or profit people obtain by cramming their minds with futile details, frequently contradicted next day, a reader of books can not imagine.

"This is no new malady of the spirit of man. The Athenians of old possessed an ample and excellent literature. When St. Paul visited their town, the citizens (slave-owners, having all the day to themselves, untrammeled by business or labor) might have read Homer, the dramatists, the philosophers, the lyric poets, Xenophon, Plato, the now lost works of Sappho, and many other books of merit. But they took pleasure 'in nothing but hearing or telling some new thing,' which was precisely equivalent to our reading the newspapers and gossiping about what we read. Athens was only saved from intellectual perdition by having no printing-press and therefore no newspapers.

"We are become, in this matter, very like the Athenians, but worse. Asked if he has read a book, a man usually says: 'No, I have no time for books, but I have read a review of it in *The Literary Ragbag*.' Now, what *is* a review in *The Literary Ragbag*? It is not a criticism. It contains a photograph of the author, a description of his 'early struggles,' an estimate of his income, an account of his home, wife, dogs, and cats, and a comment on his favorite amusements. Why has every one time to read all these futilities about the writers of books, while not one person in a thousand has time to read the books of the writers?"

The fact is, continues Mr. Lang, that the most busy people always contrive to have time for everything. "Everybody spontaneously finds time for what his heart is in, for what he really enjoys." We quote further:

"No more time is needed to read masterpieces than to read the last new novel. It is not time, but 'the mind to it' that is lacking. Do not dawdle and put off, but begin upon something good at once. I may freely admit that the study of Bacon and Mill requires seclusion and earnest application; but many good books—say, Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' or the Doctor's own 'Lives of the Poets'—are at least as easy reading as a new novel, and much more diverting than most new novels. You make acquaintance with such wits and charming characters as you do not, unless you are very fortunate, meet every day. . . . . .

"As for adults who 'have no time to read,' their first economy must be in newspapers. They may begin by cutting down their consumption of the daily papers. But I have very little hope of adults, and none of many ladies in society, except the little flock who must and will read. The habit of finding time must be acquired in youth, will be acquired naturally by all who have the taste for good books, and will not be acquired by the rest of the generation."

The London *Spectator* is inclined to dispute some of these conclusions, and while conceding that "there is a distinct tendency to neglect reading—that is, the study of serious or important literature—noticeable among men and women of the present day," it avers that Mr. Lang's indictment of the newspaper is altogether too severe. It says:

"There are, no doubt, victims of the 'newspaper habit' who would be infinitely better employed—tho some men, indeed, are never well employed—in reading Milton and Bacon. . . . But there are other men who read newspapers in preference to books, and on what ground are you to condemn them? Suppose an avowed reader of newspapers to say to a reader of books: 'You say that no man can afford to neglect the treasures of the literature of the past, and you tell me that in reading newspapers I occupy my mind with futile details. I answer that altho I grant that every man's mind must be the better for an acquaintance with the best poetry and prose men have written, still what absorbs me most is the history of what is going on to-day. Why do you insist that I must read about what men have done in the past and must neglect what men are doing to-day? Here I have, in the columns of the newspaper you despise, a record of what my fellow creatures, alive and about me, are doing and saying and thinking. On what grounds do you claim that this record ought not to interest me? That record is, in fact, the book I choose to read. Your taste is different, and you choose another book, that is all.' The 'reader of books' must admit the force of the argument. As a fact, of course, the serious student of contemporary history does not, and could not afford to, neglect the literature of the past; he must study other ages to get the perspective of his own. But tho he would be well advised to make his study of 'books proper' as comprehensive as possible, it would be absurd to claim that he is wrong in regarding the newspaper as a kind of book, and in devoting time to reading it."

NOTES.

THE art-publishing business of Mr. R. H. Russell, of New York, has been acquired by Harper & Brothers.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S new novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," is to be dramatized by "George Fleming" (Miss Constance Fletcher).

SINCE the publication of her first book, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Miss Alice Caldwell Hegan has become Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice. A reference to "Miss" Rice, in our Book Review Department, was made in error.

AT the annual meeting of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States Dr. W. R. Harper, of Chicago University, was elected to succeed James H. Hyde as president of the society. It was decided to invite Jules Clarétie, director of the Comédie Française of Paris, to give the next course of lectures in this country under the auspices of the Federation.

The Bookman's April list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. The Pit.—Norris.
2. The Virginian.—Wister.
3. Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.—Lorimer.
4. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
5. The Leopard's Spots.—Dixon.
6. The Spenders.—Wilson.

IN an article appearing in our pages about three months ago and bearing the title, "Hall Caine on the Free Library Movement," the statement was made: "Mr. Hall Caine has interested himself deeply during past years in the Free Library movement. By his own personal efforts, as well as by his influence as a Manx legislator, he was instrumental in inducing Andrew Carnegie to establish libraries throughout the Isle of Man." The accuracy of this statement is challenged by Mr. Joseph Johnson in *The Isle of Man Times*. It seems that Mr. Carnegie last June made to Hall Caine "an important and most generous proposal relating to libraries in the Isle of Man," but that the proposal has not yet been acted upon. There is only one free library in the Isle of Man, the one in Douglas, opened about fifteen years ago.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A MALADY OF GREAT AUTHORS.

An examination into the physiological and pathological cases of De Quincey, Carlyle, and Browning is given in an interesting volume, "Biographic Clinics," by Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia. The method which the writer employs is to glean from the autobiographic details left by these men such clinical facts as might have been collected by the life-long observation of a family physician, and to deduce from these the cause of the ailments that entered as such powerfully determining factors into their life, character, and work. Dr. Gould asserts that the afflictions of all three arose from an identical cause—eye-strain. In the case of De Quincey the deduction is interesting from the fact that no record of eye disease is to be found. Says Dr. Gould:

"Without a scrap of evidence as to the existence of eye-strain, a study of the clinical biography of De Quincey by a competent oculist should convince him that the mystery of De Quincey's life and disease, 'the key to the original cause,' as he puts it, of his suffering, was reflex ocular neurosis. Why, then, did his eyes not pain him and suffer? It is one of the greatest of unutilized truths, long known, strangely ignored, that in the vast majority of cases of eye-strain the morbid results of the astigmatism, etc., are not felt in the eyes. It is perfectly explainable why this is so. The value of the eye so overtops that of almost any other organ that the reflex results of its unphysiologic function must be shunted anywhere except back to the eye itself."

From an examination of De Quincey's portrait, the author discovers that he "had what the American oculist calls 'exophoria,' and the European names 'insufficiency of the interni.' It is not squint or strabismus, at least not permanently that; but, so far as symptoms go, it is infinitely worse than permanent divergence. The eye, or one eye, is not always divergent, or turned out, but only when attention and 'fixation' are not aroused." Had De Quincey been afflicted with a divergent eye, "it would have been blind, amblyopic, or its visual activity psychically ignored." Muscular strain necessary to correct vision was resorted to until De Quincey's later years, when, as we learn by the testimony of a member of his family, he used but one eye when reading and writing, the other "being invariably closed." Having thus settled the diagnosis, the author accounts for De Quincey's use of opium by its effect in producing myosis, or narrowing of the pupil to a "pin-point" diameter. This would also greatly aid him in shutting out the confusing rays or diffusion-circles caused by astigmatism, and would thus, in a way, make his vision better. Unconsciously this fact may also have aided in the addiction to the opium habit itself. Up to the age of sixty-two he was able to preserve binocular vision, but at an expense to his nervous and digestional system which was essentially the cause of his opium habit and of all his suffering.

A review of the symptoms of Carlyle's sufferings shows, so the writer affirms, that they did not result from any organic disease—no "morbid tissue-changes or lesions," for such pathologic conditions do not disappear suddenly at sixty years of age and leave one free for twenty-five more. Says the author, after recounting the history of Carlyle's sufferings, and of his various breakdowns:

"There is no working hypothesis except that of eye-strain that will explain all these things. After each day's work, each essay, each volume, each entire work, there was the need of rest, the increase of poignant complaint, the exhaustion of despair. . . . After each was the sickness of weariness, the . . . appalling lack of energy. But Carlyle knew he was not dull. . . . Intellectual activity did not tire him—it was only intellectual activity plus reading or writing."

The case of Browning has not the morbid interest of the two already described, for his ailment seems scarcely to have affected the quality of his writing or the even temper of his life. Yet his case in its general features seems to Dr. Gould to correspond with those of De Quincey and Carlyle. Says the writer:

"He was a man without organic disease, living a temperate life of ease; and yet in the prime of life, with every attempt at reading, writing, or correcting proofs he found himself with headaches and vertigo. Immediate relief came by stopping near use of the eyes, by walking, etc. Nothing can be more certain than that a man with such symptoms is suffering from reflex ocular neurosis."

The other eminent sufferers from eye-strain described by Dr. Gould in this book are Darwin and Huxley. Says *The Dial* (Chicago) in reviewing Dr. Gould's work:

"The lay reader queries whether Dr. Gould does not push his theory pretty far; but at any rate his book is suggestive and helpful. A very beneficent, practical application of his ideas would be, as he points out, the printing of all books, were it feasible, in white ink on black paper, and also the doing away with gaudy gilt picture-frames. Eye-strain would thus be materially lessened."

SOME MORE PECULIARITIES OF RADIUM.

Radium continues to be the subject of interesting experiment on the part of both chemists and physicists. In the course of a communication just made to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Professor and Madame Curie, the former stated, according to a cable despatch to the New York *Sun* (March 25), that this substance continuously emits heat without combustion, without chemical change of any kind, and without any change in its molecular structure, which remains spectroscopically identical after many months. Says the report:

"He found further that radium maintains its own temperature at a point 1.5° Centigrade above its surroundings. This is equivalent to saying that the actual quantity of heat evolved is such that the pure radium salt would melt more than its own weight of ice every hour, or that half a pound of radium salt would evolve in one hour heat equal to that produced by burning one-third of a cubic foot of hydrogen gas, this evolution of heat going on constantly for indefinite periods, leaving the salt at the end of months of activity just as potent as it was at the beginning.

"The world is thus made acquainted with a heat sufficient to raise mercury in a thermometer 2.7° F., the output of which is maintained indefinitely without any visible compensation to the heat-giving body. It is not to be supposed, however, that perpetual motion has been at last discovered. Physicists do not doubt that the effect brought to the knowledge of M. Curie has a cause, and investigation of that cause is regarded as being full of promise for the future."

Hypotheses of the cause of this apparent creation of energy continue to be made. One of the first was that radium and other radioactive substances absorb gravitational energy and that their curious behavior is due to this fact. Recent experiments by Geigel and Forch seem to show, however, that such absorption, if it exists at all, is extremely small. The experimenters proceeded by weighing masses of lead near which were placed quantities of radioactive material, on the theory that if this material absorbs the energy of gravity its presence should effect an apparent alteration in weight. *The Electrical Review*, abstracting an article in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* (Leipsic), says that "Geigel was not able to detect any difference in weight in any of his weighings. Herr Carl Forch has repeated this work, using a more sensitive balance and conditions more favorable to detect a difference. A telescope was used to watch the balance. The radioactive material used in Forch's work was contained in glass tubes, and by arranging these in groups he was able to obtain a layer of active material twenty square centimeters (about three square inches) in area and from three to six millimeters (one-eighth to one-quarter inch) thick. This was placed about fifteen millimeters under

the lead, which was weighed. Observations were made and repeated a number of times, the results of which showed a deflection corresponding to about one two-hundred and fiftieth of a milligram, or, relatively to the lead mass, 1 part in 25,000,000. These results are believed to show that with the radioactive substance used in this case, at least, there was no absorption of gravitational energy greater than the figure given."

The chemists, on their part, have been trying to find out what are the relations of radium to other elements, to what chemical group it belongs, and what is its position in the so-called "periodic system" in which all the elements have been arranged. Two German physicists, Messrs. Runge and Precht, have attempted to get at this information through the spectroscope. Says the *Revue Scientifique*:

"The authors prove especially that the most intense lines of the spark-spectrum of radium are rigorously analogous to the strongest lines of barium, and to the corresponding lines of its congeners magnesium, calcium, and strontium.

"These last form groups of three pairs of lines, whose distances apart, in the case of the different elements, increase proportionately to the atomic weight. . . . Generally speaking, the authors put forward the theorem that in each group of related elements the atomic weight is proportional to a whole power of the distance in question. The value of the atomic weight of radium, thus calculated, is 257.8, a much greater value than that assigned by Madame Curie. . . . This larger value of the atomic weight of radium appears the more probable, in that it explains better the ease with which the element splits into electrons, as shown by its radioactivity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO RESTORE DECAYED TISSUES.

A METHOD of rejuvenating decayed tissues that would be applicable to the human body would be worth a good many fortunes. Investigations along this line have been described at a recent sitting of the Academie Française by Prof. Lucien Daniel, but the process followed with success by Professor Daniel is only thus far practicable upon plant life. "However," says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement*, "being so successful here, he may be tempted to essay further experiments, which will realize the dream of the early alchemists, and eventually confer upon the human family eternal youth without the aid of the fabled fountain." The writer goes on:

"Much as we poor mortals may regret the impossibility of his transfusing new life into our dying frames, we may yet find it interesting, if not hopeful, to follow the various steps pursued by Professor Daniel in counteracting the appearances of age which present such a marked characteristic in the whole organic world. He points out conclusively that with the help of various expedients the peculiar properties of plants may be considerably altered.

"Thus the ordinary florist with his sheltered conservatory may and does, by the application of heat and moisture, advance or retard the blooming time of plants. In certain plants it is also possible to promote a second blossoming and a second fruition in the same year, as with roses and strawberries. Furthermore, Daniel investigated the effects of grafting upon plants, and to what extent the nature of the scion wood was changed. He grafted tobacco upon the tomato; whereby the tobacco plant became, instead of an annual, a biennial plant; but the tobacco plant did not bloom until the second year. Having experimented with various sorts of beans, grafting one upon another, he finally obtained the seed of a new variety of bean which bloomed and bore fruit twice in the same year.

"The question of rejuvenation now occupied his attention, and he entered upon it with all the more zest, since till now no one had attempted to build up failing strength or vigor in plants or to make young and fresh such parts as threatened to decay and die, by grafting them upon youthful and thriving plants. In this case he worked with a plant which is found in the botanical gardens of Europe and America and is one of the first to bloom in the spring, the *Scopolia carniolica*. It belongs to the same family as the night shade, the potato, the belladonna, the hyoscyamus (henbane), and the tomato.

"This plant, the *Scopolia carniolica*, having borne its fruit, begins to die as early as the month of May. But at this time the tomato is just beginning to develop and grows extraordinarily strong. At this period Daniel grafted the dying shoots of the *Scopolia* upon the young tomato; and in spite of the appearances of old age shown in the scion before the grafting, after they had set new life began to spring up, new sprouts to shoot forth new branches put out leaves, and all became green and vigorous. Indeed, some of them blossomed again and bore fruit as in the early spring."

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD AND THE LEVEES.

THE recent floods of the Mississippi and the failure of some of the levees have led to renewed criticism of the levee system and of the engineers who planned it. Says the New York *Times*, one of these critics (March 23):

"One can not help feeling that there is cause for humiliation as well as for sorrow in the too familiar stories of widespread disaster that are now coming from so many parts of the great delta. Year after year enormous sums are expended in building and rebuilding these levees, and year after year they prove inadequate when they are tested by the inevitable spring floods. Of course the problem of restraining a river of such a size and with such a bed as the Mississippi is one of the utmost difficulty, and not equaled any where else in the world, perhaps; but American engineers are not accustomed to admit the existence of physical impossibilities, and they have been at work on this particular problem, now, for a long while, with results by no means impressive—except in their expense accounts. How long will it be before they admit that the best levees they can make are inadequate, and proceed with the devising of a system altogether different for attaining the desired end? We surely ought to be able, somehow, to avoid an annual tax of really frightful dimensions."

A defense of the system is undertaken by *Engineering News* (March 26), which remarks of this extract from *The Times* that "it would be difficult to crowd into the above space a greater amount of misinformation than is there conveyed." In the first place, the writer says, the levee engineers have been anticipating a record flood for several years, but lack of sufficient funds has hampered them in preparing for it. Inadequate as the levees are to protect against the abnormally high floods of every four to nine years, they withstand well the ordinary high water and so are well worth what they cost. Even when they overflow, the actual losses are local and much less than the casual newspaper-reader would be led to believe. The writer concludes:

"In thus defending the levee system and the engineers who have carried it forward to its present stage, we do not by any means claim that it is perfect in its present condition or that such overflows as those of the present year are likely to be a permanent condition in the lower Mississippi valley. The levee system is admittedly incomplete. It is being gradually added to year by year as the money for the work becomes available, and eventually the entire alluvial region will be protected by embankments high enough and strong enough to keep out the greatest floods."

Of *The Times's* assertion that the levee system must ultimately be changed for some better method of flood-protection, the writer says:

"The idea is strongly rooted in the popular mind that reservoir construction on the headwaters is the proper remedy for these great floods. . . . No such illusions are likely to affect the man who actually sees the lower Mississippi 'on the rampage.' The maximum volume of flow in the Mississippi below the mouths of the Arkansas and White rivers in the flood of 1897 was set at 1,740,000 cubic feet per second by Major Starling. Comparing this flow with the volume of water which will be stored by the new Croton dam, nearly the largest artificial reservoir of water

ever created, we find that the Mississippi flow would fill the reservoir behind that great dam in less than 41 minutes. Even if there were in that part of the Mississippi valley from which its floods come geological and topographical conditions suited to the construction of immense reservoirs (which is not the case), the cost of their construction would make the task wholly impracticable. Using a similar comparison, with the cost of the new Croton dam as a standard, Major Starling showed, in his book before referred to, that the reservoir construction to lower the Mississippi flood heights a single foot—if reservoirs could be built as advantageously as in the Croton valley—would cost fourteen times as much as the cost of raising the whole levee system one foot in height."

BIRDS PHOTOGRAPHED BY THEMSELVES.

THAT birds may be made to take their own photographs, or those of other birds, and that results may thus be obtained that are likely to add materially to our knowledge of natural history, is asserted by a writer in *Popular Mechanics*. He says:

"Making birds take their own pictures is the latest and most fascinating practise of the ornithologists. By this new process some new and remarkable pictures have been obtained, one of which is shown in the accompanying illustration. The birds are two young chicken-hawks, unconsciously photographed by their

YOUNG HAWKS PHOTOGRAPHED BY MOTHER HAWK.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

mother just as she was starting to feed them. The man who arranged the camera for the use of Mrs. Hawk was Robert Hegner, 9203 Pleasant Avenue, Chicago. He was disappointed that the mother did not get her physiognomy in the picture. Probably she was too bashful, but like all mothers she would never miss the chance of getting her babies photographed. . . . . .

"This process of bird photography is as simple as it is interesting. The camera simply takes the place of a trap, only that it does not imprison or harm the bird. The best results are obtained by placing the camera near the nest. A string is stretched from the shutter-release across the nest, and when the bird steps on or into the nest it pulls the string and takes a snapshot. Even after the young birds are able to leave their abodes they often make the nests their headquarters and return there to get the food brought by the parent bird. This is especially true of hawks and other of the larger birds that build their homes in trees. It was through this weakness for the nest that the splendid picture of the two young hawks, as they are about to be fed, was obtained by Mr. Hegner. Of course the process of taking nest pictures is greatly simplified when the nest is on the ground.

"But the nest is not at all an essential in making birds take their own pictures. They may be made to photograph themselves in the fields, in the yard, on the eaves of houses, on fences, and nearly everywhere, by merely baiting the piece of string that leads from the shutter. One late device is to place a piece of fat at the end of a wire electrically connected to the shutter of the camera. Timid birds, like the thrush, will approach the bait and pick it up. At once the shutter is moved by this action and an instantaneous exposure is obtained.

"To get photos of nocturnal birds the wire is arranged to light a little magnesium as it releases the shutter. Still another method of getting the pictures of birds in their natural elements is for the photographer to operate the camera himself from a hiding-place by means of a string or a long rubber tube. The tube is used where the shutter has a pneumatic release. Food is spread on the ground to attract the birds. By this process the photographer can watch the action of the bird and take the picture at the most desired moment. However, the best results have been obtained by the trap process of making the birds take their own photographs."

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF STEAM TRACTION IN SWEDEN.

THE substitution of electricity for steam over the entire railway system of a country is a huge undertaking, yet something of the kind seems likely to be carried out in Sweden. *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in speaking of the project, regrets that the United States is not to be the first to carry out so interesting a project. It says:

"That country [Sweden] has already been the scene of large activity in power-transmission operation, and considering the lack of an adequate coal supply even for operating the railroads, there is good reason for working the water-powers to their utmost. The present project contemplates the operation of the national railway system by electric traction, ultimately in its entirety. At first only sections would be transformed, and then as locomotives needed replacement electric locomotives would take their place, so that without the burden of an immediate heavy investment, and without the scrapping of valuable material, the change will be made complete. It is proposed to press into service both water-powers and the extensive peat-beds that are here and there found and which lie scattered, so that by utilizing both sources the distances of transmission will not be excessive even from the standpoint of present practise. Mr. Dahlander, the engineer who has made the preliminary report, figures out a net annual saving of about two million dollars a year by the change, a sum approximately equal to the entire motive-power expense on the electrical system; and in addition the importation of coal for railway purposes will become unnecessary, which from the governmental standpoint is very desirable.

"The project, as a whole, strikes one as singularly sane and reasonable. It does not attempt the extraordinary, nor does it pass beyond the conservative limits of present practise. In fact it is conspicuous for the absence of sensational features of any kind. . . . . .

"We have done marvels in this country in the development of electric traction for certain purposes and along certain canonical lines, but tho the larger work has been discussed and proposed nothing has yet come of it. There is a great gap that yawns between the best and most extensive interurban road and the most modest of railway systems. Not long ago we had occasion to comment on a paper by Mr. Vanderbilt dealing with this larger problem of electric traction. From his standpoint the outlook was not encouraging, and it is safe to say that it will remain discouraging until we are ready to cut our coat according to the cloth and treat a trunk line as a distinct entity having characteristics of its own, and not merely as a bigger street-car line to be operated in the good old way or left to its fate. We trust that the Swedish project will be pushed to a final development and to construction, tho it is a bit annoying to think of the first point being scored away from home."

Electric Test of the Beginnings of Life.—According to a method invented by Augustus Waller, we may discover whether or not life exists in a tissue or an organism by observing certain electric reactions that do not take place after death. Waller has recently been applying this method to discover at what exact time a hen's egg begins to display signs of life within it. According to a report read before the London Royal Society, this period varied from twenty-four to sixty-two hours after the beginning of incubation. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"Eggs older than this all gave the reaction, except one twelve

days old; but the absence of the reaction was explained when it was broken and found to be spoiled. The exceptions all confirmed the rule, and the rule is that from the earlier period of development of the egg the reaction that characterizes life is present, while it is absent when the development fails or is arrested."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHARACTER READING FROM PHYSICAL SIGNS.

AN interesting investigation that has been going on for six years past under the guidance of Prof. Karl Pearson was described by him in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, London. Professor Pearson and his colleagues have set themselves the task of trying to associate external physical characteristics with moral attributes, if possible. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal*:

"For six years he had been obtaining facts from observations on school children, and he had now 6,000 records, half being of boys and half of girls. The observations on boys were, however, the only ones which had been classified. The folk-beliefs of different countries were also worthy of scrutiny. For instance, as far as he was aware, the color of Judas Iscariot's hair was not recorded, and yet by the old masters Judas was painted with red hair and in directions for passion plays his representative was ordered a red wig. This he supposed was to be connected with the traditional belief that red-haired people were more inclined to vice than others. Similarly blue-eyed people were said to be good, round-faced people to be foolish, and long-headed people to be shrewd. His method was to formulate charts that could be filled in with a great number of selected characteristics, and to circulate these widely among schools of every grade. In some cases the results bore out tradition wonderfully well, but in others there was great discrepancy. Conscientiousness was least found among dark-eyed people and most among blue-eyed. In association with the color of the hair it decreased in the stages of red, fair, brown, dark, and black. Red-haired boys were more quick-tempered and more delicate, dark-haired more sullen and less delicate. There seemed to be a good deal in the attempt to read character by handwriting, and the investigation of 600 specimens indicated that bad writing afforded a warning note. In regard to the association of a large head with intelligence, data from 1,000 Cambridge undergraduates showed that on the whole the head was longest in those who took first-class honors and shortest in 'poll' men, but there was not enough correlation to render prediction possible. It was definitely found that a capacity for athletics in a boy involved also an appreciably higher intelligence, and the converse also held true. The tendency was for the athletic boy to be healthy, intelligent, quick-tempered, self-conscious, noisy above the average, and distinctly popular. The real fool and oaf were, he believed, certainly to be found in the field—but always looking on. Many of Professor Pearson's conclusions would receive strenuous opposition if a plebiscite were taken. Clear handwriting, for example, may signify moral excellence, but illegible penmanship has been more generally correlated in the popular mind with high intellectual development. It is more probably a family trait like an aptitude for outline drawing, and it certainly is characteristic of certain families, not all the members of which are paragons of virtue. Moreover, taking the individual, variations occur in the legibility and especially in the evenness of his writing in correspondence with defects of physical health or with times of mental stress. Similarly it would not be generally held, we imagine, that athletic boys were more healthy than the non-athletic so much as that the healthy boys were more inclined to athletics."

The Juice of Typhoid Bacilli as a Typhoid Cure.—Press despatches affirm that Dr. Allan Macfadyen, director of the Jenner Institute in London, has obtained an anti-typhoid serum by expressing the juice from typhoid bacilli, first rendering them brittle by freezing them with liquid air. Says a despatch to *The Sun* (New York):

"Dr. Macfadyen found that by crushing the microscopic cells of the typhoid bacillus in liquid air the intercellular juices can be obtained apart from their living organism, and that these juices are highly toxic. By injecting them in small, repeated doses into a living animal its blood-serum is rendered powerfully antitoxic and bactericidal: that is to say, it becomes an antidote alike to living typhoid bacteria and to the poison that may be extracted therefrom. . . . . .

"Regarding the crushing of bacteria the question naturally arises by what unimaginable accuracy of grinding can these infinitesimal organisms be broken so as to release their intercellular toxins. The answer that the crushing is done in liquid air does not explain the whole of the marvel, for it is known that the intense cold of liquid air does not affect the vitality of bacteria, but when thus frozen hard they become brittle, and, notwithstanding their almost inconceivable minuteness, can be completely broken up by trituration and will under no subsequent conditions show a sign of bacterial growth."

The Passing of the Wires.—The dismal forebodings of those who fear that wireless telegraphy is doomed to failure are evidently not shared by *The Electrical World and Engineer*. In a leading editorial this paper derides those who take this view, and points out to them that over short distances the newer method is even now replacing the old. Says the writer:

"Those who have attended the despatch of wireless telegraph messages across the Atlantic have described the use of wool in the ears in order to deaden the sound caused by the disruptive discharge across the gap, that sets the ether in a tingle and might burst an ear-drum, so violent is the shock to the auditory organs. According to the wireless advocates this plugging of the ears with wool has been characteristic also of cable managers in regard to the news of wireless work; and we do not think they are likely to find much material for sympathetic comment in the remarks of Mr. George Gray Ward at the annual meeting of the Commercial Cable interests. That veteran cable manager maintained his cheery and optimistic attitude in addressing the stockholders and said: 'Nothing has occurred since I last addressed you to cause us to modify the conservative estimate then expressed, and which I confidently repeat, that telegraphy by means of wires has little to fear from the competition of telegraphy without wires. For the benefit of those who do not share my confidence, I may say that the etheric waves will be as obedient to us as to anybody if it should ever be found practicable to dispense with cables and wires.' . . . . .

"By one of those coincidences of which all history is full, it happened that just as Mr. Ward was standing up for cables, the first cable should be abandoned for wireless methods within view of the room where he was speaking—namely, the Government cable from Fort Wadsworth across the harbor to Sandy Hook. Not much of a stretch, perhaps, but still a cable, lying where some of the earliest cablework in this country was done. As a matter of fact, the claim for the first supersession of cable by wireless might be made for the Guadeloupe-Martinique service, where the volcanic eruptions have broken all the cables, sunk the cable ship, and rendered the wireless essential for communication."

The latest press reports from England, which announce that the London *Times* is now printing daily despatches "by Marconigraph," lend force to this view of the subject.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE possible effect of wireless-telegraphy sending-stations upon the metal pipes and framework of modern high buildings is discussed by *The Electrical Review*. Says this paper: "We have here vertical conductors of a height approximating those of the usual sending wire, and should the electrical constants of this pipe give it a period of oscillation approximating that impressed upon it from the sending-station, will not this pipe become 'charged' and who can tell with what effects? The probable effect of a powerful wireless telegraph sending-station within a large city certainly seems to be a question deserving of the most careful and thorough consideration."

THE life of an express-locomotive in England, according to the *Echo des Mines* (Paris), is estimated at 25 years; that of a freight-locomotive at 26, that of an ordinary passenger-engine at 25, and that of a switch-engine at 27. "In the United States the life of an express-locomotive is 18 years, of a freight-engine 16 years, of a passenger-engine 19 years, and of a switch-engine 22 years. In 18 years, however, the American machine has run 2,000,000 miles—double the average travel of an English locomotive. . . . In other words, the American engines live hard and therefore die young. In France locomotives really live to old age, the average life is 29 years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAS THE UNIVERSE CREATED FOR MAN?

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE'S revival of the theory that this earth is at the center of the stellar universe, and is the only habitable globe [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 21 and 28], has aroused great interest in the religious world. In many quarters his pronouncement is hailed as a vindication of the older forms of Biblical interpretation and Christian belief. "Science," observes the Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.), "has apparently turned upon her tracks, as she has a way of doing, and has left her infidel votaries in the lurch." *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) observes that if Dr. Wallace's conclusions are true, "then the Mosaic cosmogony, which makes the earth the central theater of divine activity, and the scene of the display of God's highest wisdom, love, and energy, man, the culminating form of living organisms, and hence properly also the theater of redemption, which is the ultimate manifestation of the glory of God, is strictly scientific." The same paper continues:

"Man, created in the image of God, endowed with immortality, and capable of becoming a partaker of the divine nature, is the one being who is at once a part of the created universe, and able to stand apart from it and make it the object of his contemplation and study. He is at once the interpretation and realization of the Creator's purpose and the interpreter of the universe. In his body matter reaches its finest fiber and its noblest function as the organ of an intelligent, self-volitionating spirit. In his spirit creation reaches the summit of creaturely excellence, the nearest approach to the Creator Himself, infinite from what God is in the infinite. And in redemption, accomplished through the incarnation by and atonement through the Son of God, as the result of divine love, the earth with its crowning creature, man, becomes the center of divine interest and solicitude. As far as we can understand, there could not be even in Orion, or in heaven, a more perfect or sublime revelation of the ethical glory of God than was given on Calvary. Here we walk along the summits of the mountain peaks of divine revelation to a creature. Sinai, Horeb, Calvary, and Olivet mark the sky line of the universe, where the material universe touches the illimitable heavens."

An editorial writer in the Cincinnati *Herald and Presbyter* declares:

"The pendulum of scientific investigation which seemed not long ago to be swinging away from evangelical religion is evidently swinging back, and coming, more and more, into harmony with what is revealed in the Word of God. We welcome the reaction not for the sake of our holy religion, for it is impregnable, but for the sake of the scientists. Realizing man's place in the universe, they ought to believe in him who became a man in order to save our fallen race and to give the universe a conception of the attributes of God far beyond any that is revealed in the revolutions of suns and systems, in what has been called 'the harmony of the spheres.'"

Many of the religious papers are non-committal in discussing this matter. *The Independent* warns preachers and theologians to use Dr. Wallace's arguments "with caution." And the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) comments:

"The learned Alfred Russel Wallace—whose merits as a scholar are obscured by that invincible popular illusion which sees in him only a hazy double to Darwin—certainly constructed a pretty fabric of argument when he set out to prove by astronomy that our earth is the central body of the physical universe. But it is obvious that his data are not sufficient to establish a conclusive proof, and even more obvious that if his proposition was proved, he would still be far away from the ultimate aim of his reasoning—to show a scientific probability that God's chief creational purpose converged on our planet. There is no tie by which to connect such a premise and such a conclusion, for we have no means of knowing that God would prefer the central planet of the universe above a minor one for working out the supreme problem of His creative plan. For ourselves we do thoroughly believe that man, as he lives just here on this tiny earth, is in essence and possibilities the most sublime existence in all the range of non-divine being—the chief love and delight of God. But it is a far more satisfying assurance of that fact which can be drawn from the direct word of the Father and from the instinctive sense within us of our own dignity, than we shall acquire from any of the deductions of astronomy. However, Dr. Wallace has put ready to our hands an excellent fencing foil for use against those illogical sophists who think to minimize man by minimizing the caravansary that for a brief time entertains him, and for this service gratitude may accumulate around his memory in generations long after he has passed to understand this profound problem better at the real center of the spiritual universe."

The Rev. Frederick Campbell, D.Sc., has the following to say, in the New York *Observer* (Presb.), in rebuttal of Dr. Wallace's conclusions:

"The Bible recognizes the plurality of worlds; when it speaks of heaven it commonly employs the plural word, 'heavens.' 'The Father's house' includes 'many mansions,' and that they are inhabited has been proved again and again by angelic visitations to this world. Heaven is not one world, but all worlds—all but this one, morally detached from the universe, but not strangely the object of the supreme solicitude of the Son of God, who came that he might 'gather together in one all things both which are in heaven and which are on earth,' and thus by his atoning work close up the great breach. To die and be saved is to be released from earthly confines, and to be given a bounding freedom among the exalted beings with whom the starry universe teems. But to die and be lost is to be 'cast into outer darkness,' as the Savior himself teaches. And if it should be that astronomy has found heaven in the stars, it is not unreasonable to think of hell as located among those regions described by Professor Wallace as 'dark patches in the heavens, where hardly any stars are visible, and those seen are projected on intensely dark background,' a region beyond 'the outer limits of the starry universe.'"

A PROPHET OF UNITARIANISM.

A BIOGRAPHY of more than ordinary importance has recently appeared in the life of William Ellery Channing, by John White Chadwick. Apart from the singular charm of Dr. Chadwick's style, the character of Channing and his eminence in the list of great divines who figured in the controversies of the earlier part of the nineteenth century make this biography well worthy of notice.

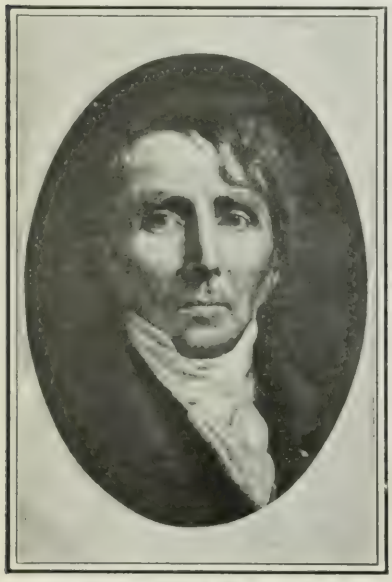
Channing was a native of Newport, and the biographer gives us some interesting descriptions of that place as Channing knew it during his boyhood, when it was "bright with the red of English uniforms and the white and gold of our gay French allies," and "distinguished by the presence of Washington and Rochambeau walking up the long wharf together to their joint reception in the town." One feels the human sympathy of the narrator when he tells us that the boys learned to swim by disobediently running away from the eyes of stern parents; that they were detected by the wet ends of their hair, and duly whipped; but that Channing, being an obedient boy, escaped the whipping, but never learned to swim, whereat he sorrowed all his life.

The biography traces Channing through his school and college career. A spasm of asceticism and quite too severe bodily discipline resulted in spoiling the sunny health of his childhood, and he never recovered normal physical strength. But this was a day when sickliness and godliness were not as clearly differentiated as they are now. When Channing entered the ministry, finding his first pastorate in Boston, the schism between Unitarian and Trinitarian Congregationalists had not begun. He seems to have retained later than many of his Unitarian compeers the principal foundations of a supernatural faith. He assumed the unity of the Bible, but argued for a process of dis-

examination, holding that the more obscure passages should be interpreted by those that were clearer, and those that were repugnant by those that were acceptable to reason and the religious nature. As his biographer remarks: "So much of the Bible was inspired as appealed to his moral and religious sensibility."

Tho Channing at length joined the Unitarian exodus, he seems to have always been of the opinion that this schism was unnecessary. The difference between the two camps seemed to him properly to have been very much a question of vocabulary, tho he repudiated the essence of the Calvinistic system. The truth was that Channing doubted whether anybody really held the implications of Calvinism sincerely. He said in his early ministry:

"Trinitarians, indeed, are apt to suppose themselves at an immeasurable distance from Unitarians. The reason I think is that they are surrounded with a mist of obscure phraseology. Were this mist dispersed, I believe they would be surprised at discovering their proximity to Unitarians, and would learn that they had been wasting their hostility on a band of friends and brothers."



WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING,
At the age of fifty-nine.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among the estimates of Channing gathered in Mr. Chadwick's volume is the following from William Lloyd Garrison:

"He certainly had no ardor of soul, but a mild and steady warmth of character appears to have been natural to him. I do not now think that he was timid in a condemnatory sense; but his circumspection was almost excessive, his veneration large, and distrust of himself rather than fear of others, led him to appear to shrink from an uncompromising application of the principles that he cherished. In the theological arena he exhibited more courage than elsewhere; yet, even there, he was far from being boldly aggressive, for controversy was not to his taste. In striving to be catholic and magnanimous, he was led to apologize for those who deserved severe condemnation. He was ever reluctant to believe that men sin wilfully, and therefore preferred to attack sin in the abstract than to deal with it personally."

Channing seems to have felt even in his day the weight of the world's social inequalities, and many of his utterances on social questions sound extremely modern. For example:

"Mightier powers than institutions have come into play among us,—the judgments, the opinions, the feelings of the many; all the hopes of stability that do not rest on the progress of the many must perish." "The present selfish, dissocial system must give way." "No man has seized the grand peculiarity of the present age who does not see in it the means and material of a vast and beneficent social change; . . . a mighty revolution not to stop until new ties shall have taken the place of those which have hitherto connected the human race. I have no fear of revolutions. . . . What exists troubles me more than what is to come." "Society ought to be troubled, to be shaken, yea, convulsed, until the solemn debt to the poor and ignorant is paid."

Dr. Chadwick thinks that if Channing were to return to us he would be less interested in our material progress, in our electric improvements and new machines than in the increase of the divine amenities of Christian charity, and the growth of cooperation and spiritual interests generally. He closes his interesting book with this passage:

"It is impossible for any one to study Channing long and carefully and not feel that if, from any height, he sees and knows the present order of the world, he finds the realization of his hopes far less in the spread of those particular opinions which received his intellectual assent than in the softening of sectarian animosities, the diminution of sectarian zeal, the kinder mutual regard of different bodies of believers, the enlarging sympathy of the world's great religions, and the labors of those men who are doing what they can to lessen party spirit, to improve social conditions, and to uphold, in spite of proud contempt and rancorous opposition, the things that make for peace."

The Boston *Christian Register*, the representative journal of the Unitarians, has the following suggestive comment on Channing, in an extended review of this book:

"Channing's thoughts have so far become our intellectual currency that we meet them with no thrilling surprise, and yet a further word here asks for utterance. In a suggestive passage Mr. Chadwick distinguishes between Channing's beliefs and his principles, the doctrines he occasionally expounded and the gospel he constantly intoned. The distinction is apparent, and the relation of the two to our minds is an obvious contrast. The doctrines exercise little of the spell of their first enunciation. They are not novel; and, in the growth of thought, we have, to some extent, departed from them. But Channing's principles—the dignity of human nature, the rights of reason, the rights of conscience, personal and spiritual freedom—on which his doctrines were ever lifted, how of these? Dare we disown them? Have we advanced beyond them? Certainly, they have not been conspicuous of late; but, meeting them again after the darkness and horror of recent years, they may well bring to us the joy of sunrise after arctic night. Of these principles our author is an apostle, and his book a fervid proclamation."

The revival of interest in Channing, who died more than sixty years ago, has recently found expression in Boston by the erection of a statue to him in a prominent location in the Public Gardens.

RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CZAR'S DECREE.

THE religious bearings of the manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia are being pretty thoroughly discussed in the American church papers, and some interesting facts in relation to religious conditions in Russia are elicited. The clause in the new decree which attracts most attention is that in which the Czar declares: "We . . . have deemed it expedient to strengthen and decree the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian empire, which, recognizing the Orthodox Church as the ruling one, grant to all of our subjects of other religions, and to all foreign persuasions, freedom of creed and worship, in accordance with their rites." This paragraph, which has all the appearance of inaugurating an important reform, marks in reality merely a continuation of the *status quo*. Says *The Outlook*:

"Mohammedans have had their mosques, Jews their synagogs, and Roman Catholics and Lutherans their churches in Russia for many years, and have worshiped in them, according to their respective creeds and rites, without let or hindrance. The thing that is denied in Russia is the right of an Orthodox Christian to think for himself in religious matters, and, as the result of such thinking, to change the form of his religious faith and leave the Orthodox Church. The denial of that right is not affected in the slightest degree by the Czar's proclamation of religious liberty. The law, as it now stands, is as follows:

"All persons who leave the Orthodox Church for the church of any other Christian denomination shall be turned over to the spiritual authorities for admonition and instruction, and shall then be dealt with in accordance with ecclesiastical rules. Until they shall return to Orthodoxy, their minor children shall be taken in charge by the Government, in order that they may not become perverted, and their lands, if occupied by Orthodox

Christians, shall be put under guardianship and they shall not be permitted to live thereupon. (Penal Code, Revised Edition, Section 188.)

The punishment for inducing or persuading another person to leave the Orthodox Church is much more severe. The code says:

For inducing an Orthodox Christian to become a member of any other Christian church, the guilty one shall be deprived of all special, personal, and acquired rights, and shall be exiled to Siberia, or imprisoned at hard labor, for a period of from one year to a year and a half. (Penal Code, Section 187.)

For persuading or inducing an Orthodox Christian to adopt the Jewish or any other non-Christian faith, the guilty one shall be deprived of all civil right and sent into penal servitude for a period of from eight to ten years. (Penal Code, Section 184.)

"If a man or woman who is a member of the Orthodox Church marries a woman or man who is a Lutheran or a Roman Catholic, the children must be trained up in the Orthodox faith. If parents disobey this law, they are to be punished with imprisonment for a period of from eight to sixteen months. (Penal Code, Section 190.) These laws, and many others which limit freedom of conscience, freedom of teaching, and freedom of speech in religious matters, as well as freedom to criticize and discuss the Bible and the church, remain untouched by the Czar's decree."

The Czar's proclamation has naturally aroused great interest in the Jewish press of this country. An editorial writer in the Philadelphia *Jewish Exponent* observes:

"Despite the fact that no great immediate effect can be expected from the Czar's decree, I am not disposed to consider it lightly. It may be that the evils from which the Jews in Russia suffer are but indirectly touched upon. The actual restrictions to religious liberty from which the Jews in Russia suffer are not as great as might be supposed. Some advantages are offered to those accepting orthodox Christianity; some restrictions upon election of rabbis; a limitation of public prayers to synagogs and houses of prayer, and a limitation of synagogs to places where there are 80 Jewish houses, and 'houses of prayer' to where there are 30 Jewish houses. Such are some of the main purely religious restrictions so far as they are contained upon the statute books. If these were all at once abolished Jewish misery would not be sensibly decreased.

"But the Czar's decree marks a tendenz; it indicates a policy; it declares an irrevocable decision with which all subjects are called upon to cooperate and officials are commanded to carry out. With the grant of religious liberty is coupled the grant of some measure of local self-rule; of some larger degree of individual liberty and freedom from enforced labor; for measures like these the Czar declares the people are now ripe. No man in this country need be told that religious liberty brings civil liberty in its train; every progressive step tells for the Jew. Without indulging in too sanguine anticipations, it may still be maintained that the Czar's decree marks the dawn of a brighter day for the Jews as well as the other inhabitants of Russia. It is not unworthy of the man who gave the initiative to the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague."

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following information in regard to the religions of Russia:

"According to the latest available statistics there are in Russia, in round numbers, 95,850,000 Orthodox Greek Catholics, 12,150,000 Roman Catholics, 12,150,000 Mohammedans, 6,750,000 Protestants, 4,050,000 Jews, 1,350,000 United Church and Armenians, and 2,700,000 followers of other faiths. . . . . .

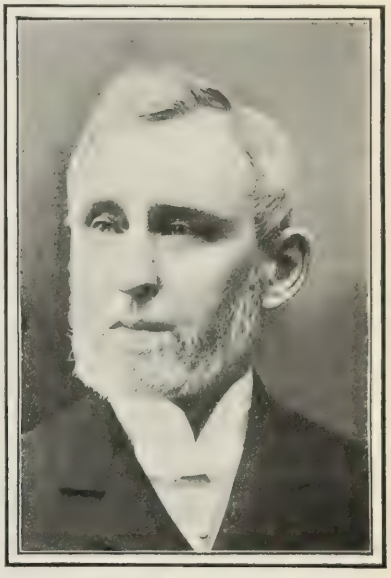
"In the orthodox church the Czar is the supreme head, with power to appoint to every office in the church, and to transfer and remove incumbents, limited only by the right of the bishops and prelates to propose candidates. Practically, however, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, the ecclesiastical bureau of the Government, has usurped many of the Czar's powers in church matters.

"The empire is divided into 5 bishoprics, which, according to the last published report, were under the metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 48 bishops. At that time there were 65,721 churches, with 58,102 priests, and 497 monasteries and 268 nunneries, with 8,076 monks and 8,942 nuns. The management of church affairs is in the hands of 60 'consistoriæ.' The imperial budget for 1900 included 23,559,685 rubles for the expenses of the holy synod."

A DEFENSE OF THE "OLDER ORTHODOXY."

AN article which, in the opinion of the Cincinnati *Herald and Presbyter*, "voices a positive sentiment and purpose in the Presbyterian and other evangelical churches," and which is attracting some attention in religious circles, appears in a recent issue of *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). It is entitled "The Old Tradition and the New," and is from the pen of Prof. Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Seminary. Professor Beecher is a theologian of the old school, and his paper is an attempt to define "the issues at stake between the older orthodoxy and the type of higher criticism now currently denominated the modern view." He writes:

"Higher critics of reputation report that they find the doctrines heretofore held by Christians to be either groundless or positively false in such matters as the incarnation, the birth of Jesus, his miracles, his resurrection, his atonement, his mediatorial character, many of his specific teachings, a large part of his biography, the personal Holy Spirit, the individual interest taken by God in His creatures. If any one thinks that this is too sweeping a statement of the case, let him take a full course of reading in the 'Encyclopedia Biblica,' or in other works of that stripe. After that, let him ask himself: Provided these men are correct, can we be sure that even the peerless humanity of Jesus is anything more than a figment of the imagination? Provided they are correct, is the fatherhood of God anything else than a figure of speech?"



PROF. WILLIS J. BEECHER,
Of Auburn Seminary.

Professor Beecher proceeds to a statement of the attitude adopted by the theological school to which he belongs:

"At the outset of an investigation we do not assume it to be a fact that the Bible is uniquely inspired; but we equally avoid the assumption that it is not so inspired. We do not assume it to be a fact that the statements of the Bible are all thoroughly truthful, but we also avoid assuming that they are untruthful. We are ready to recognize elements of fiction in the Bible to any extent to which the evidence actually shows that they are there. We are aware that fiction, whether in the form of parable, fable, allegory, poem, myth or legend, may be as truthful in its own proper meaning as fact can be, and may teach the same spiritual lessons which it would teach if it were fact. But we insist that questions of this kind shall be decided upon evidence and not according to the exigencies of some preconceived theory. And in dealing with the evidence we insist that the testimony of the Bible on any point shall be examined before it is rejected."

There are many thinking men, continues the writer, who are entirely unwilling to accept the radical conclusions of the higher criticism in such matters as "written revelation and miracle and prayer and the personal Holy Spirit and the person of Jesus," who yet allow themselves to be lined up with agnostics in the attack upon old-fashioned orthodoxy. "This seems to me," he says, "a forced and unnatural state of things. It is a party division which separates men who ought to be together, and brings into alliance men whose views are really antagonistic." We quote further:

"The difference of method, our difference with the higher critics

of this class, is important; but it is insignificant compared with that which separates the higher critics who accept the Jesus of the Gospels as supreme Lord from the other higher critic who regards Jesus as a rather remarkable man, born no one knows where, who somehow became the focus of the imagination of the generations that followed him, thus giving rise to that mass of legendary narrative, half of it incredible and the other half but partly true, now known as the four gospels. Is it too much to ask that the first of these two higher critics shall be outspoken in the matters in which he differs with the second? This matter in which he agrees essentially with the men of the older tradition is far more important than the matters in which he disagrees with them. Is he loyal to his convictions if he without protest simply stands by his agnostic ally? Surely there ought to be here a new alinement of forces."

Professor Beecher says in conclusion:

"Fully conscious that the theories of the past need improvement; acknowledging that the present revolution is in part a revolt against wrong ideas and methods; appreciating the great light from exploration and greater light from linguistic studies which have arisen within the past sixty years; recognizing the good work which literary criticism has done at many points; holding our minds open to every tested discovery of truth from every source; we are yet certain that there will be no final settlement of Biblical questions on the basis of the higher criticism that is now commonly called by that name. Many specific teachings of the system will doubtless abide. But so far forth as it goes upon the assumption that statements of fact in the Scriptures are pretty generally false, so far forth it is incapable of establishing genuinely permanent results."

A CATHOLIC ESTIMATE OF MRS. WARD'S "LATTER-DAY GOSPEL."

THE prominence of the religious motive in almost all the novels of Mrs. Humphry Ward has led many readers to speculate as to her religious philosophy. Miss M. M. Mallock, sister of the well-known English author, Mr. W. H. Mallock, contributes an article on Mrs. Ward's "Latter-Day Gospel" to the March issue of *The Messenger* (Rom. Cath., New York). By a curious coincidence the article immediately preceding hers deals with her brother's latest book, "Religion as a Credible Doctrine," and discusses his "entanglement" in much the same spirit as that in which Miss Mallock, who is a convert to Roman Catholicism, discusses the religious attitude of Mrs. Ward. Miss Mallock writes:

"In the two latest of her works, viz., 'Eleanor,' and also in 'Lady Rose's Daughter,' Mrs. Ward has, to some extent, shifted her earlier ground; but, from 'Robert Elsmere' to 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' inclusive, two main subjects are to be met with, one or the other of which almost continuously engages her attention, and to which all else of plot and character is made subservient—these are:

"(1) The claims of a new philosophic 'Christianity,' as Mrs. Ward persists in calling it, to supersede the Christianity of the church and the Gospels.

"(2) The claims which, in the light of this special modern cult, are possessed by Poverty upon Riches.

"It is upon an examination of the principles underlying Mrs. Ward's treatment of both subjects that I propose here to enter.

"Out of the five novels ending with 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' there are three in which what may be described as religious controversy plays a main part. These so far resemble one another that in all of them the reader's attention is directed, in the first place, to two antipathetic ideals, secular and religious—and in the next to a third, or philosophic ideal, differing from both the others, and supposed to include within itself the truths which both the others symbolize.

"'Robert Elsmere,' 'David Grieve,' and 'Helbeck of Bannisdale,' form in this sense a continuous series; and each of them brings something toward the completion of the new Ark of Refuge, in which Mrs. Ward, like another Noah, invites us to sail safely across the Flood of scientific materialism."

Taking Mrs. Ward's "Gospel" as a whole, two main ideas are prominent, we are told. One, the idea of the Sacred Person of the Christian Trinity as merely a supremely perfect example of our common humanity, is fully elaborated in "Robert Elsmere." The other, and really the more important of the two, is but slightly foreshadowed. It is nothing less than the substitution for the God of Christianity of something very nearly resembling Schelling's conception of the Absolute; and this conception undergoes further development in "David Grieve," whose mental and spiritual starting-point is altogether a contrast to Elsmere's, since he has never occupied anything but an outside attitude toward Christianity. In "Helbeck of Bannisdale," the third in this series of controversial novels and one which Miss Mallock regards as a much more complex piece of work, the same conception is still further developed, and "some final touches are given to the Christianity of the future which place beyond all question its total absence of claim to call kindred with the Christianity of the past."

Miss Mallock contends that Mrs. Ward not only has no right to call her gospel Christianity, but that she ought not even to call it Theism. It is only a phase of pantheism which sees in the soul, conscience, will, not a *creation* of God, entirely separate from Him, but the *emanation* of a supreme Intelligence with which it is essentially one,—conception in one shape or another as old as conscious thought itself. Continuing, she declares:

"In Theism, and in Christianity as Theism, two determining conceptions have place, both of which Mrs. Ward altogether eradicates. These are: (1) The relationship of man to God as that of creature to Creator; and (2) the existence, not of a spiritual order merely, but distinct and apart from this—of a *supernatural order also.*

"In virtue of the first of these conceptions, Theism, and Christianity as Theism, postulates an equality of all men in the sight of God, more absolute than that of the wildest socialist dream; and in virtue of the second it holds out a *supernatural beatitude*, as something which all may equally attain, and as being equally the true end of all."

Miss Mallock pays tribute to the "earnestness of purpose" and "absence of rancor" which Mrs. Ward brings to the very weighty problems she has chosen to grapple with through the medium of fiction, believing her "supreme gift as lying more than anywhere else in her wonderful descriptive faculty." She concludes her article with the following paragraph:

"Returning for a moment in conclusion to what, from a Christian point of view, gives to Mrs. Ward's work its real and serious importance, this may be summed up by saying that not only does it reflect in a striking manner many salient features of the age, but that it gives form and voice to a conception which, while inherently opposed to Christianity, is at the same time strongly attractive to certain minds in which Christianity has lost or is losing its hold. This conception is pictured by Mrs. Ward herself as leading by a short cut straight into the purest and most exalted Theism. That its legitimate goal is not this, but, instead of it, the ancient *cul-de-sac* of pantheism, is the fact which it has been the object of the present article to demonstrate."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Free Religious Association, of which Emerson was one of the founders, will celebrate the centennial of his birth by devoting the principal session of its annual convention in May to the subject of "Emerson's Religious Influence." It will also hold an "Emerson Conference" in July, with morning sessions in Concord and evening sessions in Boston.

Christendom is the name of a new undenominational religious weekly to be issued in Chicago in April. Its editor will be Shailer Matthews, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, who will have the cooperation of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Dr. William Douglas Mackenzie, Dr. Charles M. Stuart, Prof. H. L. Willett, the Rev. J. M. Campbell, and Mr. J. R. Slater.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE BALFOUR MINISTRY.

IT would be too much to say that recent predictions of the speedy fall of the Balfour ministry—made in certain organs on the continent of Europe—have any foundation in fact. But the tone of English press comment reveals a dissatisfied state of public opinion. This dissatisfaction is further reflected in a series of astounding defeats sustained by the Conservatives at recent parliamentary by-elections in their own strongholds. Three important causes are assigned by the newspapers for the re tion that has begun to set in against the ministry. First is its internal policy as exemplified in the Education act and in the unmilitary style of the mooted army reforms. Secondly, British foreign policy is pronounced amateurish and stupid—witness Venezuela and the poor results achieved in Asia. Finally, there is a vague fear that the imperialist policy in South Africa keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope. Mr. Chamberlain's return from his grand tour proved to be a less triumphant occasion than had been anticipated.

A DREAM OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
—*Punch* (London).

Collateral circumstances are not wanting to deepen the ministerial gloom. An education bill for London is impending and there will be a warm contest over it. The Irish Land bill is to be a very serious problem indeed, and the prosecution of Mr. Whitaker Wright seems to involve hints of ministerial reluctance to take up the case of that gentleman at all. *The Daily News* (London), a Liberal organ, remarks:

"The country is tired of giving the Government notices to quit. It has taken to shouting them. The ministry is like a presuming guest who will not take a hint to leave your house, and has to be dropped out of the window. The wall is scribbled over with handwriting. The Government have thought it bravery to go on ignoring every warning. They have passed from one defiance to another. Mounting on the ruins of the great provincial school boards, they are threatening the school board for London. . . . It is not with the consent of the British working classes that the Government has defied the first principles of religious equality. It is not with their consent that it has waged a warfare against all the things that Englishmen hold most dear—the right of combination, the purity of politics, the freedom of trade, the impartiality of justice. The nation has looked on at this debauch with horror and aversion. But it was like a poor animal that is tongue-tied by some hellish drug, and has to suffer without the relief of sound. The automatic majority won at a false election on a spurious issue moved doggedly through the lobbies to register an unwilling decree. The benches were denuded of the voices that should have protested against the murder of English rights. The men in possession determined to do their worst before they were ejected. For three years the Government have been acting like burglars who have got into a house by false pretenses, and proceed with feverish haste to fill their pockets with the plunder before they are disturbed. But their time is nearly up. The hue and cry is afoot. The shout of 'Stop thief!' is ringing through England. The murmur of last year is growing to a clamor that can not be denied."

The Conservative organs are stoutly defending the ministry. They evade, nevertheless, the Liberal allegation that the present Parliament was elected on a "snap judgment" while the Boer war was raging, and is now legislating in defiance of public opinion on subjects which the constituencies have not passed upon. The following, from *The Standard* (London), shows the Conservative point of view:

"No supporter of the cabinet need claim for it more than that it is a body of highly capable men of business, who, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, have acted with courage, determination, and good sense. It may also be urged for Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, and their colleagues, that if they have at times fallen into error, they have, on the whole, conducted to a successful conclusion all the most important transactions in which they have been engaged. When we hear this glib talk of mismanagement, we may ask where ministers have failed. In all the greater problems that faced them—and some of these were of unprecedented magnitude—they succeeded. They did not fail in China, in the Sudan, in West Africa, or on the Indian frontier. They have so conducted our foreign policy that, in the midst of inveterate suspicions and angry outbursts of popular jealousy abroad, no British interest has been sacrificed, and no friction has arisen with foreign governments. Our relations with Germany and Russia, during the past three years of crisis, are assuredly no worse than they were when Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery were at the helm; our relations with France are considerably better; our relations with the United States have been placed on a footing of cordial amity which would have seemed visionary ten years ago even to Radical idealists. Have the Government failed at home? They have at least placed on the statute-book measures of which their opponents have only talked, they have passed acts which have done much to improve the condition of the people, and while they have successfully vindicated law and order in Ireland, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the general feeling in that country is more cordial toward the Government and people of England than it has been at any time since Mr. Gladstone inaugurated the era of revolution."

There is no explanation here of the awkward fact that the ministry is losing elections in its own strongholds, a thing acknowledged by the London *Times* and pronounced by it "surprising and from some points of view disquieting." *The Morning Post* (London) indorses those sentiments, but *The Daily Telegraph* (London) sees in such an occasional defeat "only a very limited victory for the opposition." The Manchester *Guardian* sees "an extraordinary sign of the Government's loss of public confidence," but the London *Globe* says present prospects "need cause no apprehension to the Government or their supporters." Nevertheless the organ of the High-Church party in England, *The Pilot* (London), actually talks of "dissolution prospects," saying:

"Nowadays, nearly everything that happens in public affairs

is attended by the thought that there ought to be a dissolution of Parliament and a new House of Commons. Either as an agreeable or a disagreeable reflection—for we may all know what ought to be without feeling any desire for it—it recurs to every mind from day to day almost, and has, indeed, been a frequent visitor from the date of the last prorogation. To its own consciousness, this has never been a satisfactory Parliament in the representative branch. Returned in peculiar circumstances, it had always an air of illegitimacy; evidently feeling, from the first month of its existence, as the false heir does who is secretly aware of having been smuggled into a cradle not rightfully his own. Had it been really convened at the close of the war, the conclusion of peace, no Parliament could have been called more properly. A new Parliament for new conditions was of course the right thing. But there was a mistake as to the close of the war—a mistake which gave to the House a spurious existence which becomes more embarrassed the longer it endures."

RUSSIA'S CRISIS.

RUSSIA is a country ruled in theory by an absolute despot and in reality by a bureaucracy of a blindly intolerant character. The bureaucracy acts directly upon the masses of the people, who are in a state of ignorance so dense that constitutional government is pronounced out of the question for them. But there is a large and growing educated class to whom bureaucratic despotism is intolerable. The warm differences among the educated regarding the changes that should be made in Russia—some favoring parliamentary rule, others denouncing it—are unfavorable to the evolution of a party of liberation with a definite policy. Only two factors in the problem stand out clearly. One is Nicholas II., Czar of all the Russias, and the other is the huge mass of peasantry. The Czar "has the noblest intentions and a lofty purpose to work for the welfare of his people; but in the face of a situation as grave as that which exists in Russia good intentions are not enough." As regards the feeling among the peasantry, there is not, surprising as it may seem, any trustworthy information available.

This fact has been brought out strikingly by the press comment in Europe on the Czar's recent manifesto hinting at religious toleration of a limited kind, at permission for the peasant to leave his native village without interference from the police, and at local self-government under bureaucratic tutelage. Even the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the best-informed paper in Europe on all that relates to Russia, seems unable to lift the veil behind which the empire of the Czar is writhing in the throes of some vast upheaval. The world's ignorance of Russian affairs is the result of a bureaucratic conspiracy working through censorship of the press and a rigid passport system. The *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin) has even denounced as a barefaced misrepresentation those glowing balance-sheets which M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, serves up from time to time for the edification of a bondholding world. And the London *Times* had to confess recently that it was completely misled regarding the circumstances of a formidable peasant uprising characterized by incidents as picturesque as those which in France immediately preceded the great revolution. From all sources come confused accounts of student rebellions, refractory local assemblies, insubordinate peasant bands, regiments indoctrinated with revolutionary ideas, treason in government staffs, the whole mysteriously disposed of by what are termed in official reports "repressive measures." As the Paris *Temps* says:

"Russia is apparently governed by a responsible emperor, but in reality by a usurping and irresponsible bureaucracy. We hear this great machine of a bureaucracy creak and groan at the very moment when it contemplates extending its influence over those portions of the empire in which its action is still limited: Finland or the Baltic provinces, Livonia and Esthonia. The bureaucracy seems without sufficient strength to withstand, not the property-owning class which, altho it desires a voice in the councils of the empire, is nevertheless Conservative, but the genuinely revolutionary element in the provinces—peasants who live under a collectivist system and who do not understand that there is a propertied class above them or beside them, wage-earners who have inherited a collectivist system, religious sects that are revolutionaries in a latent stage, Stundists, Doukhobors who refuse to pay taxes and to perform military service, followers, more or less sincere, of Tolstoy, Liberal students, and, lastly, terrorists outright."

The allusion to collectivism, hereditary or otherwise, in this French comment, requires elucidation, for it bears upon that peculiar Russian institution, the *mir*. *Mir* means literally "world," but the term denotes specifically the particular village community to which the individual peasant belongs. This village community is not an elective body but "a patriarchal council composed of the heads of families." When a peasant, in obedience to the tendency to flock to the cities, wishes to leave his native village, he must have a passport. He gets it from the *mir* and he must renew it annually, and pay a tax for the privilege it confers. Of course, a peasant may remain in the *mir* in which case he needs no passport; but the *mir* is his landlord, and his little area of land may not suffice for his needs, especially as the peasant is simply a tenant for a term of years. This subject is further explained by *The New Liberal Review* (London), from which we borrow our information:

"Now what happens very frequently is this. The peasant finds that his land does not produce enough to pay his taxes; during the long winter months of enforced idleness he has nothing to do. He therefore applies to the *mir* for permission to go to the town to supplement his income. Often—indeed, more frequently than not—he has no *dvor* [home] of his own, but is simply living in his father's house. In that case he must first obtain his father's permission before that of the *mir* will be granted. As early marriages are the rule and not the exception, he leaves his wife behind him to assist his mother and father in the work on the land and in the house. This arrangement is unfortunately a fruitful source of immorality. Having obtained his permission, he goes to the town in search of work. Here he will, more likely than not, become a factory hand. He will also become the member of an *artel*. These *artels* are very curious associations of workmen, in which the workers pool their earnings, which are divided equally among the members, irrespective of the individual earnings of each, after the cost of living has been deducted. Sometimes these peasants form other attachments, sometimes they are out of work, sometimes their annual passports are not renewed, or they are summoned back to the village and do not wish to go. In the latter cases they become 'passportless,' and as such have no recognized legal status; they spend their lives in evading the police, and become vagabonds, the worst kind of proletarians."

It will be seen from this how far-reaching is the reform contemplated in the Czar's manifesto, if only it free the peasant from this passport system. But the discontent of the peasantry, and of the working classes recruited from them, is believed by the most competent authorities to have grown too great for appeasement by any reforms administered through a bureaucracy. This is admitted by the *Grashdanin* (St. Petersburg), organ of the eminent Prince Mestchersky, who, however, bitterly opposes constitutional government for Russia. What Russia needs, according to this observer, is absolute, not nominal, autocracy. The bureaucracy has usurped power and the Czar must firmly put an end to this usurpation. If, on the other hand, a constitutional government were set up in Russia, the inevitable result would be an increase of the bureaucratic centralization now cursing the country. Autocracy saved Russia from the Tatars and it must now save her from the bureaucracy. The Czar's manifesto is a blow at the liberal reformers, according to this organ. And the revolutionary Prince Kropotkin writes in *The Daily News* (London):

"What it promises is a further increase and a further centrali-

zation of the powers of the provincial bureaucracy, and a further reduction in the functions of provincial self-government, in favor of the provincial organs of the central administration. If I am not wrong, and read the rather veiled phrases of the manifesto correctly, it is the old program of Katkóff, who described provincial self-government as 'a state within the state,' and demanded instead of it more officials, 'guided by a strong power and responsible to the St. Petersburg officials.' . . . Historical prediction is always risky. But in the present writer's opinion the postponement of the convocation of some sort of general assembly for the discussion of the many great questions which stand on the order of the day, is a very great political mistake. If such an assembly had been convoked now it would have been admirably well received, even if it did not answer all hopes. But when it comes later on—and it will unavoidably come pretty soon—it will be a victory won by the nation over the imperial power, and it is never wise to court a defeat."

The opinions of other competent critics confirm this view. The apparent determination of the Czar to set his face against the *zemstvos*, or local representative bodies, is thought a bad sign by the *Neue Freie Press* (Vienna), but it says nevertheless that a forward step has been taken. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in the course of an elaborate study of the Russian ruler's manifesto, mentions the great change in the popular mind during the past twenty-five years:

"At that time [a quarter of a century ago] the Russian revolutionary parties comprised a few hundred determined men and women ready to risk their lives in the furtherance of their ideas. The so-called 'intellectual' felt a certain sympathy with the efforts of the revolutionaries to overthrow the prevailing government, but the peasants and toilers remained wholly indifferent. To-day, when the students resist police tyranny and official oppression, they find not only sympathetic comprehension among the masses, but active support. Even among the peasants there has been spread by active propaganda a knowledge of the fact that they are entitled to a better existence. . . . There is scarcely any youth that thirsts for knowledge like the Russian youth, scarcely any people that yearns for liberty like the Russian people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DOOM OF PERSIA.

THE independence of Persia, said Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons lately, "is a phrase," and it is becoming less every year. "When we are told that we and the Russian Government are equally bound, and remain bound year after year, to respect the integrity of Persia, I fear this means that we are bound to respect a vanishing quantity. The time may come when, if we are restricting our policy to respecting the integrity of Persia, we shall find ourselves respecting nothing at all." The laughter with which this final remark was received revealed English appreciation of the humorous side of a serious subject. How serious that subject is may be inferred from the fact that the Persian problem is not a thing apart. It has to be dealt with as a detail in the mighty question of Asia. The powerful empires of Russia and Great Britain confront each other on the frontiers of the Shah, who finds himself invested with the importance of a pawn on an overcrowded chessboard. This has been well brought out by a correspondent of the London *Times*, who has lately closed a valuable series of articles on the Persian question in its relation to the fate of Asia:

"Not many years ago the Persian question could still be regarded as a separate issue to be dealt with on its own merits. To-day it is merely part of a much larger question upon the solution of which the future of Asia must depend. That question is whether Asia is really a field in which there is room for two of the greatest European Powers, which are also the two greatest Asiatic Powers, to fulfil their peaceful mission in friendly competition, or whether their rivalry must ultimately degenerate into a struggle for exclusive mastery. The special interest which attaches to the Persian branch of that question is that, whereas in other regions of Asia new factors are introduced into the problem by the aspirations of other Powers that claim for themselves also a place in the Asiatic sunshine, here Great Britain and Russia still stand alone and almost face to face in the presence of a sick-bed more desperate perhaps than that of any other Asiatic monarchy."

At the present moment the star of Russia is in the ascendent. Great Britain has practically abandoned the northern portion of the realm to her rival. In the south, her position is a strong one. But here again some qualification must be made, for Persia has just concluded a new treaty with Turkey (under pressure from Russia) which amounts practically to the recording of a mortgage against the Shah in St. Petersburg. The eagerness of the Persian potentate to fling his money out of the window is equaled only by the readiness with which he borrows. Great Britain fights shy of this type of creditor, as the Shah discovered a few years ago when he sought a loan in London. The gentlemen in "the city" wanted a class of securities which Muzaffer-ed-Din could only regard as impinging on his sovereignty. Russia was more yielding, and to-day she rules the Shah's finances and even commands his army.

MUZAFFER ED-DIN,
The spendthrift Shah of Persia, whose realm involves the fate of Asia.

The well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* already quoted says in the course of one of his illuminating articles:

"In bygone times English, French, and Austrian officers have in turn taken in hand the task of reorganizing the Persian army, but owing to the lack of adequate support, if for no other reason, their efforts invariably ended in more or less ignominious failure. Russian officers were the last to appear upon the scene, and their success has been due, not only to the powerful backing upon which they could depend, but to the business-like fashion in which they went to work. They never attempted to tackle the Persian army as a whole. Acting upon the French proverb, *Qui trop embrasse, mal étreint*, they confined themselves to the organization of a small force, entirely under their own control, which they could handle and mold to their own satisfaction. The whole brigade of Persian 'Cossacks' consists of four regiments of cavalry, one of them called a guards regiment, and of two battalions of field artillery. These regiments are not kept at their full strength, and the brigade only musters altogether about 2,000 men, chiefly drawn from one large tribe of Persian nomads in Azerbijan. They are armed with Berdan rifles and Russian guns, and tho they do not present on parade the spick-and-span appearance of our native Indian troops, all authorities concur in describing them as smart, alert, well-drilled, and well-disciplined. There are only three Russian officers attached to the brigade, but they have succeeded in training Persian officers and non-commissioned officers, as well as the rank and file."

Thus Russia holds the Government of Persia in "the hollow of her hand," and in the opinion of this authority she is but playing the part of Shylock. The hour of Persia's doom can not be long in sounding, and it behooves Great Britain to realize that her Indian empire must go down should ever Russia get the metaphorical pound of flesh. The situation presents a striking contrast to the period—comparatively recent—when British in-

fluence was supreme in Persia. The London *Times* is prompted, in fact, to indulge in the luxury of editorial regret:

"Far on into the nineteenth century our predominance at the court of Teheran was undisputed. Throughout the dominions of the Shah British influence was supreme. It is only within the last forty years—only since the very time when Persia began to assume a new importance in the world as a weighty factor in the question of Asiatic policy as a whole—that we have suffered that influence to languish, until in wide portions of the Persian empire it has been extinguished forever. What we have forfeited, for want of a little energy and foresight, has been reaped by others, who have had the wisdom to conceive and the courage to adopt and enforce a continuous plan of action framed to accomplish ends clearly seen and deliberately pursued. 'Hasten the decadence of Persia, penetrate to the Persian Gulf, reestablish the ancient commerce of the Levant, and advance to the Indies, which are the treasure-house of the world,' wrote the author of the apocryphal testament of Peter the Great more than a century and a half ago. The scheme has been kept steadily in view, and decade after decade has witnessed the accomplishment of some fresh stage toward the desired goal."

This is depressing enough to Britons, but there is still much to console them in the situation prevailing throughout the southern portion of the empire of the Shah. Great Britain's strength there is due to her peculiar relation to the Persian Gulf. She has swept that body clean of pirates with the thoroughness of Pompey the Great when he addressed himself to a similar task in the Mediterranean. In doing this she has gratified no territorial ambitions. It was enough for her that those waters had been transformed into a highway of peaceful commerce. Now, however, Great Britain is uneasily asking herself to what extent her self-denying ordinance may become the sign-manual of her destruction. Not only is Russia evincing a disposition to come down to the Persian Gulf, but Germany is suspected with reason of planning the acquisition of a port upon its shores. Great Britain's entire Asiatic position is imperiled, and for reasons thus stated by the keen observer of *The Times*:

"It is not our commercial supremacy only that would be challenged if other nations once gained a foothold in the Persian Gulf. The whole balance of naval and military power in this part of Asia would inevitably be affected, and we should have no Japan whom we could call in to redress it in our favor. To any one who is at all intimately acquainted with international politics the idea that we could rely upon the appearance of Germany on the scene to act as a counterpoise to Russia must seem quite as futile as that Russia's policy of expansion in Asia can be arrested by graceful concessions. India would for the first time for upward of a century be exposed to attack from a naval base within close proximity to her shores, and tho that is a danger against which she could be protected so long as we preserve our command of the sea, it would mean an additional task for our navy and involve a substantial increase of the naval force permanently stationed in our Indian waters. . . . In the course of a given number of years the whole line of land defenses behind which India has entrenched herself at such enormous cost of treasure and labor would be turned, and her resources would have to be strained afresh to meet a new military situation far more complicated and threatening than any she has yet had to deal with. And I have suggested so far only the material effects upon our position in India. Might not the moral effect be more serious still if our Indian empire were subjected to the immediate reaction of every international complication in which our world-wide interests must at times involve us?"

Let us now leave the local aspects of the Persian problem and look at it from the point of view of world-politics. We encounter a striking antagonism. Organs of British opinion are divided into two camps, the mutual hostility of which often asserts itself in volcanic expletive. One side insists that Russia should have her own way in Persia, and throughout all Asia for that matter. Russia wants nothing that Great Britain need care to retain, while the mutual harmony of the two Powers will put a curb on Germany—"that great menace to the peace of the world." *The Spectator* (London) and *The National Review* (London) are the leading exponents of this school of world-politics. The following extract, from the last-named publication, shows the point of view:

"We certainly are anxious that better relations should be established between England and Russia, which would necessarily be followed by a corresponding improvement in our relations with France; and we have affirmed from the outset that 'it is clearly recognized by all who pretend to take a serious interest in international affairs that the Dual Alliance with the *nation amie et alliée* is the very corner-stone of Russian policy, and foolhardy would be those persons who put themselves in the ridiculous position of even seeming to intrigue against it.' Indeed there is no reason why Englishmen should resent, or desire to alter, the character which the Franco-Russian Alliance has assumed. What we aim at as regards Anglo-Russian relations is simply that they should be no longer interfered with, disturbed, and even poisoned, by the traditional intrigues of the German Foreign Office. There is nothing malicious in the suggestion that Germany acts as an *agent provocateur* between London and St. Petersburg. Prince Bismarck himself gloried in the rôle of 'the honest broker,' while the most influential and responsible of German organs habitually discuss the relations between England and Russia in the spirit of the *tertius gaudens*."

The party antagonistic to this school would base the foreign policy of the British empire upon opposition to Russia. While *The Spectator* urges that the Czar be given his own way in the Persian Gulf, *The Edinburgh Review*, with a numerous journalistic following, demands "inveterate and unyielding hostility to Russian expansion." *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) has also begun to give the hospitality of its pages to the anti-Russian party. Its recent issue contained a broadside from the pen of that keen student of world-politics, the distinguished Hungarian Prof. Arminius Vambery, directed against Russian policy in the Persian Gulf. This authority assures us that Russia confronts Great Britain in a hostile spirit all over the world, and that an alliance with Germany must be brought about. As regards the London *Times*, it is upholding the course of the Government, based upon its categorical statement in the House of Commons through Viscount Cranborne that Great Britain desires to maintain the present status in the Persian Gulf and in Persia, and that such maintenance is incompatible with the occupation by any Power of a port on the waters bounding the Shah's dominions to the south.

POINTS OF VIEW.

WAITING FOR PARNELL. "There are Irish people still," says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "who think that Mr. Parnell is still alive and will appear at the fitting moment to lead them once more."

THE FRENCH. "Servants [in Paris] not merely know all that goes on in the household, which information they exchange with those of adjoining flats, but allow themselves to comment upon it to their masters and mistresses," says a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "What would an English mistress think, moreover, of being kissed on both cheeks by her maid on returning from a holiday, or of a departing servant not only kissing the mistress but offering to kiss the master?"

BRITISH MANNERS.—"The British spectators at all the durbar celebrations belonged almost exclusively to the upper and middle classes, and any one who has been to a theater where there is no pit or gallery will have had a striking instance of how undemonstrative those classes can be," says a writer in *Blackwood's* (Edinburgh). "They may admire the magnificence of a pageant, they may respect the talents and the high position of the Viceroy of India; but it takes more than this to break through their reserve and to draw forth their applause. Even the presence of the King's brother at Delhi failed to elicit any very noticeable demonstration. This peculiarity undoubtedly reduces the effectiveness of such pageants as those of the durbar ceremonials; the comparative silence has a chilling effect, and gives no chance to enthusiasm; but it is, as we have said, a national characteristic alike of the British and of the Indian, and by no means indicates such want of loyalty as a similar attitude would betoken in a crowd composed of any of the Gallic races. An incident much more regrettable, and one which it must—we fear—be confessed was equally characteristic of the British of all classes, was the loud and derisive laughter which greeted the appearance at the durbar of one of the noblest of India's princes, and which was due solely to his being arrayed in the national state dress of his race."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A VISE-LIKE GRIP.

YOUTH. By Joseph Conrad. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¼ in., 361 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE title of this book is misleading. It is a collection of three short stories, and the first is called "Youth." But of all the graceful attributes and affluent enjoyment which the word "Youth" conjures up to the unyouthful, the one brought out by the tale is the resilience which will not accept defeat. The enthusiasm of Joseph Conrad's life is the sea, and he writes of it as buoyantly and vigorously as a dolphin plays in it. The story is not of a sparkling order; the author views life with stark severity; for him it never is the jester with cap and bells.

JOSEPH CONRAD.

In "Youth," a sailor of twenty tells the story of his first voyage, as second mate, to the East. The ship was an old tub that had been laid up for ever so long. The voyage to the East was her gradual disintegration; and the pluck with which the mate saw her through countless vicissitudes and kept his eager eye on Bankok is the *motif* of the tale. The style is powerful and luminous.

The second story, "Heart of Darkness," is a tremendously weird study of a man named Kurtz, who is agent for a trading company in a vaguely indicated tropical region, doubtless African. Conrad reminds one of Poe and of Kipling in this admirable story, by a tempered brutality of touch and a dalliance with horrors that are brain-chilling. He is a master of description, and his sojourn in the undesignated tropical region is photographic in reality. There is intensity, but not rush. He tells his story not "trippingly on the tongue," but with deliberation. The listener follows the tale itself and the voice and manner of the narrator with equal enjoyment.

The third story, "The End of the Tether," is longer than the other two together. In its appeal, which is a tenderly emotional one, it stirs the heart more worthily than the undaunted pluck of "Youth" or the grisly horror of "Heart of Darkness." It deals with the indomitable courage of an old sea-captain and the dreadful night which befell him, toiling so patiently for his daughter, thousands of miles away. It is full of deep pathos.

All of Mr. Conrad's qualities are on the side of strength. He is a sailor through and through, but he has voyaged much, or at least has taken deep soundings in the ocean of life. He has a fine reserve, a manly dignity, and wins your confidence and regard for his clean, courageous force.

"Youth" is a splendid triptych—vivid, true, artistic.

ANOTHER ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

CALVERT OF STRATHORE. By Carter Goodloe. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 377 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

CERTAIN themes when well handled retain a perennial interest. The French Revolution is one of these, and it forms the background as well as assists materially in developing the plot of this tale, which is essentially a love-story.

The hero, young Calvert, is a direct descendant of the family of Leonard Calvert, first governor of the colony of Maryland, and of his brother Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore. The story opens at the close of the American war, and while some of the French nobles who followed Lafayette, Rochambeau, and Dillon, and helped win at Yorktown American independence, are being entertained by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. Among them is the young Marquis d'Azay, who shows to Calvert the miniature likeness of his very youthful sister. The beautiful French girl makes upon the mind of the American youth an impression the depth of which he does not realize until years afterward.

When Jefferson, a little later, goes to France as representative of his country, Calvert accompanies him as a member of the embassy. Gouverneur Morris—who later succeeded Jefferson—is also of the party, and fills the post of American minister during the Reign of Terror. French life and its seething politics are graphically presented. The leading features of the Revolution are handled vividly, and in a way that shows the writer is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of that momentous period. The different points of view regarding these affairs held by Jefferson and Morris form an interesting point in the story. The idle arrogance and petty pleasures that marked that period of French society are well portrayed.

Young Calvert is made to serve as a moral foil to this corrupt background. Of course he meets again the original of the miniature, and the services he renders her and hers make up the sort of romance of which romance readers never weary—especially where a member of the old *noblesse* elects to become the wife of an untitled American gentleman.

GORKY FROM A BRITISH STANDPOINT.

MAXIM GORKY. HIS LIFE AND WRITINGS. By E. J. Dillon. Boards, 5¼ x 7¼ in., 390 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THERE have been so many tentative criticisms of the work of Alexei Maximovitch Pyeshkoff, whom we know as Maxim Gorky, and so many conflicting opinions have deen expressed concerning him that an authoritative criticism of his writing is very much needed. We hoped that Dr. E. J. Dillon's book would supply this want. His familiarity with the language and his long residence in Russia should have fitted him to write understandingly about the young Russian writer. Let us confess at once that Dr. Dillon's book is a disappointment, especially when considered as a piece of literary criticism. The book is involved and diffuse. In an effort to emphasize his arguments, the author has wrapped his meaning in a swathing of words. But this is not the most vital fault of the work. He has consistently criticized what may be termed the Gorky movement from without. That is to say, his point of view is that of the thrifty Englishman who can not lose sight of the fact that here is a writer who has idealized the lawless members of society and whose sympathies are with the disorderly portion of the community. It is natural that literature of such a nature should be repugnant to a law-abiding Anglo-Saxon, and that any comprehension of Gorky's spirit of revolt should be impossible to him. To certain traits—Gorky's appreciation of nature and his powerful word-pictures, for instance—Dr. Dillon has given all credit; he appreciates Gorky as a writer; it is the spirit which animates Gorky's work, his point of view, his ethics, with which Dr. Dillon can not sympathize. So he builds up a favorable estimate with the one hand only to tear it down with the other. The truth of the matter is, that Dr. Dillon does not care for tramps, and the sight of thieves afflicted with a *weltschmertz* is irritating to him.

When a writer has force enough to achieve the almost instant popularity that Pyeshkoff achieved; when all classes of his own people vie with each other to do him honor; and when, within ten years of the publication of his first slight sketch, he is known throughout the civilized world and his translated work is a subject of literary controversy, one may be assured that here is a man whose life and work it is worth while to study, and this quite apart from the question whether his stories happen to please the individual taste of the reader.

E. J. DILLON.

Dr. Dillon has, however, studied his subject conscientiously, with the result that he has rounded out with many interesting details the bare outlines of Gorky's life, already familiar to American readers. The book ends with a bibliography of Gorky's own writings, and the critical and biographical notices which have appeared in Russia and England, as well as the English translations of his work. The American editions of "Tales from Gorky" and "Twenty-Six and One" are not mentioned, as also Miss Isabel Hapgood's translation of "Orloff and His Wife," which contains seven other tales of the Barefoot Brigade. All American biographical articles have also been ignored, which in an American edition of an English book seems a serious omission.

ZOLA'S LAST WORK.

TRUTH (VÉRITÉ). By Emile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 596 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

A BOOK of closely packed matter, great length, and terrible import is this, the latest novel from the hand of Zola. Like all his recent work, it reads less like an average novel than like a judicial record of events of most dramatic import. The human nature with which it teems, rather than the manner of presenting it, holds the reader's interest.

It is needless to outline the contents of a work of such complex character and almost unending detail. It suffices to say that while the plot is made to turn upon the murder of a little boy of Jewish extraction.

who has been brought up a Christian, and placed under the care of a Christian Brotherhood, the whole train of events laid bare and the machinery set in motion are the same with which the world became more or less acquainted during the Dreyfus trial in France. In this case, the culprit who suffers and is tried is Simon, the Jewish uncle of the murdered lad, whose devoted love for the boy and whose willingness that he should be bred a Catholic do not count at all with the infuriated anti-Jewish populace. One Marc, a schoolmaster of the Secular party, who fights in behalf of the Jew, may be intended to portray the part played by Zola himself during the Dreyfus affair.

EMILE ZOLA.

But the wholesale persecutions of all who took sides against the Clerical party, the intrigues between priests and titled ladies, the machinations even of grandmothers to break up families and divide husband and wife in order to get control of children where any difference of religious opinion existed—all this seems carried to a point beyond belief by any one looking upon the situation from an American viewpoint. Were Zola not known as a man who stood for his conception of truth, the reader would rate most of the statements here made as the ebullitions of a crazy bigot and let them go at that.

It is hard to look upon enlightened France, the earliest and foremost factor in modern civilization for above a thousand years, as raving mad with bigotry, and upon its priesthood, even in highest places, as nothing more than banded cutthroats and assassins. Yet this is precisely what M. Zola depicts in baldest, barest language. It is even laid bare that the innocent lad was strangled by the hands of a priest.

Closing the book, one can not but wonder what good it will serve. It is an awesome thing to rekindle the flame of retaliatory bigotry at this late day. It seems plain, moreover, that the Dreyfus case was a combination of race hatred, politics, avarice, caste—anything rather than religious or theological passions. One thing M. Zola makes painfully clear, the cringing fear, innate timidity, which long persecution has bred in the soul of the Continental Jew—a fear which made many Jews act against their own race during that terrible crisis.

If there is truth in the "New-Thought" doctrine which holds that *mind* controls all forces, and that a combination of mental forces set against any individual can kill him without the intervention of hands, then it needs no theory of leaking gas to account for Zola's death. The feeling excited by this book might well have killed him.

NEW ENGLAND GHOSTS.

THE WIND IN THE ROSE-BUSH, AND OTHER TALES OF THE SUPERNATURAL. By Mary E. Wilkins. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 237 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is a long time since Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman won her spurs as a writer of fiction. Yet achievement seems only to whet her ambition for new worlds to conquer, and the latest realm entered is that of ghostland. Previously to this, her most distinctly new adventure was in the line of the historic novel, and here certainly her most ardent admirers might have wished she had left the field untried. Her entrance therein only drew attention to the fact that she could but ill compete with those who possessed more temperamental dash and historic imagination.

MARY E. WILKINS.

Her present venture, however, comes much nearer success. Mrs. Freeman's ghosts were all New Englanders when in the flesh, and readers who hope to retain full identity and traits of distinct personality after death will be likely to find solace in this volume; for the ghosts or astrals here are true New Englanders still. They are very circumspect, well-behaved ghosts, with a due sense of that restraint which holds them from carrying things too far—in short, they are artistic, both in conception and treatment, but within the same limited scope of outlook and action that mark all the author's New Englanders in the flesh. Nobody, probably, will dispute that Mrs. Freeman's people are real enough types of New England humanity as far as they go, or dispute that such types may still be found there, especially among her own Berkshire hills. What they dispute is that these types are largely representative, or as much so as they were three-quarters of a century ago, or that they represent at any period the depth, the largeness, the *seer* quality of the New England soul. Had New England at any period been duly represented by the queer quirks of personality, turns of thought, and odd crotchets that compose the men and women of Mrs. Freeman's creation, how could such men and women have founded the institutions that leave their mark upon the most permanent things in America to-day?

Mrs. Freeman is a literary artist, but not one broad or deep or psychic enough to fill the place claimed for her by some admirers. The present volume is a quite fair example of her ability. The ghosts are artistically true to their old habitat and environment, but when one parts with them it is with the feeling that they are a bit limited, stringent, unsatisfying, altho sufficiently "creepy."

CHARACTERS THAT FAIL TO CONVINCE.

THE TURQUOISE CUP. By Arthur Cosslett Smith. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 289 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

HOW often it happens that after an author has achieved a well-deserved success his next work is an anti-climax. How many times we say to ourselves, "Here is a young man or a young woman whose work should be watched," and then, instead of better work, we find only trivial writing that gives the appearance of haste to take advantage of the "boom" in the market.

It would not be fair to Mr. Arthur Cosslett Smith to say that the two stories in this new book bear the mark of haste, for, on the contrary, their workmanship exhibits grace and conscientious care; but they do not deserve to be compared with the author's earlier book, "The Monk and the Dancer." The stories in that volume were also written gracefully, but the author occasionally struck a deeper note. The stories rang true; one felt that they were written because the author had something to say.

ARTHUR COSSLETT SMITH.

This later book has a touch of self-consciousness, and tho well and simply written and full of color it does not carry conviction.

We are all like children, and we must for the moment believe the characters of the tales we read are real people, if we are to get much pleasure from the reading. Once convince a child that there are no fairies and it will be long before fairy stories have their old charm. Mr. Arthur Cosslett Smith's bishop is a charming old fellow; his hero is as determined in pursuit of his lady as possible; their only fault is that we don't believe in them—they are, after all, only literature, and we know it.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DETECTIVE STORY.

THE FILIGREE BALL. By Anna Katherine Green. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 418 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs, Merrill Company.

A DETECTIVE story of the old and ever popular style. There is a palatial house in Washington encompassed with an atmosphere of mystery and tragedy. In its gloomy interior the young woman who owns it takes a notion to have her marriage ceremony performed. Another tragedy is enacted, as mysterious as its predecessors, while the guests are waiting for the ceremony; and a few weeks later still the bride herself is found dead, in the same place, late at night. How was she killed? That is for you to discover. At first it looks like suicide, then it looks like murder, and you follow stealthily on the trail of first one man, then another, and then of a woman; but if you know the author well, you never feel sure of anything except this, that all your suspicions are certain in the end to prove false and the solution will be unexpected when it comes.

There are all sorts of improbable details, which you scorn to call in question if you were born to read detective stories, and are not also impelled by fate to write reviews of them with analytic pen. It is the sort of story you pore breathlessly over until late at night, then dream bad dreams about, and then remand to your subjective mind, which, alas! never forgets anything. But it is not a story of any psychological value. The "clews" are everything and the character development is nothing. Once you unravel the coil, the book has no further value or interest for you.

The filigree ball is not a dance, but a gold trinket worn as a watch-charm, and you read 309 pages before you come across any mention of it otherwise than in the title. Then it proves to be nothing but a minute magnifying-glass. It contains no secret, tho you are led to suppose it is of inestimable value. In fact, this filigree ball, which the author treats as the heart of the mystery, even taking her title from it, has no real importance and does not suggest, except very remotely, where the revelation is to be found. Yet the hero, as soon as he secures it, guesses at once where the revelation is to be found; but it is pure guessing—"inspiration" Mrs. Rohlfs calls it—not a discovery to which he is led by close analysis of facts. The story, in other words, is fatally weak at the culminating point. Link by link, the evidence is pieced together into a chain, but the last and most essential link is wholly lacking. All the same, one is so interested that he is not apt to notice the defect unless he goes back a second time over the plot to examine it analytically.

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WE put the above startling headline at the top of our advertisement for two purposes—one, to induce every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST to at least read the advertisement through. Second, in the hope that at least half of them will let us tell our story and endeavor to prove that we have an investment in New York real estate which will return to you several thousand dollars, perhaps as much as $5,000 for each $500 invested, and this $500 can be paid at the rate of **$6 a month.**

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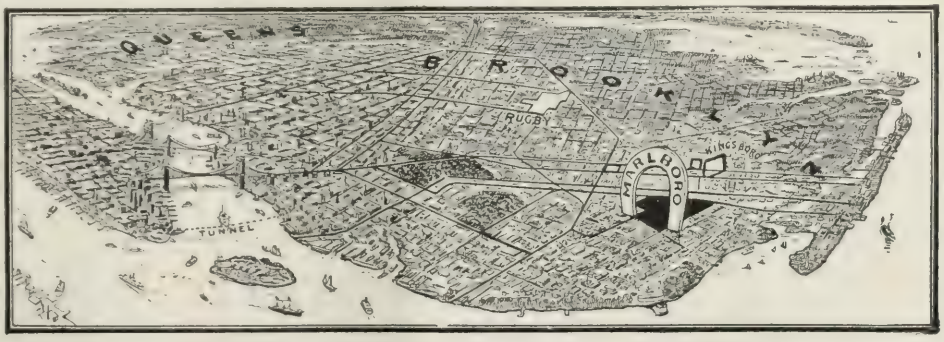

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With the advent of Spring the greatest activity is manifest at all of our properties. Scores of teams and hundreds of workmen are busy macadamizing streets, making granolithic walks, laying water mains, etc., and an unprecedented demand for homes is assured this year. Hundreds of persons who purchased through the mails have been here to inspect their holdings, and 75 per cent. of those who were in a financial position to do so at least doubled their original purchase. Could there be a better indorsement than this?

Remember, our offer also carries a free deed in case of death, a non-forfeiture agreement, a free round trip to New York (east of Chicago, or like distance), the highest class of park-like improvements free, **your money back with 6 per cent. interest if not found as represented.** What more can we do? Send us your name to-day for full particulars. Or, should you feel so disposed, it may be well to get best choice by sending us first payment, $10. **upon the distinct understanding that if you are not entirely satisfied with our selection, we will return you the $10.**

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"The Mannerings."—Alice Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Literary Landmarks of Oxford."—Laurence Hutton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Business and Love."—Hugues Le Roux. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.20 net.)

"The Tragedy of Othello."—William Shakespeare. Edited by H. C. Hart. (Howen, Merrill Company. $1.25.)

"The House on the Hudson."—Frances Powell. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Exits and Entrances."—Charles Warren Stoddard. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.25 net.)

"British Political Portraits."—Justin McCarthy. (The Outlook Company, $1.50 net.)

"A Girl of Ideas."—Annie Flint. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Young People's History of Holland."—William E. Griffis. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Legatee."—Alice Prescott Smith. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Barbizon Days."—Charles Sprague Smith. (A. Wessels Company, New York.)

"Obermann."—Etienne Pivert de Senancour. (Brentano's, New York.)

"A Tale of a Town."—Lionel Josaphare. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $0.25).

"When Patty Went to College."—Jean Webster. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Trusts."—William Miller Collier. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $0.50.)

"A Praire Winter." (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

"A Comedy of Conscience"—S. Weir Mitchell. (The Century Company, $1.)

"Winter India."—Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. (The Century Company, $2 net.)

"The Captain."—Churchill William. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"When Angels Come to Men."—Margaret E. Sangster. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"The Story of a Bird Lover."—W. E. D. Scott. (The Outlook Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Other Room."—Lyman Abbott. (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

"William Penn."—W. B. Dixon. (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1 net.)

"The Trail of the Grand Seigneur."—Olin L. Lyman. (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1.50.)

"Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures."—H. R. Moore (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Life the Lover.

By E. H. SOTHERN.

Could we know—ah, could we know
Whether what we might have done
Ever will have chance to grow
In the realms beyond the sun,
Then the race were lost, and won—
Lost as winter yields to spring—
Learned from limping how to run,
Learned from lisping how to sing.

Life the light and Flesh the lamp,
Flame, or lantern, which is "I"—
Earth which doth the spirit cramp,
Spirit which the Earth doth fly?
Word of hate and lover's sigh
Pass they when their sound is spent?
Shall *we* be mere memory,
Or for sorrow or content?

This may be the journey's end—
Life and Death and passing man,
Life the lover, Death the friend,

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By HENRY WARD BEECHER

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Here are topics that are timely and vital to you no matter what your occupation may be.

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As for William M. Evarts, no man stood higher as an exponent of law and few excelled him in beauty of expression.

There is instruction as well as entertainment in these speeches.

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NEW ENGLAND WEATHER
By MARK TWAIN

A BLEND OF CAVALIER AND PURITAN
By HENRY C. CALDWELL

CAUSES OF UNPOPULARITY
By HEMAN LINCOLN WAYLAND

First of all these speeches are humorous, full of gentle satire and withal founded on good, solid truth.

Mark Twain has long since outlived the need for eulogy and he never said funnier things than these about New England weather.

Judge Caldwell presents the proposition that our sturdy Americanism is an outgrowth of those conflicting elements, Puritanism and Cavalierism.

Dr. Wayland proves, in delightful fashion, that New Englanders have enemies only because they are so virtuous.

The tone of all three speeches is one of originality. They are tonic and refreshing. But they are not trifles, for all that. The most casual thoughts of such men always contain something new and worth knowing.

Booklet No. 346

FREEMASONRY, ANCIENT, MODERN
By THE EARL OF CARNARVON

Universal Fraternity of Masonry
By CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE

SPIRIT OF ODDFELLOWSHIP
By ALFRED S. PINKERTON

THE UNITY OF HUMAN NATURE
By JOHN JAY CHAPMAN

Are you a Mason? Are you an Oddfellow? The chances are that you belong to one of these or to another order, perhaps to a Greek Letter Fraternity. How many know, fully, however, the history, the meaning, and the animating spirit of these institutions?

These four brief papers are illuminating. The Earl of Carnarvon's was delivered when the present King Edward was installed as Grand Master of England, and it treats of the antiquity and universality of the Masonic order.

The others, in turn, concern the history and extent of Masonic influence, the origin and growth of Oddfellowship—a distinctively American institution—and the natural unity which binds mankind together as one family.

Even if you are not a secret society man, there is immense interest and instruction in the booklet.

Booklet No. 340

ACRES OF DIAMONDS
By RUSSELL HERRMAN CONWELL

The mammoth temple wherein Dr. Conwell preaches is filled to overflowing by thousands at every service, and wherever he delivers his great lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," in the United States, or Canada, or England, thousands rush to hear him. He must possess some marvelous secret of success.

His world-famous lecture has started many men and women on the road to success, as a consequence of hearing or reading it; and by "many" is not meant hundreds, but thousands. He has mingled, during his long life, with the mighty as well as with the lowly and unfortunate, and his every word breathes the spirit of experience and practicability.

This masterpiece of Dr. Conwell certainly is unique, instructive and entertaining, and no man who desires to succeed in life should let pass by this opportunity to read the whole lecture free of charge.

Booklet No. 341

WIT AND HUMOR
By EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE

Carlyle said that no man who laughs heartily can be wholly bad. In this paper Mr. Whipple shows what a tremendous influence the causes of laughter have had in uplifting mankind.

With extraordinary acumen he distinguishes between wit and humor and discusses their relation to each other and their respective value in the destruction of pretense and ignorance.

But the chief interest of the lecture lies in its wealth of anecdote and illustrations. The allusions are historic and literary, and among the latter appear such names as Swift, Byron, Pope, Gay, Scott and Dickens, to mention only a few. And the beauty of these allusions is that they are not hackneyed or already familiar.

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Call for pipes and foaming can.
List awhile the song of Pan—
Life, my sweet, I love thee well!
Laugh we while I live my span.
Listen! 'tis our marriage bell!

—In April *Scribner's Magazine.*

How Kuloskap Named the Animals.

By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

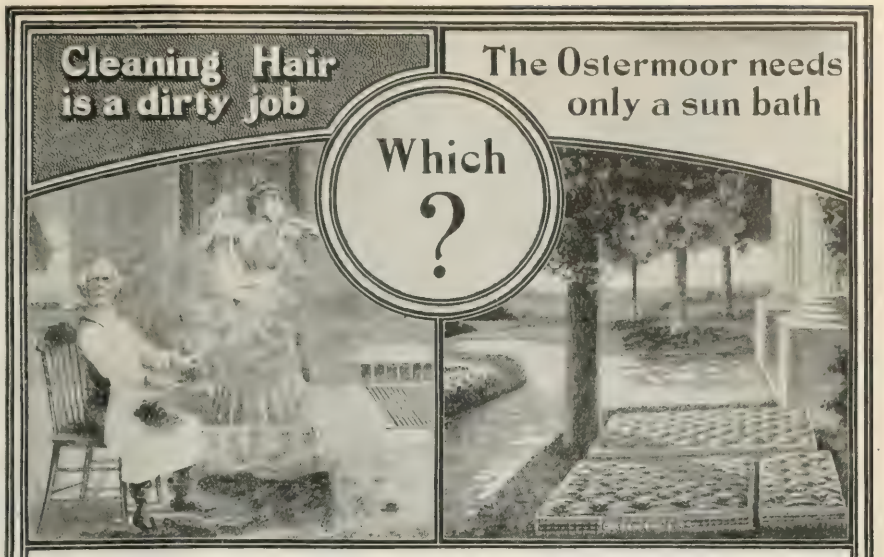
[The recent death of Mr. Leland gives an added interest to the following Passamaquoddy legend from his latest work, "Kulóskap the Master," of which he is joint author with Prof. J. D. Prince. From the introduction to the book we quote the following:

"Very few persons are aware that there has perished, or is rapidly perishing, among the Red Indians of North America, far more poetry than was ever written by all the white inhabitants, and that this native verse is often of a very high order. For the Indian sagas, or legends, or traditions were, in fact, all songs; as is the case to this day with similar lore in Italy."]

This is an ancient tale of the Lord,
Told 'mid the tales of the spirit time,
How the Master of Beasts and Men
Was born in the Sunrise land,
The land of the Wabanaki;
Tho other traditions tell
That he came from across the ocean
In a great stone canoe,
A barque which was all of granite,
Covered with trees for masts.
When the great Lord of All,
The Chief of Beasts and Men,
Descended from this ark,
He went into the land
Of the Wabanaki,
The children of the Light;
And calling all the Beasts
Gave unto each a name:
Unto the Bear, Mūūin;
And as he gave it, asked:

"Oh Bear, what would'st thou do,
If thou should'st meet a man?"
To which Mūūin replied
Simply and honestly:
"I fear him and should run."
"Well spoken," said the Lord,
"Man should be feared by all."

Now at that time, Mi'ko,
The Squirrel, was as great,
Or, some say, far more great
Than even the Northern Bear;
So the Lord Kulóskap
Took Mi'ko 'neath his hands,
And softly smoothed him down;
And as he felt the touch



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Each Ostermoor mattress is built—not stuffed. Hand-laid sheets of snowy whiteness, each the full size, are carefully compressed into the tick. The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt is purity itself, germ-free and vermin-proof. Ostermoor mattresses *cannot* get lumpy; never need renewing; an occasional sun-bath is all they require. The tick can be taken off and washed whenever soiled.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

has met with success so great that dozens of would-be rivals have flattered themselves and us by unsuccessful attempts to imitate it. Do not be fooled! *There is but one* Ostermoor! It is not FELT if it is not an OSTERMOOR. Our name and guarantee on the end of every genuine mattress.

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Mi'ko grew less and less,
And dwindled until he
Was what we see him now.
Howbeit in later days,
Mi'ko was Kulóskap's dog,
And, when the Master willed,
He oft grew large again
Touched by the Master's hand,
And slew his fiercest foes.
But, being asked what he
Would do if chased by Man,
Mi'ko at once exclaimed:
"I would climb up a tree
As fast as legs could run."
"Well answered," said the Lord.
"And therefore, I ordain
That from this day henceforth
Thou and thy kind at large
Shall ever dwell in trees."

The Moose was standing by,
Intently looking on,
With great, soft, staring eyes,
Attending to it all
With deepest interest.
Calling them Kchi Mūs,
Big Moose, the Master said:
"But say what would'st thou do
If thou should'st meet with Man?"
"In faith," replied Kchi Mūs,
"I'd canter through the woods
Fast as my legs would fly."
"Well spoken," said the god,
"So shalt thou ever live
In shade and forests wild."

The Beaver being asked
What he would do, replied
That he would seek a stream
Ere he would face mankind.
So the great Lord perceived
That of all creatures born
Who walked upon the earth
The first and best was Man.

Chopin's Nocturnes.

By JOHN TODHUNTER.

I.

MUSIC AND MOONLIGHT.

Shut out the world! No sense of its mad care,
Its din and sordid strife, mar night's rich gloom,
Or with a memory trouble the delicate air
Of this one room, your own—of this one room
Your heart has made its treasury of things rare.

There sigh your gathered roses, red and white
And by yon casement, in one symphony
Of odors breathed on the warm air of night,
Verbena, and mignonette, and rosemary,
And myrtle, prelude some delicious rite.
No needs for candles when voluptuous June
Makes night one long twilight of stars and clouds,
And o'er your garden trees the royal moon
Pales with her splendor her bright courtier crowds,
And all things tremble, as to a Nocturne's tune.

Ah, give their passion utterance, key by key!
To your proud roses oft you have played alone;
To-night for no proud roses but for me
You shall set music on her silver throne,
Tho every rose should fade for jealousy.

They shall not fade; but from old Omar's tomb
Faintly their Persian sisters' breath divine
Shall, as you play, float to me through the gloom,
And East and West, as in one mystic wine,
Mingle their spirits in music and perfume.

All Nations Use

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The sun never sets on this world standard Runabout—"*The Best Thing on Wheels.*" Its strong, simple and practical construction has made it the best known Automobile among all civilized nations of the world. Its working mechanism is so free from complications that no technical training is necessary to understand it. Just a turn of the starting handle and the Oldsmobile "goes" with "*Nothing to watch but the road.*"

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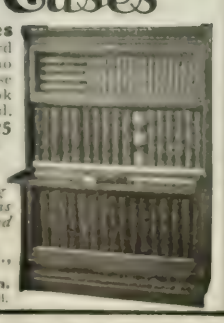

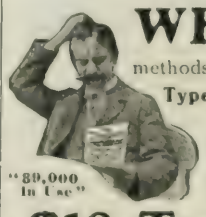

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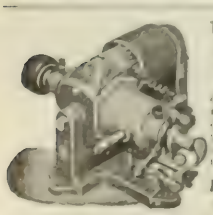

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II.

THE NOCTURNES.

The music wakes, and like a potent rime
  Charms me away to a dim land that lies
Beyond the churlish insults of gray Time,
  And in my ear slow-rippling melodies
    Whisper their legend of that golden clime.

There Love's glad child, Romance, pines not away,
  A frail flower withering in the winds of morn,
And many a dream entombed in earth's cold clay
  In that enchanted realm awakes reborn,
    The hours are kind and Beauty grows not gray.

There the wild demons that in us rave and sigh,
  Pride, Love, Grief, Joy, Despair, and Melancholy,
Robed for their parts in life's high tragedy,
  Like stately knights and damsels moving slowly
    To music, pass in sumptuous pageant by.

Now in the land of lakes or broad lagunes,
  By glimmering waters, lovers meet and part
In moonlit groves, or float where sunset swoons
  O'er cities like some Venice of the heart,
    Where all the air is full of languorous tunes.

And now perchance the dainty theme suggests
  An idyll where, with a sad smile, Watteau,
'Mong gallants trim and ladies with white breasts,
  Paints Love, in his fantastic Fontainebleau,
    Bandying with Pleasure melancholy jests.

Anon, deep luxury of sorrow—chords
  Of gloom, grave marches that in dirges die!
To what stern gods, passion's calm overlords,
  What magian race chants a sad litany?
    What serene ecstasy that plaint rewards?

III.

No more! Cease now, ere the moon sink away
  Behind those elms—ere sadness 'gin to creep
About the world's heart as the east grows gray,
  Troubling the vast solemnity of sleep,
    And we must face the light of common day.

—In March *Fortnightly Review* (London).

A Jig.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

Oh, Miss Lize, come eat wid me.
Unnerneaf the blue gum-tree;
What you gine to have fu' to eat, my deah?
'Possum meat an' 'simmon beer;
  Git you ready.

Oh, Brer Samson, what'll I waih,
Fo' I come to meet you thaih?
Waih de little linsey dress o' yo'n
An' slick yo' haih wid a 'possum bone
  Git you ready.

Now, Miss Lize, I tek yo' han',
Sweetes' chile in all de lan';

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because the experience of the greatest number of users and builders of vehicles has shown that the Kelly-Springfield Tire is the best. Send for our booklet, "Rubber Tired."

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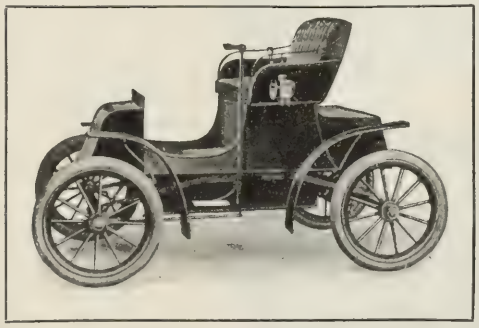

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111

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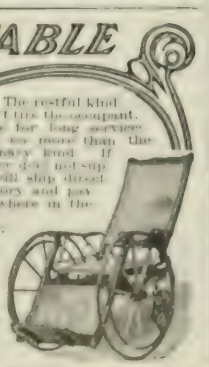

What you gine to do ef I walk w'd you?
I's gine weavin' thoo an' thoo;
Git you ready.

Come, my lady, don't you wait,
I's done got yo' cup an' plate;
What you gine to do w'en de feas' is spread?
Den, my da'lin', we will wed!
Git you ready.

In *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia).

My Truth.

By Edwin Latham Quarles.

God's truth is in the mystery of things,
And power is in the frailness He has wrought:
So feeling hearts have songs of holiest thought
When gentlest touches come upon the strings.
The purple hour of vesper-worship brings
Soul-flights less high than flowering meads have brought;
And in the world no surpliced one has taught
What hearts may learn from birds' low carolings.
God lives in all the fairness He has made,
And holy are the frailties of His hand;
And I am wise when I have full obeyed
The promptings I can little understand;
And I am strong when I have wept and prayed
And loved the weakness of a woman's hand.

—In March *Smart Set*.

PERSONALS.

He Knew.—A good story is told of the way in which Nathaniel Hawthorne, when he was consul at Liverpool, tested a Yankee boy. The boy, says *The Youth's Companion*, had gone to the consul's office one day to beg for passage back to his home. He had gone abroad to seek his fortune, and, not finding it, had become almost penniless.

He told a clear story, but the clerk who heard it doubted its truth.

"You're not an American," he said to the boy; but the applicant for a passage to America persisted in waiting at the office until he saw Hawthorne himself.

At last the consul appeared, gave a quick glance at the boy and began to question him.

"You want a passage to America?" he asked.

"Yes, sir!" said the boy, eagerly.

"And you say you're an American?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what part of America were you born?"

"The United States, sir."

"What State?"

"New Hampshire, sir."

"What town?"

"Exeter, sir."

Hawthorne waited a moment, and then bent toward the boy.

"Who sold the best apples in your town?" he asked.

The boy's eyes shone, and the homesick longing in them deepened.

"Skim-milk Folsom, sir!" he cried.

"It's all right," said Hawthorne to his clerk. "Give him his passage." And he shook the boy's hand and bade him Godspeed on his homeward way with much heartiness.

A Contrast Between Roosevelt and McKinley.—President Roosevelt seems, in many respects, the antithesis of President McKinley according to *Leslie's Weekly*.

One was born of aristocratic blood and amid surroundings of wealth and comfort. McKinley was born in poverty and was the son of toil and patient endeavor. Roosevelt was raised in a literary atmosphere; McKinley in the workshop and the law office. The former was the scholar in politics; the latter the practical exponent of the Ohio idea. Roosevelt has served many years in appointive offices; McKinley served in places to which he was called by the suffrages of his fellow citizens. The one is impulsive, eager, quick, and

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strenuous; McKinley was slow, cautious, hesitant, always feeling the public pulse. Roosevelt has led public thought; McKinley led by following public opinion. Great as is the dissimilarity, both had rare elements of leadership, and Roosevelt in a day has sprung into the notice of the world and become the topic of discussion and the subject of praise in both hemispheres. It was years before McKinley attained this distinction; in fact, the real estimate of his statesmanlike qualities was only made when death marked him for its own.

Longfellow's Early Romance.—Among the hitherto unpublished letters of Longfellow, which appear in *Harper's Magazine* (April), there are two that throw some light on his youthful romance and on the rather stilted epistolary style of those days. One of the letters was written to Judge Potter by Mr. Longfellow at the time of his engagement:

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, September 26, 1830.

Dear Sir: I regretted that I had not the opportunity of conversing with you before leaving town on Wednesday morning, but the hurry of departure rendered it impossible. I wished to express the grateful acknowledgment I owe you, for the confidence you have reposed in me in placing in my hands the happiness of a daughter, and in part your own. I most ardently hope, my dear sir, that you may never have the slightest occasion to think that your confidence has been misplaced. I certainly believe you never will have: and this belief is founded upon the attachment I feel for Mary, in whom I find the inestimable virtues of a pure heart and guileless disposition—qualities which not only excite an ardent affection, but which tend to make it as durable as it is ardent.

I think I have formed a just estimate of the excellence of Mary's character. I can say to your ear, what I would not often say to hers—that I have never seen a woman in whom every look, and word, and action seemed to proceed from so gentle and innocent a spirit. Indeed, how much she possesses of all we most admire in the female character!

On this account I esteem myself highly privileged beyond the common lot in having engaged her affection and secured your approval. I hope to merit both by attention and tenderness to her, and promise myself a life of happiness in the social intercourse of your fireside and the domestic quiet of my own.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully and affectionately yours, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Barnum as a Practical Joker.—At a meeting of Universalist clergymen, to which denomination Barnum belonged, he was called upon for a few remarks. He was always ready, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and at the conclusion he stated that at the United States Mint in Philadelphia brand-new quarters could be bought for a short time at twelve and thirteen cents apiece. At the close of the meeting an old gentleman called him aside and said:

"Mr. Barnum, I am opposed to all forms of spec-

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ulation, and I have been thinking that if I can purchase those quarter-dollars for the price you name I might make an honest penny. Do you see anything wrong in it?"

"Nothing at all; but tell me how you expect to make a profit?"

"If the quarters cost me only twelve and thirteen cents, why, I can readily sell them again at par, can I not?"

"Certainly," replied Barnum without a change of countenance, "but if you pay twelve and thirteen cents—that is twelve plus thirteen, wherein lies the profit?"

On another occasion Barnum notified the dealer from whom he bought a large amount of supplies that half the pepper he sent him was peas. The dealer indignantly denied the charge, and quite a warm correspondence followed, it being finally ended by Barnum, who inquired whether half the letters in the word "pepper" were not p's.

In his fine mansion at Bridgeport was a beautifully furnished apartment which was called the "Carey Room," it being set apart for the sweet poetesses, Alice and Phœbe Carey, whenever they visited Bridgeport. Barnum and his family were very fond of those gifted writers, as were all who knew them.

"Alice was the more thoughtful," said he, "while Phœbe was always bubbling over with good spirits and wit. I never knew a brighter woman. One day I was taking her and some friends through my museum. At the head of the stairs was the cage containing 'the Happy Family,' which included owls, cats, mice, serpents, and other creatures generally mortal enemies, but all living in perfect harmony, mainly because we kept them so stuffed with food that they had no temptation to prey upon one another. The cage stood directly at the head of the stairs, and just as we reached the top a big serpent stretched its head toward Phœbe. Forgetting the glass thickness that separated them, she was so startled that she uttered a scream, and would have fallen backward down the steps had I not caught her. Looking up to me she said: 'Thank you, Mr. Barnum; but remember that I am not the first woman that the serpent has caused to fall.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

There Was a Difference.—SOCKSON BUSKIN: "How did you like my Hamlet?"

OLD STAGER: "Oh, it was your Hamlet, was it? Well, I did not recognize it as Shakespeare's."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Permanent Cure.—HODGE: "You mean to say that Christian Science cured you?"

PODGE: "Sure!"

HODGE: "Of appendicitis?"

PODGE: "No. Of Christian Science."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Puck's Philosophy.—Man is the only object in nature that decreases in size on a nearer view.—*Puck.*

Related.—A young man entered with a dog, and attracted a good deal of friendly interest from an Irishman, who inquired what kind of dog it was. The owner looked the questioner insolently up and down, and then, replied with a drawl: "It is a cross between an ape and an

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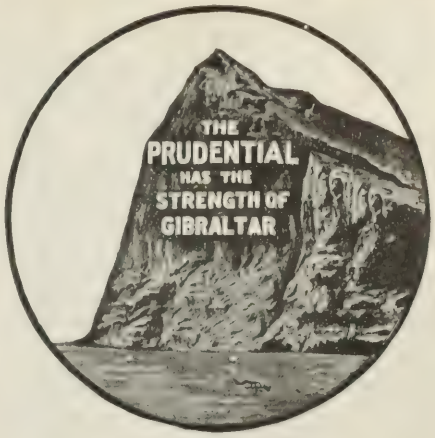

Irishman." "Faith, thin, we're both related to it," was the ready retort.—London *Tit-Bits.*

Theory and Practise. The pupils were being examined on the subject of personal hygiene. A boy was asked, "What have you to do in order to keep your teeth sound and white?"

"Clean them," was the prompt reply.

"When ought you to clean them?"

"Morning, noon, and night."

"What are they to be cleaned with?"

"With a toothbrush."

"Very good; have you a toothbrush?"

"No, sir."

"Has your father a toothbrush?"

"No, sir."

"Has your mother a toothbrush?"

"No, sir."

"But how do you know about the use of toothbrushes?"

"We sell them, sir."—London *Tit-Bits.*

The Vacation.—HUSBAND: "Where do you want to go on a vacation?"

WIFE: "Oh, anywhere that's expensive and restless.—*Life.*"

Half and Half.—SMART ALECK: "Once upon a time there were three little children. Half of them were boys an'——"

DUMB DELIA: "Why, Aleck! How could there be one and a half girls?"

SMART ALECK: "There weren't. The other half was boys, too."—London *Tit-Bits.*

"Truth."—

The "naked truth" goes forth undressed;
'Tis shockingly bad form.
The "plain truth" is too plain, you see,
The smart set to adorn.

"Unvarnished truth" must polish up,
That through it we may see.
The "gospel truth" is now a myth,
And not a mystery.
The "simple truth" is simple quite,
Has no tone, no society
Is at a loss for brands of truth
It may tell with propriety.

—MOLLIE BOURKE (Godfrey) in *Life.*

New to the Road.—ELDERLY DAME (in Subway): "Is this a Harvard Square car?"

NEW CONDUCTOR: "No, mum; dis is an ee—lectric car."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

His Mighty Yearn.—THE LANDLADY: "Which part of the chicken do you prefer, Mr. Lanks?"

THE BOARDER: "Either half will do, thank you, Mrs. Hungerford."—*Puck.*

Not Reliable.—THE DAUGHTER: "Jack

Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE D.D., says:

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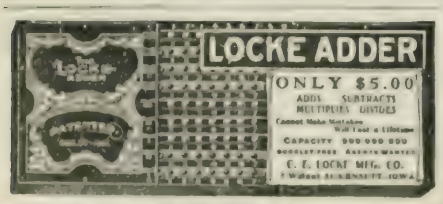

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 27 Pittsfield, Mass.

promised that, if I accepted him, he would mend his ways."

THE MOTHER: "Humph! I haven't much faith in this repairing done while you wait."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"Raven Mad."—MISS DE BUTANTE: "Was Poe really crazy?"

MR. CHARLY HORSE: "Certainly; have you never heard of Poe's raven?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Plain Talk.—MISERLY TRAVELER: "Be careful with that trunk, you vagabond! I wouldn't have it fall for ten shillings."

PORTER: "I doubt not; but a shilling in time might save nine."—*Puck.*

Following His Advice.—"I want your advice, Mr. Prosie," said the churchwarden to the vicar.

"Yes, dear friend," replied the reverend gentleman; "and on what subject?"

"I've taken to playing golf," explained the other, "and I—er—I find it difficult to restrain—er——"

"Ah, I see what you mean," said the vicar; "bad language."

"Exactly," replied the pillar of the church.

"Well, how would it be to put a stone in your pocket every time you found yourself using a wrong word, just as a reminder, you know?"

"The very thing," exclaimed the churchwarden. "Thank you so much!" And so they parted.

A few days later the worthy cleric was passing along the road which led to the links, when he met an individual whose clothes stuck out all over with great knobby lumps.

"Gracious, me, Mr. Bagshawe," he cried, as the object approached nearer, "is that really you?"

"Yes, it's me," grunted the voice of his warden.

"Why, you don't mean—surely all those are not the result of my suggestion?" continued the horrified parson, gazing at the tell-tale bulges.

"These!" snorted the other, contemptuously; "why, these are only the 'dashits.' The others are coming along on a wheelbarrow."—London *Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

April 27 to May 2.—International Good Roads Convention, at St. Louis.

April 28 to May 3.—Convention of the National Bureau of Statistics, at Washington.

April 30 to May 1.—Dedication of the World's Fair at St. Louis.

April 30 to May 2.—National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution, at New Haven, Conn.

April 30 to May 3.—International Y. M. C. A. Railroad Conference, at Topeka, Kans.

May 6.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at Denver, Colo.

Current Events.

Foreign.

March 30.—Gen. William Booth is welcomed back to London from his visit to America.

King Edward starts for Lisbon to visit King Carlos.

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Measures for relief of the Russian peasants are inaugurated in St. Petersburg.

The Czar receives Thomas W. Cridler, the representative of the St. Louis Fair, in special audience.

General Lugard, with a British force, routs the Sultan of Sokoto and captures the Mohammedan center of northern Nigeria.

March 31.—Albanians are defeated by the Turks at Mitrovitsa.

A new Bulgarian cabinet is formed.

The Czar sends a warning to Bulgaria and gives arms to the Montenegrins.

Chiefs of the Dominican revolution are captured by General Vasquez.

King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, resumes the reins of government.

The *Shamrock III.* is given a trial spin at Gourock, Scotland, and proves herself a fast boat.

April 1.—A rebellion breaks out in Albania against the attempt of the Porte to carry out the reform scheme.

A committee is appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into municipal trading in Great Britain.

April 2.—The Venezuelan Congress authorizes President Castro to carry out the obligations of the Washington protocols.

American marines are landed at San Domingo to protect the American consulate there; fighting between the government troops and the rebels continues.

A British column routs a force of Somalis, inflicting considerable loss.

The Sultan of Turkey orders a division of troops to Macedonia.

King Edward arrives at Lisbon and Emperor William arrives at Copenhagen as the guest of King Christian.

French orders of nuns solicit refuge in Louisiana, in view of their approaching expulsion from France.

April 3.—Serious fighting is reported in Albania between the Bulgarians and the Turks.

The Sultan of Turkey concedes all points of the American demands made months ago.

The work of disbanding the religious orders of France is begun.

Students of Madrid make a hostile demonstration against Premier Silvela and the Spanish Ministry.

April 4.—Rioting by students and workmen is continued in Madrid.

The Chilean Ministry resign.

The government troops are repulsed in an attack on San Domingo City.

April 5.—Emperor William leaves Copenhagen for Kiel.

A new cabinet is formed in Haiti.

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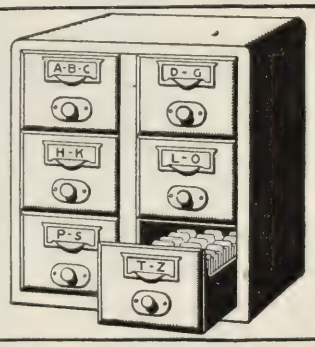

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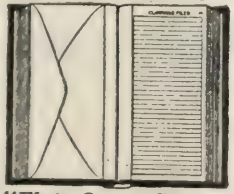

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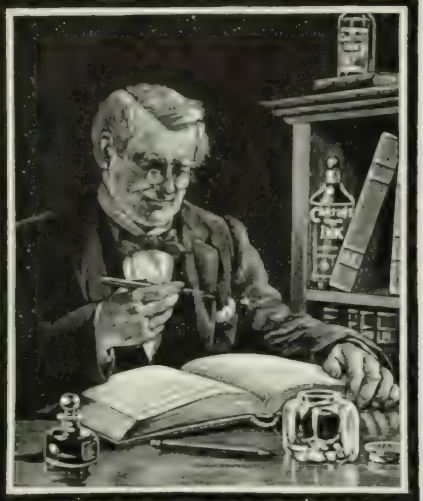

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Chinese rebel leaders agree to suspend hostilities for a money consideration.

Turkish soldiers, besieging two towns near Lake Okhrida, are attacked by a band of Bulgarians.

Domestic.

March 30.—The strike of textile operators at Lowell begins.

John Mitchell asks President Roosevelt to investigate the shooting of West Virginia miners by deputy marshals.

J. Pierpont Morgan predicts that our present prosperity will continue far into the future.

Secretary Shaw signs a Treasury warrant for the $3,000,000 appropriated to relieve distress in the Philippines.

President Roosevelt issues an order shortening the terms of many prisoners serving in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

March 31.—Ratifications of the Cuban Reciprocity treaty are exchanged at the State Department.

Judge Murphy gives his verdict on the Burdick murder inquest.

Dr. Crum takes office as collector of the Port of Charleston.

The mayor and chief of police of Seattle are indicted by the grand jury for alleged malfeasance and other charges.

"Young Corbett" knocks out Terry McGovern in the eleventh round of the fight for the featherweight championship of the world.

April 1.—President Roosevelt starts on his long journey to the West.

The award of the coal strike commission is put into effect in the anthracite region.

Many strikes are reported in all parts of the country.

Judge Adams dissolves the injunction restraining the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen from ordering a strike on the Wabash Railroad.

The differences between the trainmen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road and the employers are settled.

Arguments in the Keene injunction suit in the Southern Pacific Railway Company is begun in Nashville, Tenn.

April 2.—President Roosevelt speaks in Chicago on the Monroe Doctrine.

Secretary Root speaks on the tariff in Boston.

William E. Bainbridge, of Iowa, is selected as the United States representative in the American-Venezuelan Arbitration Commission.

April 3.—President Roosevelt speaks on the trust question in Milwaukee.

The Venezuelan negotiations are resumed in Washington.

The hearing in the Keene-Harriman Southern Pacific suit ends at Nashville.

April 4.—President Roosevelt speaks in Minneapolis on the tariff question.

April 5.—The President spends the day in Sioux Falls.

Mrs. Roosevelt and family return to Washington.

The Navy Department orders an increase in

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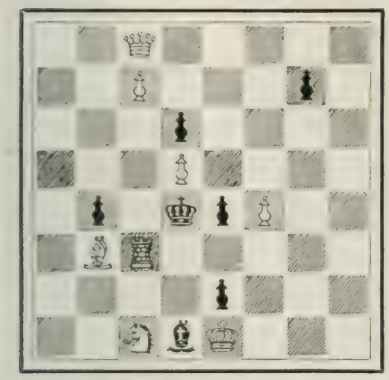
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 825.

By H. VAN BEEK.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

2 Q 5; 2 P 3 p 1; 3 p 4; 3 P 4; 1 p 1 k p P 2; 1 B R 5; 4 p 3; 2 S b K 3.

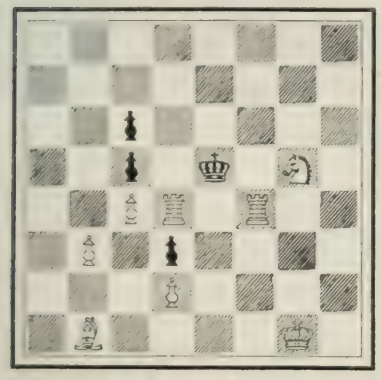
White mates in two moves.

Problem 826.

By DR. TH. SCHAAD.

From *Schweizerische Schachzeitung.*

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 8; 2 p 5; 2 p 1 k 1 S 1; 2 P R 1 R 2; 1 P 1 p 4; 3 P 4; 1 B 4 K 1.

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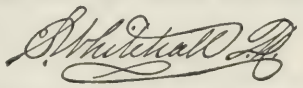

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The eighth annual match between Great Britain and America was played on April 3 and 4, and resulted in a win for the Americans. The final score:

America.		*Great Britain.*
1. Pillsbury	½ to	Lawrence ½
2. Barry 1	"	Mason 0
3. Hodges ½	"	Mills ½
4. Marshall 1	"	Atkins 0
5. Hymes 0	"	Bellingham 1
6. [illegible] 1	"	Trenchard 0
7. Newman 0	"	Michell 1
8. [illegible] ½	"	Jacobs ½
9. Howell 0	"	Gunston 1
10. Helms 1	"	Hooke 0
Total 5½		Total 4½

SCORE OF ALL THE MATCHES.

Year.	America. *Won.*	*Lost.*	Great Britain. *Won.*	*Lost.*
1896	4½	3½	3½	4½
1897	4½	5½	5½	4½
1898	4½	5½	5½	4½
1899	6	4	4	6
1900	6	4	4	6
1901	5	5	5	5
1902	5½	4½	4½	5½
1903	5½	4½	4½	5½
Totals	41½	36½	36½	41½

Solution of Problems.

No. 819. P—B 7.

No. 820.

1. Kt—K B 2 / K x R	2. Q—K 7 ch / K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 3, mate.
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. Kt—Kt 4 ! ch / K—B 5 (must)	3. Kt—K 6, dbl. ch. mate
1. ..... / K—K 6	2. Kt—B 2 ch / K—K 7 or x Kt	3. Q—K sq, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Kt—K 6, dbl. ch / K—K 4	3. Kt—Kt 4 ! mate
	2. ..... / K—K 6	3. Q—K sq, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 3	2. R x P ch / K—K 6	3. R x P, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. Q—K 7 / Any	3. Kt—Q 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Fergason, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; "Twenty-three" Philadelphia; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.

819: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Col.; R. W. Muir, Hunter, North Dakota.

Correct (1 ex.), "Good"—M. M.; "Hardly up to Mackenzie's high standard"—G. D.; "Very unlike Mackenzie's style"—F. S. F.; "Very ingenious; not only is the key good, but the mates are excellent"—A. C. W.; "The toughest 2-er I've tackled in a long time"—J. G. L.; "Not so pleasing as usually I find his compositions"—W. R. C.; "Fine, but pooh-poohs A *pat de elephas*"—"Twenty-three"; "A perfect gem"—E. B. K.

820: "The key does not satisfy me. The Kt gets out of 'stalemate' and stops the advance of a P, still the number of beautiful mates that result convinces me that this is the key intended"—M. W. H., "Kt—K Kt 3 is a splendid 'try.' The dual after 1. ..... keeps it out of the first class"—Kt—Kt 7. F. S. F.; "Most interesting Kt play"—A. C. W.; "The exceedingly difficult and excellent afterplay atones in a measure for the defective key"—J. G. L.; "Better than it at first seems,—in fact, a finished production"—W. R. C.; "A gem; 1 Kt—K

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These problems are both unusually difficult, and bothered our solvers not a little.

In addition to those reported, C. N. F. and the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East Newmarket, Md., got 817 and 818.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

PILLSBURY AND TARRASCH.

"The first game between Pillsbury and Tarrasch was something to dwell over—a battle of the giants. Pillsbury tried the Center-counter, a rather flippant defense against so great a master, and on the tenth move Dr. Tarrasch started one of his wonderful fifty-move combinations, which the American irreverently nipped in the bud by sacrificing a piece for three Pawns."

TARRASCH. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	TARRASCH. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4 (a)	28 Kt—Q 3	K R—K sq
2 P x P	Q x P (b)	29 Kt x Kt	R x Kt
3 Q Kt—B 3	Q—Q sq (c)	30 R—Q 7 ch	K R—K 2
4 P—Q 4	K Kt—B 3	31 R x R ch	R x R (k)
5 B—K 3	P—B 3	32 P—Q Kt 4	P—K R 4
6 B—Q 3	B—K Kt 5	33 R—Q B 3	R—Q B 2
7 K Kt—K 2	P—K 3	34 P—R 4	P—K B 4
8 Q—Q 2	B—Q 3	35 P—R 5	P—R 5
9 Kt—Kt 5	Q—B 2	36 R—Q 3	P—B 4 (l)
10 P—K R 3 (d)	B x Kt (e)	37 P x B P	R x P
11 R P x B	Kt x P	38 R—Q 7 ch	K—B 3
12 P x B	Q x Kt P ch	39 P—R 6	R x P
13 B—B 2	Q x P	40 R x R P	P—K Kt 4
14 B—K 4	Q x Q B ch	41 R—Q Kt 7	R—R 7
15 Q x Q	Kt x Q	42 R x P ch	K—K 4
16 K x Kt	P—K Kt 3 (f)	43 R—Kt 5 ch	K—B 5
17 R—R 6	K—B sq	44 R—Kt 4 ch	K—K 4
18 Q R—R sq	K—Kt 2	45 R—Kt 5 ch	K—B 5
19 B—Q 3	Kt—Q 2	46 R—Kt 4 ch	K—K 4
20 Kt—K 4	P—K 4	47 K—Kt sq (m)	P—Kt 5
21 P x P	Kt x P	48 B—Kt 5	R—R 8 ch
22 B—K 2	P—B 3 (g)	49 K—B 2	P—Kt 6 ch
23 Kt—B 5	P—Kt 3	50 K—Kt 2	R—R 7 ch
24 Kt—K 6 ch	K—Kt sq (h)	51 K—Kt sq	R—R 8 ch
25 R—Q sq	R—K sq	52 K—Kt 2	R—R 7 ch
26 Kt—B 4 (i)	K—Kt 2	53 Drawn game.	
27 R—R 3	R—K 2		

Notes by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) Occasionally adopted by masters.

(b) K Kt—B 3 would introduce a safe gambit as White cannot afford to hold the Pawn.

(c) Anderssen played Q—Q R 4 against Morphy.

(d) The big doctor keeps on with his correct elephantine analysis.

(e) But Pillsbury has vitality enough for two, and purposes to give up a piece for three Pawns.

(f) Has come down to the interesting proposition of piece *versus* three Pawns.

(g) To hinder Kt—Kt 5.

(h) If K—B 2, Tarrasch plays Kt—B 7.

(i) Couldn't move R—Q 6 on account of Kt—B 2.

(k) With Pillsbury at least sure of a Draw.

(l) Tarrasch's purpose being R—Q 6 and B—B 3, this move is essential.

(m) Had R—Kt 5 checked again, K—B 5 would have secured the draw, this being the third time the position would have occurred.

HOW PILLSBURY BEAT TEICHMANN.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt—B 3	R—Kt 2
2 K Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	19 Q—K 5	P—B 5
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P	20 R—K 4	B—Kt 5
4 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	21 Kt—K sq	B—Q 2
5 Kt x P	Q Kt—B 3	22 R x P	R—K sq
6 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	23 Q—R 5	R—K 3
7 Q—K 2	B—K 2	24 P—K Kt 3	Q—K 2
8 B x Kt	P x B	25 Kt—Q 3	R—Kt 4
9 Q x P	Castles	26 Q—R 4	Q—Kt 2
10 Castles	R—Kt sq	27 R—K sq	R—R 3
11 R—K sq	B—Q 3	28 R—K 7	Q x R
12 Kt—Q 2	R—Kt 4	29 Q x R at R 3	B—B 4
13 Kt—B 3	R—K R 4	30 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 3
14 B—B 4	P—K B 4	31 Q—R 4	K—Kt 2
15 Q—K 3	P—K Kt 4	32 R—Kt 4	R x Kt
16 B x Kt P	B x P ch	33 P x R	Q x P
17 Kt x B	R x B	34 R—Q 4 wins.	

This is a fine game well conducted by both players; but the American outgeneraled the Englishman on White's 27th move. While Teichmann should have refused to take the R, any other play would have refused disastrously. There doesn't seem to be anything better than to give up his Q for two pieces.

CHAMPION TARRASCH'S STYLE.

"Now that Dr. Tarrasch is, at least, Tournament Champion for the year, his style and methods of play have acquired a new interest. Among his lighter efforts, if anything can be esteemed light in such a wonderful man, is his game with Frank

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Marshall, which wound up with a brilliant announced mate on the big Doctor's part. Marshall's play was original and clever, so much so that he won the German's Queen."

	TARRASCH. White.	MARSHALL. Black.		TARRASCH. White.	MARSHALL. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	21	Q—Kt 5	P—B 4
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	22	B—Q sq	Q—B sq
3	Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	23	B x P	Q—Q sq
4	B—Kt 5	Kt—Q 5 (a)	24	Q—K 3	P—B 5
5	B—R 4	B—B 4	25	Q x R P	Q—R 5
6	P—Q 3	Kt x Kt ch	26	B x R	B x K P
7	Q x Kt	P—B 3	27	Q—B 3 (f)	B x P ch
8	Castles	P—Q 3	28	K x B	P—B 6 ch
9	B—K 3	B x B	29	Q x P	R x Q
10	P x B	B—Kt 5	30	K x R	Q—R 6 ch
11	Q—Kt 3	P—K R 4 (b)	31	K—K 2	Q—Kt 5 ch
12	K—Q sq (c)	Kt x Kt	32	K—Q 2	Q—Kt 7 ch
13	P x Kt	Q—R 4	33	K—B sq	P K Kt 4 (g)
14	B—Kt 3	P x P	34	B—Kt 6	P—Kt 4
15	P—K 4	B—K 3	35	B—K 4	Q—Kt 6
16	P x Q P (d)	Q—B 4 ch	36	R—K 2	P—K Kt 5
17	K—K sq	B—Kt 5 (e)	37	Q R x B P	Q—K 7 ch
18	P—B 3	Castles K R	38	K—B 2	P—Kt 6
19	Q R—K sq	Q R—K sq	Mate in five (h)		
20	P—K R 3	B—Q 2			

Comment by Reichhelm.

(a) B—B 4 or Kt 5 is oftener played.

(b) Mr. Marshall, as usual, has put all his eggs in one basket, and is now playing with might and main for a King's side attack.

(c) A fine maneuver, which diverts the attack.

(d) Q x Kt P would be only bidding for trouble, as Black would castle Queen's Rook and start up a fierce counter attack on the K Kt file.

(e) If B x P now, White would exchange Bishops and go on with Pawn, gaining effect.

(f) The saving clause, altho White must give up his Queen.

(g) Black has a very difficult game to play; but this move facilitates Tarrasch's win.

(h) Must have been a surprise to Marshall.

FINAL SCORE, MONTE CARLO INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, 1903.

	Total.	Lost	Won	Lost	Drawn	Won
Tarrasch	12½	2	10½	1	3	6
Marshall	12	2	10	1	3	6
Maroczy	11½	2	9½	1	3	5
Teichmann	11	3	8	2	3	4
Marco	10½	3	7½	2	3	4
Wolf	10	3	7	2	3	4
Mieses	9½	3	6½	2	3	3
Maroczy	9	4	5	3	3	3
Taubenhaus	8½	4	4½	3	3	2
Albin	8	4	4	3	3	2
Reggio	7½	4	3½	3	3	1
Moreau	7	5	2	4	3	0
Wolf	6½	5	1½	4	3	0
Marco	6	5	1	4	3	0
Teichmann	5½	5	½	4	3	0
Taubenhaus	5	5	0	4	3	0
Albin	4½	5	0	4	3	0
Reggio	4	5	0	4	3	0
Moreau	3½	5	0	4	3	0
Mieses	3	5	0	4	3	0
Marshall	2½	5	0	4	3	0
Maroczy	2	5	0	4	3	0
Tarrasch	1½	5	0	4	3	0

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WOMEN and men often write to me and state that they do not believe their bodies can be increased in weight and strength because neither they nor their parents have ever been stout. That they have inherited an emaciated body and must ever remain so. This is all a fallacy. If it is an indication of anything at all, it simply means that they as well as their parents have never been properly fed, for as soon as I take these people in charge and properly feed, water, ventilate, exercise and rest them, they develop into full grown human beings and have well nourished and symmetrical bodies.

There is as much difference between live food (food which I advise) and dead food (cooked food) as there is between a live man and a dead man!

Fortunately, all foods are composed of many elements. Some of these elements are readily destroyed by cooking and others resist the evil influences of high temperature. If you cook your food so thoroughly that all of the vital or organic elements are destroyed by heat, and you attempt to live upon such food, you will soon die. The more thoroughly you cook the food, the more surely you will kill each component cell, thus rendering it less and less nutritious, while at the same time you effect other changes in the food that render it actually poisonous. (See adv. in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 14.)

How much better it would be to take the food as Nature has prepared it, that it may supply every requirement of the human organism, thus filling you with mental, physical and genital vigor, prolonging your days and making your life happy and useful.

I am often asked if the wonderful results attained by my method are permanent. I am pleased to say that they are, because I not only teach my patients how to increase their muscle and nerve, but I teach them how to take care of their bodies and keep their extra pounds.

The person who does not possess a good body and has not the desire to work for it, may give up the idea of successfully competing in any line with men and women who are mental and physical athletes. If you have not a good body I can help you to make one, provided you have the will power to carry out my instructions.

If I did not possess physical as well as mental power, it would be utterly impossible for me to attend to the enormous practice that I have built in the last few years. If you have any important undertaking, it would be wise to get your physical body in ideal condition. If your body is seriously out of order, you need scientific attention, and I will be pleased to write you regarding your condition if you will fill out one of my blanks and send it to me for my opinion. (Copyright applied for.) Let me diagnose your case. Send for measurement blank and I will diagnose and give my opinion of your case *free*.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A RAILROAD MERGER DISRUPTED.

MONOPOLY is "stabbed vitally," declares the Pittsburg *Post*, by the decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Eighth District, in St. Paul, on April 9, against the legality of the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads in the Northern Securities Company. "This disrupting decree reaches logically the most remote and hidden corners of modern industry," exclaims the New York *Sun;* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that it "is as drastic as any Populist could desire." It gave "a bad shock to Wall Street," says *Bradstreet's*. Ex-Attorney-General Griggs, counsel for the defendant companies, declared in his argument that such a decision as this would overthrow the basis of nearly all existing railroad systems, and force a radical reorganization of railway transportation; and James J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities Company, says: "If the decision is good law, eighty per cent. of the railroad mileage of the country will be up in the air. If it is correct, I don't see how a man can own shares of stock in competing lines. From seventy-five to eighty per cent. of all the railway mileage in the United States is consolidated either by lease, ownership, or in some other way more direct than the properties embraced in the Northern Securities Company." Mr. Hill expresses a hope that the United States Supreme Court will reverse the decision, but such conservative papers as the New York *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Journal of Commerce* fully expect that the decision will be confirmed. Says *The Journal of Commerce:*

"The unanimous judgment of the four circuit judges is so closely in line with the construction already put upon the Sherman anti-trust law by the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association and the Trunk Line agreement cases, and withal is so clear and well reasoned that there is little likelihood of its being reversed or set aside."

The Washington correspondents say that Attorney-General Knox intends to proceed next against the coal-mining railroads.

The merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads was accomplished, it will be remembered, by the formation of the Northern Securities Company, which took over the shares of the two roads and gave its own shares in return. This merger is adjudged by the court to be "a combination among the defendants in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States, such as the anti-trust act denounces as illegal." The court says of the scheme:

"First—It placed the control of the two roads in the hands of a single person, to wit, the Securities Company, by virtue of its ownership of a large majority of the stock of both companies.

"Second—It destroyed every motive for competition between the roads engaged in interstate traffic which were natural competitors for business, by pooling the earnings of the two roads for the common benefit of the stockholders of both companies."

As to the effect of the merger on interstate commerce the court says:

"It affects it, we think, by giving to a single corporate entity, or, more accurately, to a few men acting in concert, and in its name and under cover of the charter, the power to control all the means of transportation that are owned by two competing and parallel railroads engaged in interstate commerce; in other words, the power to dictate every important act which the two companies may do; to compel them to act in harmony in establishing interstate rates for the carriage of freight and passengers, and generally to prescribe the policy which they shall pursue."

The scheme, therefore, is held by the court to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which declares that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal." The Securities Company is accordingly so restrained by the court's order from carrying out the purposes for which it was formed that it is practically dissolved, and permission is given to it by the court to return the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock to the holders of Northern Securities stock.

The great majority of the newspapers approve this decision heartily. *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"Unquestionably this decision is just in its law and beneficent in its effect. If the Northern Securities Company had been upheld, there would have been nothing to prevent the organization of one immense company to own a majority of the stocks of all the railroads in the country, thus creating a gigantic trust under the control of a handful of men. That would have been the natural, and it may be added, the inevitable evolution of the holding company plan. How long the country would stand such a state of things may be left to the imagination. The people would never permit the existence of such power within the Government and yet superior to the Government in power. The result would have been a condition worse than that which the railroad managers have tried, by one expedient after another, to avoid. Great as is the evil of uncontrolled competition, the competition which results in rate wars, the unsettlement of business, the wrecking of properties, and the destruction of values, and finally in panic, there is something still worse. A decision in favor of the Northern Securities would have paved the way for further agitation of government ownership. It would have been a step toward Socialism. Therefore, the decision, while its temporary effect may be unfavorable, is taking a long look ahead

MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON (DEM.),
Of Cleveland; a Bryan Democrat, whom the best efforts of Senator Hanna failed to defeat.

most beneficial to the country, and Wall Street will ultimately take that view of the case, whatever may be its judgment now.

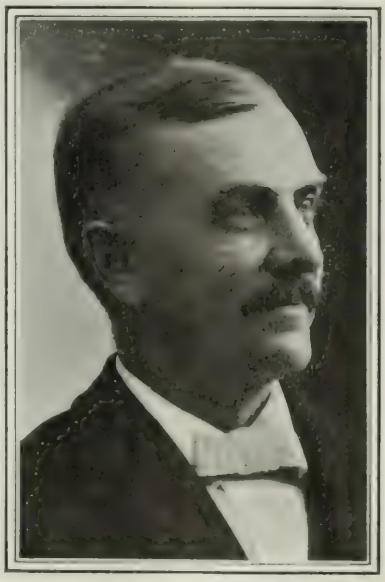
"The decision is a magnificent vindication of the action of President Roosevelt in directing Attorney-General Knox to begin this suit on the part of the Government. The President has been savagely criticized for that action, and it has cost him the support of powerful interests, but the outcome completely justifies his conduct. His critics are silenced. He is shown to have simply performed his sworn duty, regardless of personal consequences. It would be wise now if the President and Congress would unite in the enactment of some law to permit the railroads to pool their traffic, reserving to the Government itself the ratemaking power."

The New York *Times* thinks the time has come for a little plain talk to the trust magnates. It remarks:

"It would seem that the corporations and their legal advisers might with propriety and profit now recognize certain evident facts. The people of the country have reached the conclusion that through the control of money and the exercise of corporate privilege too much power has been lodged in a few strong hands. Accordingly, Congress, representing public opinion, has put these strong men and corporations under the restraint of law. The law is new and inconvenient; it was, therefore, strenuously contested. The courts have affirmed its validity and defined its scope. Three times the Supreme Court of the United States has in its reasoning and conclusions affirmed the principles now enunciated in the Northern Securities case, leaving no room for reasonable doubt that this latest decision will be sustained on appeal. In seeking to evade the law and fool the courts the strong men and the corporations will almost certainly fail of their object. Meanwhile, by provoking continual litigation, they perpetuate conditions of uncertainty and financial disturbance which they themselves loudly deplore. Would it not be the part of wisdom to admit frankly that the sovereign people are after all greater and stronger than the corporations their sovereignty creates?"

An adverse view of the decision may be seen in the following comment by the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"At bottom the war against the trend of harmony and unity in the operation of property is a war against property itself. We believe that it will be within the resources of the genius of business to maintain the existing principles which underlie the acquisition and the operation of property in the world, and that neither Congresses nor courts can defeat it. But we expect a great deal of agitation and of passion before that discovery will be acknowledged. For that, this generation and the next should be ready, but for it they will have to thank the contemporary tendency of both political parties to extend the domain of politics, the action of law, the policy of Presidents, and the decisions of the judiciary into an area and over a class of questions with which they should have nothing to do."

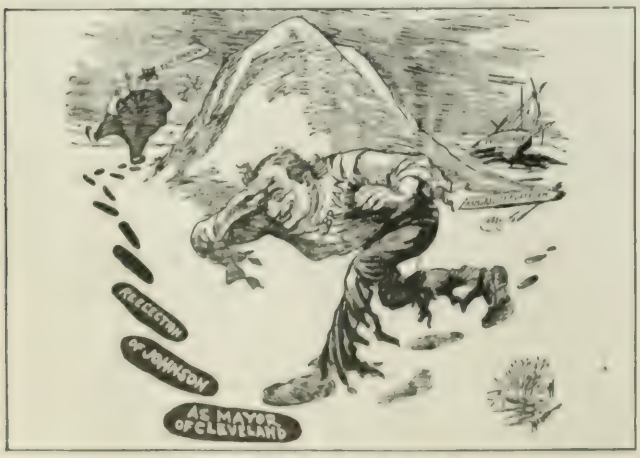


MAYOR SAMUEL M. JONES,
Of Toledo, who ran independently and beat both the old party candidates.

ELECTIONS IN FIVE WESTERN CITIES.

CONSIDERABLE personal interest is shown in the results of the city elections held in the Middle West last week. In Chicago, Carter Harrison is chosen mayor for the fourth consecutive time, rivaling the record of his father, who was elected five times, altho not in succession; in Cleveland, Mayor Tom L. Johnson is elected again, despite the most determined and vigorous efforts of Senator Hanna and the Republican State organization; in Cincinnati, Melville E. Ingalls, the Democratic candidate for mayor, who was supposed to be looking upon the mayoralty as a stepping-stone to the governorship and the Presidency, was badly beaten by Julius Fleischmann, the Republican candidate; in Toledo, Mayor Samuel M. Jones, ignored by the newspapers and running as an independent candidate, defeated the old party nominees, and, indeed, came near polling as many votes as both of them put together; and in St. Louis the election showed that the corrupt element still has a pretty firm grip on the city's government.

Mayor Harrison calls his election "a victory for the believers in municipal ownership, in the referendum, and in settlement of the traction question in the interests of the people of Chicago." The charters of some of the most important of the street-

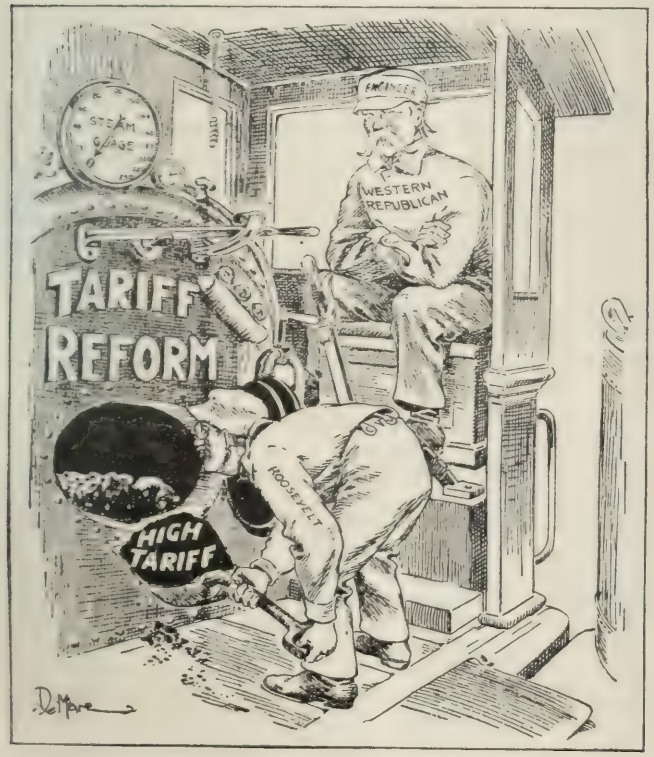


"I [illegible] that perhaps another,
[illegible] o'er life's [illegible] main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
[illegible] shall take heart again."—LONGFELLOW
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON (DEM.),
Of Chicago; elected for the fourth time, but by a greatly reduced plurality.

From stereoscopic photographs by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKING ON "RACE SUICIDE," AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.



THE ENGINEER: "That coal won't burn in this engine, Teddy."
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

HANNA (hopefully): "I wonder if there is a kick in that gun."
—*The Denver Times.*

PRESIDENTIAL ORATORY IN PORTRAIT AND CARTOON.

railways of Chicago will expire this year, and the question of renewing them on terms favorable to the city was the most important issue in the campaign. Both parties made lavish promises, and it is now "up to" the winning party to redeem them. Another feature of the election which the Chicago papers speak of with pride is the election of twenty-nine aldermanic candidates who were indorsed by the Municipal Voters' League, increasing the number of "dependable men" in the council to fifty-six in a total of seventy, a safe majority. Of nineteen candidates whose defeat was urged by the league, only five were elected.

In Toledo Mayor Jones received 10,000 votes in a total of less than 23,000. The Republican candidate received about 7,500, and the Democrat about 4,200. The mayor's friends attribute his popularity more to his bluff, hearty, and genial personality than to his administration of city affairs. He is absent from the city much of the time. The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) says:

"*The Blade* believed, and still believes, that the welfare of

Toledo, morally and materially, demanded a change. While we appreciate full well that with our heterogeneous population, there must be more or less liberty, we are not ready to subscribe to the looseness and license that prevails, and that has advertised Toledo far and wide as an asylum for hoboes and crooks. Moreover, we are firmly of the opinion that Toledo is growing in spite of the mayor, not because Jones is mayor.

"And lastly, we believe that in the interests of good government, there should be homogeneity in all departments. Inasmuch as the legislative and judiciary are in the hands of Republicans, it would have been fortunate for the city, just entering on its first trial of the new code, had she elected a mayor who could work in harmony with the rest of the municipal machinery."

Mayor Johnson's victory in Cleveland has started again the talk of his nomination for the governorship, or the Presidency. The victory was won in the face of an opposition by Senator Hanna and the Republican state "machine" that went so far as to secure state legislation changing the form of municipal government in Ohio. Here is what the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) says of Mayor Johnson's triumph:

"The emphatic indorsement won by Mayor Johnson yesterday is a very remarkable triumph. It came in the face of a most formidable attack upon the man and his party. It astonished many of his warmest supporters. It proved that the judgment of men experienced and shrewd in politics was far astray.

"The Republicans of Cleveland were united, active, and confident. Their candidate suited them. Their factional differences were forgotten for the campaign. They attacked the enemy with spirit. The enthusiasm for Goulder was genuine and widespread. The ticket behind him was strong and well-balanced.

"Industrial and business conditions favored the party of prosperity. Higher taxes hurt the party in power in this city. Lax administration of the municipal government in respect to public morals offended many good citizens. Old-line Democratic leaders were active and conspicuous in the assault upon the Johnson strongholds.

"Naturally, Republican hopes ran high. Confidence abounded. It smothered the Johnson men in the betting. It made the estimates of the vote which were given out by the Democratic managers uncommonly modest. To the hour of closing the polls the tide seemed to be running against the Democrats. The best-informed Republicans in Cleveland believed that they had routed their antagonists utterly.

"Under these circumstances the reelection of Mayor Johnson, by an ample margin, is a great personal victory. It proves that the majority of people of Cleveland have confidence in the mayor. They know he is rich, but they do not object to him as a plutocrat. They see that he lives in luxury, but they do not call him an aristocrat. They have been waiting in vain for his most conspicuous promises to be made effective, but they are willing to give him two years more to do what he has agreed to accomplish.

"In the light of yesterday's vote it is idle to deny that the larger part of the people of this city evidently like Mayor Johnson's policy in regard to the public service corporations. The repeated promise of his purpose to get three-cent fare on the street railroads has been accepted in good faith and is really the issue on which he won yesterday's election."

In St. Louis a new house of delegates was elected. Every candidate indorsed by Circuit Attorney Folk, who has been carrying on the fight against corruption, was defeated. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), however, thinks the new house better than the last one, remarks that "several" of the new members are men of force and character, and expresses a hope that these men, "by exercising their aggressiveness to the utmost," may keep the house "near the line of sound government." The election is characterized thus by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.):

"The election in St. Louis yesterday was held under the Nesbit law, the election statute the State Supreme Court has decided to be without a constitutional penalty clause. None of the innumerable frauds and outrages perpetrated at the polls in St. Louis can be punished under that law, which purposely left a loophole through which every offender could escape. The registration was again padded in many precincts and printed lists held back so that the names could not be verified. At the opening of the polls it was seen that the infamies of the previous three Nesbit law elections would be repeated. In various precincts the Republican judges and clerks were not permitted to serve. They were told to go home, and, if they objected, policemen bristled up and ordered them peremptorily to shut up and get out. The returns in these precincts show that the ballot-box stuffing was prearranged and that it went on without limit. In no respect was the last Nesbit law election any better than the three that preceded it. Yesterday's proceedings at the polls were another horrible travesty upon free government, a sure-thing game, a manipulation of ballots, under partizan force laws, that leave nothing to chance."

RHODE ISLAND CORRUPTION.

A NOTABLE feature of our political history during the past ten or twelve months has been a series of exposures of political corruption in various States and cities, sufficiently startling to command national attention. Minneapolis, St. Louis, Seattle, Delaware, and Rhode Island have been described and discussed in the public prints as the abodes of political depravity. The Rhode Island revelations are peculiar in the fact that the reform crusade is headed by the governor, Lucius F. C. Garvin, who sent a special message to the legislature on the subject on March 10 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 21). The Springfield *Republican*, the New York *Evening Post*, and the New York *Tribune* have sent special correspondents into the State, who have made some very informing reports of their investigations, and the local papers have admitted, editorially, that the charges are all true. A remarkable feature of the Rhode Island situation, indeed, is the fact that everybody concerned owns up to the most frank and cheerful manner. Gen. Charles R. Brayton, the recognized "boss" of the Republican "machine," who has established himself in a room in the State capitol, talks freely with a reporter about his methods and power, tells how much the campaign fund usually is, says he is "retained" by various corporations to "look after their interests" "where legislation is necessary," and sneers at the helplessness of the governor, who "can't do anything but sign notaries' commissions." Here are a few paragraphs from this remarkable interview, which appeared in the New York *Evening Post* on March 25:

"What is your share in the forming of legislation and the passage of bills?"

"I am an attorney for certain clients and look out for their interests before the legislature. I am retained annually by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, and am usually spoken of as 'of counsel' for that road. Of course, I don't have anything to do with damage suits or matters like that, but look after their interests in relation to grade crossings and other questions where legislation is necessary. As every one knows, I act for the Rhode Island Company [street-railway interests], and I have been retained in certain cases by the Providence Telephone Company. In addition to these, I have had connections, not permanent, with various companies desiring franchises, charters, and things of that sort from the legislature.

"I never solicit any business," added General Brayton without a smile, "it all comes to me unsought, and if I can handle it I accept the retainer."

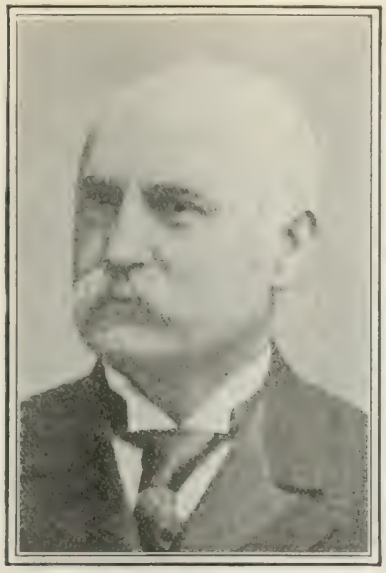
"What is your power in the legislature that enables you to serve your clients?"

"Well, you see, in managing the campaign every year I am in a position to be of service to men all over the State. I help them to get elected, and naturally many warm friendships results, then when they are in a position to repay me they are glad to do it."

"Do you think the Democrats will ever be able to carry the Senate and change the present system of representation?"

"Of course, it's possible; there's nothing that can't be done, but I don't believe it ever will be done. The countrymen realize that the cities would rule the State on a basis of population, and

GOV. LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN (DEM.), Of Rhode Island, who is leading the crusade against political corruption in his State.



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH (REP.), Who is considered the leader of the Republican party in Rhode Island.

GEN. CHARLES R. BRAYTON (REP.), The blind manager of the Republican organization in Rhode Island.

LEADERS IN THE RHODE ISLAND FIGHT.

they certainly aren't going to vote to give up their power. They're going to hold on to what they have got just as long as they can."

"What did you think of Governor Garvin's special message on the prevalence of bribery in the State?"

"It seems a pretty fair presentation of the case. He said both sides did it, and I guess that's right. Garvin is a man of clean morals, but I sometimes think his attitude on certain questions is rather demagogic; that he is not acting on principle. Tho he talks about this so-called 'rotten borough' system, the convention that nominated him was made on the same basis of representation; if it hadn't been, Garvin wouldn't have got the nomination."

"Does Senator Aldrich take any active part in the affairs of the party?"

"Not until about a year or so before it comes time for him to be elected again; then he gets active. He doesn't pay much attention to details. Of course, in Presidential years he suggests certain planks, on the tariff and similar questions, that he would like put in the platform, or he might make suggestions about certain nominations, but that's about all he does."

The "rotten borough" system referred to by General Brayton resembles the system by which the United States Senate is chosen. Each city or town has one representative in the Rhode Island State senate; and by this simple system twenty small towns can control that body. The result is, as the governor says in a recent message to the legislature, that "one-twelfth of the inhabitants of the State dwelling in small towns controlled politically by petty considerations or corrupt influences, possesses more power in legislation than the remaining eleven-twelfths." As the governor does not have the veto power in Rhode Island, and as the Senate can disregard his appointments and fill offices to suit itself, it will be seen that a "boss" who can carry the necessary number of small towns has a fairly good grip on State politics. The corporations that have "retained" General Brayton as "counsel" seem to have been very successful in securing favorable legislation, and have, moreover, secured the insertion of clauses in these laws making them contracts between the State and the corporations, so that they can not be terminated without the consent of both parties—in other words, they are unrepealable. When the legislature, in deference to public sentiment, passed a street-railway free-transfer law, a provision was inserted that the law should not become operative until accepted by the street railways, and that the railways must file their acceptances within six days after the law went into effect. It is said that there was no great rush of street-railway managers to file "acceptances" before the six-day limit should bar them from the privilege.

Rhode Island is said to be so permeated with political corruption that the rural clergy dare not raise their voices against it, a fact that is regretfully admitted by Bishop McVickar, of that diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The farmers and workingmen accept money for their votes, while the manufacturers and capitalists supply the money for the campaign fund, so that "the pastor, unless he wishes to terminate abruptly his career of usefulness, is bound to defer to the sentiment of the community." So the *Evening Post* correspondent was informed.

Denunciations of this state of affairs, which might be quoted by the column, are of the usual sort. It is not so often that we have the opportunity of reading a defense of buying and selling votes. Such an opportunity is afforded by a letter from M. L. Williams to the Providence *Journal*. This namesake of the founder of Rhode Island says, in the course of a long, dignified, and almost scholarly letter:

"As for the buying of votes in a few of the country towns, that has never been looked upon by Rhode Islanders who understand the spirit of the State as anything on the order of a crime. It is simply a custom that may be evil in theory, but quite harmless, usually, in practise. A farmer naturally feels that he should not be compelled to lose a day, or even half a day, several times a year by going a long distance to vote, simply to cast a ballot that will probably have no appreciable effect upon the result anyway. Even in a city this feeling is so strong that thousands of voters stay at home every election day. If some one is willing to pay the farmer for his time, that he may exercise the prerogative of citizenship, why, he will gladly go to the polls, voting there as he chooses. If it usually happens that he marks his ballot as the man who pays him for his time would like to have him, it is not a purchase, for the farmer lives up to his strictest obligations if he simply performs his duty of voting as an independent American citizen. He is not bribed.

"Moreover, so long as our country towns are to have the chief place in our system of state government, it is well that their voters should frequent the polls. And as for their control over our legislation, there is considerable wisdom in it. Our cities, with their larger number of citizens of foreign extraction and socialistic tendencies, are wisely kept in hand by the party leaders, who are governing the State in the interests of the native Rhode Islanders and the higher classes of men and corporate interests that are attracted here because of the direct methods of securing much that is for their welfare. For many years, for instance, it has been possible for men of high social position and of a wide reputation for moral character to become governor

without first taking part in the lower forms of politics, which, whatever the theorists may say, do smirch one's name and should be left entirely in the hands of men who combine great executive ability and an indifference to slander.

"Powerful corporations do not have to maintain expensive lobbies here, and to get what is needed to advance the interest of their stockholders they are not forced to bribe members in the legislature. Thank God we are saved this disgrace which is so common in almost all the other States. Here a company has simply to go to an astute gentleman who has carried the State safely through many years of prosperity and contentment and tell him their needs, and if it is wise to grant their request he will grant it. The rest of the people are saved all the trouble the arrangement may involve, and are at perfect liberty to devote their full time to their manufacturing and their private life secure from public annoyance. And there is with them always the cheerful thought that if they should ever need anything up at the State House they will not have to submit to irritating delays before they can secure it. Their only fear is that there may some day come a change in this excellent system. Let every good Rhode Islander now come boldly out in defense of his unrivaled little commonwealth."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

Whose critics are trying to make it appear that his high reputation was manufactured by an ex-convict and swindler.

EARNINGS OF THE STEEL TRUST.

THE United States Steel Corporation is commended by the press for voluntarily revealing so completely the financial condition of the company, its receipts and expenditures, in its first annual report, which was made public last week. The corporation "has been sharply criticized on the score of overcapitalization," remarks the New York *Herald*, "and simple justice demands that it should be commended for the emphatic and widespread publicity it takes pains to give to its affairs." The report shows that during the year 1902 the gross sales and earnings amounted to more than $560,000,000; that the number of shareholders was nearly 60,000, and that about 168,000 persons were employed. The total net earnings last year, after deducting for ordinary repairs, new property, maintenance, taxation, and incidental charges, amounted to $133,300,000. Deducting from this sum interest on corporation bonds, deposits in special funds, and the amount disbursed in dividends, there was left a surplus of $34,200,000. This amount, added to the surplus accumulated between April 1, 1901, and January 1, 1902, gives a total surplus, at the close of 1902, of $77,800,000. On April 1 the company had on hand unfilled orders for 5,410,719 tons of manufactured product. The figures are "certainly stupendous" and show that this "is an unprecedented and prodigious corporation," continues *The Herald*. We quote further:

"In voluntarily and immediately disseminating through the press the fullest information as to its affairs the United States Steel Corporation pleases its sixty thousand shareholders, interests the public, and sets a shining example to the lesser 'industrials' that shroud their doings in secrecy. By frankly inviting attention to its production and sales, its balance-sheet, its income and outgo, the corporation adopts the best possible method to remove sinister suspicions and to establish public confidence in the property and its management. This is a fact that will one day become patent to all corporate managements, and in particular to those in control of the 'blind pool' industrial corporations—the veritable 'trusts'—which seem determined to lurk in the darkness until the arm of the law shall drag them into the sunlight of publicity."

The report shows, further, a production of iron ore from the mines of about 16,000,000 tons; of coke from the coal-fields, 9,500,000 tons; of pig iron, 8,000,000 tons; of steel ingots, 9,750,000 tons, and manufactured articles amounting to 8,000,000 tons.

On top of this excellent showing for 1902 comes the report of the first quarter of the present year, which shows that the net earnings were $24,600,000, or a decrease of nearly $2,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. This decrease is attributed to inability to make prompt delivery because of freight congestion.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD UNDER FIRE.

SEVERAL newspapers which have regarded the rise of Gen. Leonard Wood as more rapid than his merits warrant have seized with every evidence of relish upon the disclosure that the Associated Press correspondent at Havana, during General Wood's term as military governor, was an ex-convict and swindler, who passed under the name of Capt. Edgar G. Bellairs. Bellairs was the correspondent of the Associated Press in Cuba in 1898–1900, in China in 1900–01, and in the Philippines in 1901–02, and since his return from the Philippines he has produced a book entitled "As It Is in the Philippines." A prominent feature of his work as correspondent has been his praise of General Wood; and the latter's critics seem to think that if it had not been for Bellairs and his admiring despatches and reports, the General would not have reached his present high position. The New York *Sun* has been printing editorials in this vein nearly every day, and the New York *Evening Post* has been outspoken in expressing the same view. According to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, General Wood's "rapid advance in the army is due to no military achievements or any other kind of achievements, but to favoritism pure and simple." Wood's part in the fight at Santiago, we learn from this authority, was "simply nil," the credit for cleaning up Santiago belongs to Major George M. Barber, the credit for cleaning up Havana to General Ludlow, and Wood's record as governor, "instead of being creditable, was highly scandalous." But Bellairs, all this time, was sending out his favorable reports, the American people and the Administration were grossly deceived, and in a few years this general will be the ranking officer of our army, on a reputation manufactured by an ex-member of a chain-gang! So these journals argue. "Only recently," remarks *The Evening Post*, "has the public begun to realize, little by little, what an absurdly mistaken idea it has had of Wood as an administrator—since Palma has governed Cuba far better and for much less money; since it has appeared that Wood had Gomez and others in his pay; that he distributed insular funds to Mr. Thurber and others to bring about the passage of the reciprocity treaty; that he left the island with a nominal surplus and an actual deficit; that he fastened the *jai alai* gambling establishment on Havana for ten years."

Not many papers, however, join in this anti-Wood crusade. Some, indeed, show a disposition to criticize his critics, and intimate that the general's foes are not actuated purely by devotion to justice. Thus the Detroit *Free Press* says:

"The situation forces some plain talk. The old army ring is bent on downing Wood if such a thing be possible. They have the intense anger of jealousy because he has been advanced so rapidly, because he does not belong to their close corporation, and because in every position he has proved the man for the place. Being invulnerable in his official record there is no way to attack him unless by some such devious method as that

adopted. It will be mighty entertaining to watch for the appearance in the open of those now firing from ambush."

And the Boston *Transcript* remarks, similarly:

"Now Ballentine ["Bellairs"] did not 'make' General Wood. President McKinley had formed a high estimate of General, then Captain Wood of the Medical Department, when he appointed him colonel of the Rough Riders. Theodore Roosevelt also had formed an equally high estimate of General Wood, who, we have understood, has also from his earliest days been esteemed by General Miles.

"So there are others than Ballentine, alias Bellairs, who 'made' General Wood. These gave General Wood the opportunity to show the stuff that was in him, and he himself did the rest. It should also be remembered that there are two elements particularly hostile to General Wood who secretly supply a great deal of aid and comfort to his enemies. One of these is made up of army officers who think it sufficient to speak of him as the 'doctor-general,' and who can not forgive him for beginning his military career as a surgeon; and the other is composed of politicians who never forget that he hewed to the line in the Neely and Rathbone affairs. General Wood is now on his way to the Philippines, and can not speak in his own defense as promptly as he would. Should he see fit to enter the lists he might give some of those who are making the Bellairs exposure the basis of attacks on him many a bad quarter of an hour."

SUING STRIKERS FOR DAMAGES.

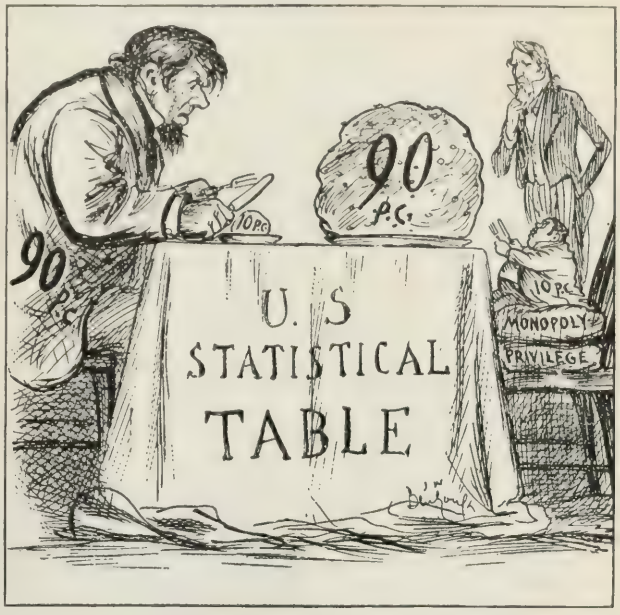
LABOR troubles have been productive of notable litigations of late, and what "is the most far-reaching decision or verdict yet found in this country in restraint of organized labor," in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, was rendered, on April 4, in the county court of Rutland, Vt. The F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company sued the members of Protection Lodge, No. 215, Independent Association of Machinists, for $10,000 damages alleged to have been suffered as the result of a strike of the machinists some time ago. The jury awarded $2,500.

NOT A GOOD TIME TO QUARREL.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

The verdict resembles the Taff-Vale decision, rendered in England a short time ago, which held a British labor-union liable for financial loss caused by a strike. In the Vermont case the machinists demanded a nine-hour day and recognition of their union. This was refused, and on May 12 last the strike began. The company declares that it secured enough non-union men, but that disorder, boycott, and attempts to keep the men from the company's shops, which followed the effort to fill the places of the strikers, caused them financial loss. As a result of the boycott, the business of the company is said to have fallen from $169,000 during the first five months of 1902, before the strike was declared, to $41,000 for the last seven months of the year.

When the suit was brought against the union in January more than 100 writs were served on the members. The real estate of



THE PIGMY GORGED; THE GIANT STARVED.

Ninety per cent. of the wealth of the United States is held by ten per cent. of the people.

—*The Public, Chicago.*

every member of the lodge was attached, and from this the company expects to collect the amount of the verdict. The action of the jury is thought to have been influenced by the charge of Judge Haselton, who laid great stress on the fact that a large number of union officials, who were wanted in the suit, disappeared from the city, and also on the fact that all of the books of every union in the city were hidden during the trial. The union has taken an appeal and will carry the case into the Supreme Court of the State.

If the higher court sustains the verdict, says the New York *Evening Post*, "such organizations in Vermont will no longer be able to engage in boycotts, intimidation, and violence regardless of legal consequences"; and the Hartford *Courant* declares that while the verdict will not ruin the union, it will "constrain them to consider the general subject of strikes and boycotts from a new and personal point of view." The Springfield *Republican*, however, thinks the verdict will have a decidedly different effect. It says:

"If the Vermont case holds good and stands as a precedent, union labor will be as free to organize strikes as ever; and the officials and members of a union concerned in a strike will be no more liable for damages resulting from the strike, or from any disorder, or intimidation, or boycotting attending the strike, unless it is proved that they or any number of them have instigated or committed such acts. . . . The effect of such a verdict as this in the Vermont case will be to impress upon labor and strike leaders a deeper sense of responsibility than is commonly manifested. It will not do that they merely, in a public way, disclaim all relationship with unlawful acts or counsel peaceful methods among their followers; they should become earnestly active agents for law and order, and such a verdict must prove a powerful influence to that end. If a strike can never be made effective on any other terms, it can not and will not be tolerated at all."

The Chicago *Tribune* recalls, in this connection, the similar suit of the Waterbury street-railroad company against the

strikers there, which has not yet been decided, and expresses the opinion that it would be better if the strikers were sued collectively, and not individually, as in these two cases. *The Tribune* remarks:

"If the verdict is sustained by the higher courts there will be enough property to pay the $2,500. The members of the union who have houses and lots will have to foot the whole bill, while the propertyless members will go unscathed, unless they feel themselves in honor bound to contribute to help out their associates. . . . If the course pursued by the Vermont and Connecticut companies is followed often when employers and unions are at odds, the property-owning members of such unions will be at a peculiar disadvantage. They will be sued and their property attached even tho they may not be the ones who should be sued, if anybody should be. It is fairer that there should be collective responsibility than that a few men should stand the brunt of litigation. On the whole it is not likely that many suits will be brought against individual strikers. Where damages are recovered, the amount usually will be too small to do more than pay the lawyer bills."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PROFESSOR WALLACE'S idea that the earth is at the center of the universe does not surprise Boston.—*The Boston Globe.*

CHICKEN stealing has been made a felony in the State of Missouri. Race prejudice is cropping out everywhere.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE colleges and universities are expressing their approval of the President by degrees.—*The Baltimore American.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON always has the satisfaction of being able to beat his old *Shamrocks* with the new one anyway.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THERE is a "left" party in France, notes an exchange. Doubtless corresponds with our Democratic party in recent years.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

NEW IDEA.—If we had the right kind of statesmen at Harrisburg they could do their own praying and thus save the $6 a day.—*The Chester (Pa.) Times.*

RETURNED TO NATURAL PURSUITS.—Now that it has been settled that Nicaragua is not to have the canal, the people of that country are proceeding with their revolution.—*The Chicago News.*

WHAT is needed in this country is somebody who can get up a merger between the Mississippi flood problem and the Western irrigation problem.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. CLEVELAND may drain some consolation from the fact that the largest number of clubs is always found under the desirable tree in the orchard.—*The Washington Post.*

THE new *Shamrock* is said to be very much like the old one in running before the wind. She is also like both of the old ones in running before the official run.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

OUR Admiral Dewey should not forget that he made himself so phenomenally popular while he was on the other side of the world and the cable was working.—*The Evansville Courier-Journal.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S advice to boys to play and keep on playing, even if they get hurt, is indeed timely. Nothing is more distressing than the tendency of boys to stop playing and go to work.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

BRIBERY in the Oklahoma legislature is reported. The rest of the country will hold its breath with horror when it thinks what a narrow escape it had from letting such a Territory into the Union.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

MR. BRYAN thinks the reorganization of the Democratic party would mean certain defeat. The Democrats are so accustomed to victory under Mr. Bryan's leadership that this is likely to end all talk of reorganization.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IF the appointment of the Hon. James K. Jones to the Panama Canal Commission would take him out of the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee it ought to be discouraged. The Republican party needs Mr. Jones for Democratic chairman.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

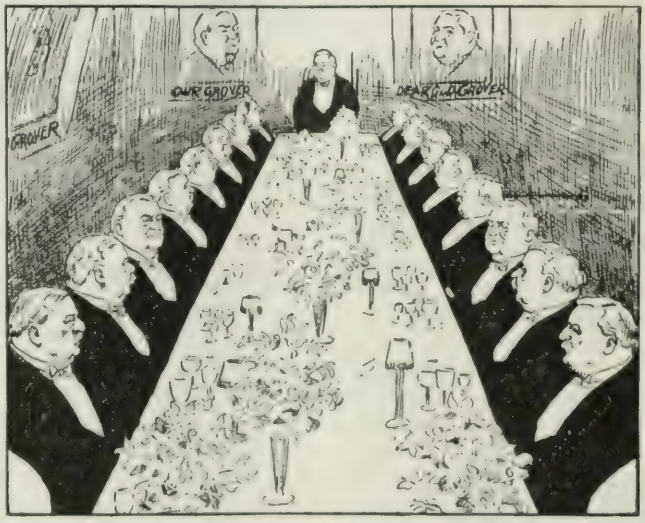
SURE OF HIS WELCOME.—"Let me get at him!" exclaimed the wild-eyed man, trying to force his way through the crowd surrounding the President. "Stop him!" shouted one of the guards. "He's an anarchist!" "Anarchist be darned!" said the struggling man. "I'm the father of twenty-one children!"—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT must occur to people along the lower Mississippi that spending government money to make things wetter is a work of superirrigation.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

APPOINT A COMMISSION!—It remains to be seen whether the cotton-mill strike will plunge the country into the horrors of a shirt-waist famine.—*The Washington Star.*

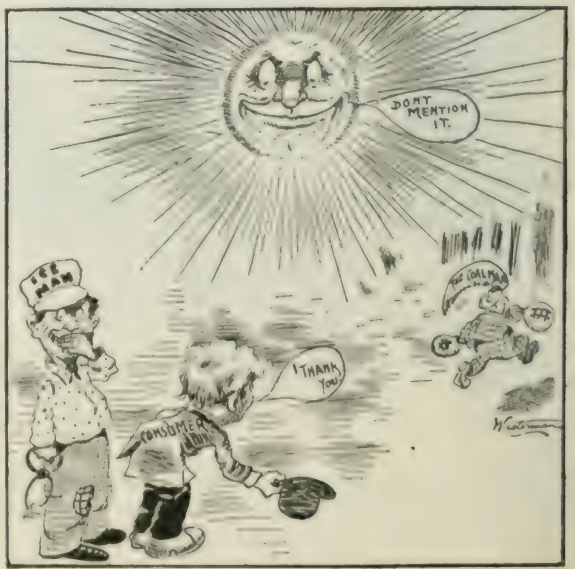
ADLAI has come out for Hearst. The latter now has two enthusiastic supporters. His well-known modesty prevents him from mentioning the name of the other one.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE President has started on a 14,000-mile tour of the country. His route may seem somewhat roundabout to the casual observer, but the ultimate destination is Washington, D. C.—*The Philadelphia North American.*



A "HARMONY" BANQUET.
—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

IMMUNITY?
—*The Boston Herald.*



BE NOT OVERJOYED.
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

VARIOUS CARTOON RAPS.

LETTERS AND ART.

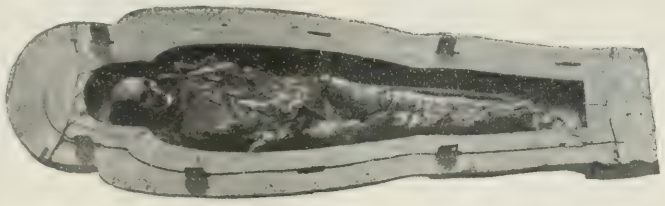
A REMARKABLE LITERARY DISCOVERY.

A MOST interesting archeological discovery was recently made at Abusir, Egypt, by a German scholar named Ludwig Borchardt. In an ancient mummy case dating back to the age of Alexander or earlier, Herr Borchardt has found a papyrus roll containing an ode by Timotheus, the Greek poet and musician. *The Independent* chronicles the details of the discovery as follows:

"By the head of the buried man lay the remains of a small leather purse, a sponge, a rusted piece of iron, a bit of wood, and a thin roll of papyrus. With infinite pains this roll was opened and, where broken, pieced together. It proved to be 43 inches long and contained five columns of Greek writing. The first column was in a ruinous state, the second was not complete, but the three last were intact and gave the concluding verses of a poem, in which by good luck the poet speaks of himself by name. It was at once clear from the theme that we had here a portion of 'The Persians,' a famous *nome* of Timotheus, of which two or three brief fragments were already in our anthologies."

The Independent is much impressed by the importance of this literary find. It observes:

"Only the Greek scholar can taste to the full the sweetness of such a discovery, but it must possess no slight interest even for 'the man of one tongue.' First of all it is the oldest manuscript Greek book yet known to exist, dating as it does from the fourth century before Christ. . . . It is the only fragment of any considerable length of the Greek *nome*, a form of ode or hymn which was originally employed in the worship of Apollo, but which had become gradually secularized until Timotheus completely altered its nature by making it a choral song. And it is furthermore the only fragment of any magnitude from the works of a great and much debated poet and musician."



MUMMY CASE IN WHICH THE PAPYRUS OF "THE PERSIANS" WAS FOUND.

Courtesy of *The Independent*.

The poem itself is a description of the Battle of Salamis, which Æschylus had already made the theme of his tragedy, "The Persians." We are told:

"The style is highly condensed and metaphorical, not unlike the chorus of the Athenian tragedy. Here for the first time, so far as known, the sea, which to Homer was 'dark' or 'purple' or 'wine-colored,' is called 'emerald.' The poem is brilliantly executed, but can scarcely be ranked among the greatest treasures of Greek poetry—indeed it is not likely that Timotheus would hold the same rank in our estimation as was given him in his own day. Historically, however, the poem is of immense interest, and its discovery gives greater warrant to our hopes that some day a comedy of Menander or the works of Sappho or another much-desired treasure may be found lying in a mummy case, where it was placed thousands of years ago to give entertainment to the departed soul on his long and perilous journey."

Of Timotheus himself but little is known. He was born at Miletus in 442 B.C. and lived to be ninety years old. Furthermore:

"He was during his long life famous for his skill in music and verse, and wandered much from city to city, as was the custom of public writers in those days, reaping the rewards of glory. His name in after-times became almost a synonym for musician, and it is thus, by a pardonable anachronism, that Dryden in his Ode 'In Honor of Cecilia's Day' introduces him into the court of Alexander:

> Timotheus, placed on high
> Amid the tuneful quire,
> With flying fingers touched the lyre:
> The trembling notes ascend the sky,
> And heavenly joys inspire.

"At Sparta, however, tradition maintained—and the present discovery confirms the story—he suffered some hardship and was driven from the city in disgrace. The incident is connected with the development of Greek music, a subject of impenetrable obscurity. Timotheus, it was believed and is not certainly known, enlarged the lyre, which was employed in accompanying the *nome*, by the addition of an eleventh chord. Apparently also he introduced a new strain of emotionalism into song and attempted all sorts of descriptive music. Thus at Sparta, to the infinite disgust of the staid and conservative folk of that town, he presented a dithyramb on the birth pangs of Semele, which must have been shockingly realistic. At least so it appeared to the senate of Sparta, for they gave orders that he should be reprimanded, and the offending chord or chords which he added to his lyre were publicly destroyed. Such is the tradition, and it is confirmed, in part at least, by the complaint which he makes in this *nome* of 'The Persians.'"

The Greek text of the newly found poem has just been published in Berlin by the German scholar, Professor Wilamowitz-Möllendorff. It is reprinted in *The Independent* (April 9), with an English translation by Paul Elmer More. From this translation we quote the following extracts (the numerals referring to the stanzas of the poem):

". . . (4) And for the oars they threw out a great structure like a cornice, set with holes like teeth, strong to smite. And the heads of the stay-beams, projecting a little, swept away the enemy's oars. Now, if without warning so great a blow were given with these as to break the thwarts, then all the seamen would try to leap upon the hostile vessel; and if the shock threatened to fall like a thunderbolt on the ship's side, then with strong rowing they would pull the ship back. And as many of the oars as were broken and borne hither and thither, leaving bare the ship's flanks and the surrounding outworks, into these they dashed with the ram and struck them down so that they turned and sank headlong—but first all their beauty was destroyed by the iron head of the ram. . . . .

"(22) And like thunderbolts the murderous shafts were sent whirling from their hands, and on the bodies of the foe fell still quivering from their flight through the air. Masses of compact lead also were hurled, and flaming balls set on rods such as are used for lashing beasts of burden. And many were slaughtered by serpents having well-feathered wings and brazen heads and drawn tight by cords [that is, by arrows]. And the emerald sea in the depths of the waves turned crimson where fire spurted from the ships. And unceasingly arose the cries for help and groanings. . . . . .

"(174) And when the barbarians hastened their flight back, then straightway they drew from their hands the two-edged javelins and tore their faces with their nails. The fair-woven garments of Persia they rent about their breasts, and shrill rose the lamentation of the Asiatics. And all the multitude gathered together by the king, gave themselves up to much groaning because of their terror, beholding the sorrow to be. And when the king saw the mingled host turning to wild flight, he fell upon his knees and did violence to his body, and cried out in the tempest of his calamities: 'Alas for the ruin of my home! Alas for the deadly fire of the Greek ships! for ye have caused to perish all the young men of my army. The ships that were ours are lost and shall not bear us hence; the devouring might of fire with its fierce flame will burn them, and there shall be sorrow making moan for the land of Persia. Alas for the heavy fate that brought me into Greece.—But come, delay not; yoke the four-horse chariot, and others of you pile unreckoned wealth on the wagons, and set fire to the tents, lest there be any profit to them from our riches.' . . . .

"(210) And the Greeks, having set up a trophy, that most holy of the shrines of Zeus, raised a song of pæan to the protecting god, dancing in harmony with the rhythm and beating the ground with their feet."

A CRUSADE AGAINST "THE STAGE IRISHMAN."

THE concerted attacks made by Irishmen in New York and Philadelphia upon the stage production of a musical farce entitled "McFadden's Row of Flats" raises an issue which at first sight seems frivolous enough, but which has its deeper significance. As a correspondent of the New York *Sun* remarks:

"This protest of the Irish people against the degrading of themselves and their race on the stage is not a mushroom growth of to-day or yesterday. At home in Ireland this movement has long since matured, and there the people have already driven from the public stage the disgusting and degrading caricatures imported from England and elsewhere; and the movement of the Irish here is but the continuation and spreading of that movement to end once for all what they consider a grave injustice."

The farce complained of is a caricature upon Irish life and character. Its most offensive feature is the portrayal of an Irishman "with the face of a gorilla, wearing green whiskers," who shares his home with a pig. The comedy has been hissed in several cities. In New York and Philadelphia it was "rotten-egged" by large bodies of Irishmen, many of whom were subsequently arrested. This crusade against "the stage Irishman" has attracted attention all over the country, and is the subject of columns of correspondence in the New York press. The New York *Irish World* is enthusiastic in support of this movement of protest. It says:

"The stage Irishman has been a standing insult to the Irish race for a generation and more. And it is to the discredit of the race that he has been permitted to go so long in his brutal caricature.

"But to-day, thanks to the Gaelic League and the United Irish League and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a spirit of self-respect has been infused into the young men of Irish blood which asserts its life in action and which, if only persisted in, is bound to sweep into the cesspool of contempt those filthy wretches who are doing England's work in the caricature guise in which our common enemy would have all Irishmen appear to the world as their true selves.

"The men who are engaged in this work of driving the stage Irishman off the boards are not rowdies. They are gentlemen. They are good citizens. They are impelled to enter upon this work in the spirit of crusaders. They feel that the outrage has gone on long enough, and they are resolved to put an end to it.

"God speed them!"

The Kansas City *Journal*, on the other hand, is full of regret at the thought that the stage Irishman may be banished from the boards. It comments:

"The Irish are caricatured oftener, perhaps, than any other race, but if they would stop to think, they would see that people always like and never despise the stage and cartoon Irishman. Does anybody imagine that the world has less regard for the Irish since Mr. Dunne created 'Mr. Dooley'? Nobody ever despised Dooley and nobody ever disliked him, except, possibly, the interesting old Chicago saloonkeeper after whom he was patterned.

"The stage Irishman has done much good in the world. He has caused many melancholy folks to laugh and lightened many overloaded people's burdens. When well-played, he is a tonic to the mind, and no medicine can beat him for liver complaint. He contributes largely to the gaiety of nations, as well as to receipts of the box-office. Long may be wave."

The New York *Sun* says:

"The members of the Clan-na-Gael and the Ancient Order of Hibernians who egged the actors appearing in 'McFadden's Row of Flats' in characters that caricatured the Irish race have set a precedent of deep concern to all playgoers. The Irish are by no means the only folks whose distinctive features have been utilized for fun-making on the stage in the exaggerated shapes required for dramatic effect.

"The German dialect of the theater world is at least as old as the Irish brogue. The Swedish dialect put into the mouths of serving-maids and sailor men makes a long chapter of stage lingo. Italian hand-organ men are famous butts. Who has not seen the overdrawn stage Frenchman—the 'frog-eater'? In how many plays have the Yankees been held up to ridicule? What of the thick and drawling Englishman who stalks as the chief form of humor on many histrionic boards? The Southern brigadiers? The negro minstrels? The Jews? The types which have suffered in this manner at the hands of the comedy writers almost fill the catalog of humanity.

"With the Irish precedent to guide them, the caricatured races may be expected to rise in rebellion. The hired men of a hundred New England hills may be looked to for an excursion to the town hall or the op'ry house and an assault upon their mimic. The pushcart peddlers of all the East Side will invade Dave Warfield's playhouse and rush him from the scene. Visiting Britons will league themselves to mob the local stage lord. We expect to read that all the police detectives in the community have egged that remarkable stage representation of one of their number who appears nightly in Mr. Augustus Thomas's current play. Weber and Fields will be swept from the boards by the German legions who marched before Prince Henry. Will the wealthy of the nation neglect this cue from the Irish and refuse to egg Jerome Sykes, who holds them nightly up to ridicule? And will the Bowery toughs and rounders see themselves made game of without dissent? . . . . . .

"We think we can understand the objections to the stage Irishman; but it is curious to see them raised now, long after the stoppage of the great flood of Irish immigration. Long ago, when the Irish were pouring in here in thousands, fresh from their emerald home, and felt the clannishness of strangers instead of the assurance of prosperous full-blown citizens, they laughed at the stage Irishman with the rest, and never a sound of criticism was heard in the land."

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN DANTE'S WORK.

ALTHO Dante's spiritual experience has become the heritage of the world, the authentic detail in regard to his material life is exceedingly scant. In a new book on "Dante and His Time," Dr. Karl Federn, of Vienna, endeavors to reveal the poet's personality through the medium of his own literary expression. He writes:

"Dante is the hero of all his works, not a creature of the brain which he may have modeled after his own likeness, as so many poets have done, but he himself: Dante Alighieri of St. Peter's Gate in Florence. He loved Beatrice. He was in hell, in purgatory, and in paradise. He himself. He tells us so. We can not doubt it. The word 'I' may be encountered on every page of his poems. All his works are 'Truth and Fiction' ['Dichtung und Wahrheit'] out of his life. Dante's whole poetry is nothing but a poetical autobiography. This is the feature which makes them so vivid, which forces us to such deep participation in his feelings. He is a poet of an unheard-of spiritual egoism, he expresses his opinion on every question, on every personage, on every event. For his own time he must have been modern and actual to the highest degree. For does he not mention himself and all his acquaintances by name? His readers could hear what their late cousin had spoken in the flames of hell, or what occupied their sister in paradise.

"And for this reason he tells us so much more of his time than his time had to tell of him. There is but one soul in these distant days whose inmost thoughts are laid before us and may be glanced over: the soul of Dante.

"And it is for this reason that I said we know him so well. Of course we do. We may hear speak incessantly and all his words are weighty. But here again one must be able to hear. And it almost makes one despair to see how silly clever men become when they read a poet like Dante, what pedantic methods they adopt, what quibblings, instead of silent enjoyment, are the fruits of reading Dante."

Dr. Federn protests against that species of commentary on the work of a great poet which, instead of taking an author's work as a whole, extracts hidden meanings from isolated words and sentences. "Writers on Dante," he says, "occupy them-

"THE BOY WITH THE ARROW"
(By Douglas Volk).

"OLIVE"
(By Louise Cox).

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

selves with his opinions instead of inquiring into the state of his soul." We quote further:

"Scholars have written very clever and erudite treatises on the connection of Dante's three chief works—on his 'Geistesgang'; but in every one the question is only one of Dante's religious and philosophical opinions; and nowhere, with the single exception of a slight allusion in Carlyle's lecture, is a word said or a thought spent on the deeper question: what a terrible revolution must have taken place in the soul of a man who from such a tender, childlike idyll of innocent love as the 'New Life' came to write such a poem of indignation and wrath as the 'Divine Comedy.'

"Most men even say that the time when Dante wrote the 'Divine Comedy' was a time of peace and of quietude of soul. People who say so have not the slightest notion of what passes in a poet's soul. For tho the man who could write such a work must have been firm and sure of his mission, yet toward the world he was filled with trembling rage and indignation; an unquenchable ire against men burned within the same man who once, to designate his feeling for all men, had found but the one word 'love.' Scartazzini in his last book calls Dante a man of one casting—'a nature of granite.' Not so. He only became so gradually and in his later years; the casting had once been soft and plastic, which by the most tragic fate became so hard and granite-like."

And so in all Dante's work this personal element, based on actual spiritual experience, may be traced. Dr. Federn concludes:

"He ends his first work when he is still almost a boy in Florence, hardly ripened to manhood, with words of a strange and wonderful vision and the resolution to work steadfastly, until he shall have told of Beatrice what has never been told of any woman on earth.

"We can trace how in the first period of his life all these great dreams dawn on him, how in the second he tries in vain to enter life, to do as others do, to be active and work like ordinary men; how he is thrown back and repulsed, understood by nobody and left alone with his dreams and the world within him, until after unheard-of toils he expresses all this in that ever-sacred song which will appear holy to men of all times and races and eras; and, his task being thus accomplished, dies."

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

THE twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists was opened in New York a few days ago. More than three hundred and fifty pictures are shown this year, and their character is such as to lead *Harper's Weekly* to three generalizations, namely:

"The average of achievement is, on the whole, a grade higher than usual; the number of canvases painted by Americans in Paris is increasing year by year; despite the great names in the catalog, the list of painters who do not exhibit with the society is growing so long as to suggest the condition that resulted in the formation of the society itself by seceders from the Academy."

The Carnegie prize of $500 for the best painting entered in competition is awarded to Douglas Volk's "The Boy with the Arrow." Says the New York *Sun*:

"It represents a lad in white sweater, corduroy breeches, and woolen stockings seated on a rock beneath a tree, holding an arrow. One may wish that the landscape setting had been more closely studied, since a truly out-of-door feeling would have been more in tune with the sentiment expressed in the young face—

> A boy's will is the wind's will,
> And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

These lines come into my mind in presence of this strong, sweet, poignant picture."

The Julia A. Shaw prize of $300 for the best work of art exhibited by a woman is awarded to Louise Cox, wife of the artist Kenyon Cox, for "Olive," a portrait of a little girl in pink.

Louis Loeb's "The Dawn" wins the landscape prize of $300, offered by Dr. W. Seward Webb. The last-named picture is highly praised by *The Sun*:

"It is an imaginative conception based upon nature study, such a scene as Corot might have dreamed: a tree-sheltered pool with figures preparing to bathe, and others descending the slope of dewy grass, while all the place is radiant with the soft, virginal purity and tender refreshment of the young day. It is an idyl of the world's perennial youth. . . . Here is a young painter, heir to knowledge and resources of painting that Corot missed, working, however, in the same beautiful vein of delicate imagination. His future very largely must depend upon the appreciation of his fellow countrymen."

Other prominent features of the exhibition are Mr. Abbott Thayer's "Winged Figure," dedicated to Robert Louis Stevenson; Mr. Samuel Isham's "The Coming of Spring"; Mr. John S. Sargent's portrait of William M. Chase; Mr. John W. Alexander's "The Flower"; and Mr. William M. Chase's portraits of George Inness, Jr. and of Edward J. Steichen.

THE NOVELS OF MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

IN any consideration of the literary work of Mrs. Humphry Ward, we can hardly fail to be brought face to face with the oft-debated problem involved in the relation of art to ethics. How far has a novelist the right to use fiction as the vehicle of a moral or religious or social message? Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who contributes a critique on "The Work of Mrs. Humphry Ward" to *The North American Review* (April), thinks that the feeling of uncertainty which has existed in regard to the rank of Mrs. Ward as a novelist, and the permanent value and charm of her work as literature, is due to the fact that readers have reserved their judgment of the quality of her fiction until it should be made clear that she was writing fiction for its own sake, and not using it as an instrument of religious reform or social amelioration. Mr. Mabie says:

"It is fifteen years since the publication of 'Robert Elsmere' brought Mrs. Ward into sudden prominence. A very unpretentious story for children, 'Milly and Olly,' and a love-story, 'Miss Bretherton,' had attracted no attention and gave slight indication of the remarkable energy and intensity which Mrs. Ward was on the point of revealing. . . . The appearance of 'Robert Elsmere' in 1888 was happily timed with a notable and deeply interesting stage of spiritual experience through which many men and women of religious temper were passing. That there was a note of spiritual autobiography in it is beyond question. That note had a vibratory quality, and in all parts of the English-speaking world its echoes were audible. Rarely has a book dealing with a purely spiritual crisis found so many readers. Such books often produce profound effects, but they usually attract the few and repel the many. 'Robert Elsmere' became in a few months the most popular novel of its day. Probably no novel of recent times has been so widely and seriously discussed. The secret of its popularity was not far to seek: it translated a crisis of the mind and spirit into dramatic terms; it was a moving and deeply interesting story. To the few it was a study of a phase of contemporary thought; to the many it was a novel whose intensity of feeling laid a spell on the imagination. That intensity gave it momentary compulsion, but limited its value as a work of art. Full of sincere feeling and revealing ability of a very high order, this striking study of the psychology of the close of the nineteenth century is likely to be forgotten because it was too close to the experience it described to give that experience breadth and finality of expression; it was the very able book of an hour."

Passing on to a consideration of Mrs. Ward's later novels, Mr. Mabie says:

"'David Grieve' opened with a charming picture of childhood, contained some admirably drawn portraits and was full of interesting incident; but there were two distinct stories in it and they were not perfectly blended; they betrayed a tendency to run their separate courses independently of one another. In 'Marcella' there was a deeper unity and a marked advance in dramatic power. The story had a noble lift of spirit; it lacked neither structural order nor distinction of style; but it did lack humor and lightness of touch. 'Sir George Tressady,' in which the fortunes of Marcella were still further related, was distinctly below the level of its predecessor in interest and power. 'The Story of Bessie Costrell,' which soon followed, was less ambitious and elaborate, but, up to the time of its publication, was the most successful piece of fiction Mrs. Ward had written. It was full of ease, naturalness, simplicity. It was not however, a pleasant story, and it has not received the attention it deserves. It stands alone among Mrs. Ward's earlier novels as a piece of pure fiction; it states no problem; it simply tells a story.

"In 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' Mrs. Ward took up the religious problem from another side and, by a striking contrast of temperaments, brought its tremendous significance as a factor in human experience into clear light. The novel was not, however, convincing; it was full of thought and there were dramatic passages of great power in it, but it left the reader cold.

"With the publication of 'Eleanor' Mrs. Ward entered upon another stage in her growth as an artist. In that firmly constructed and finely written novel the didactic element is dissolved, so to speak, in a richer and more penetrating artistic impulse. The power of moral portraiture in the story is of a very high order, but it is not more subtle or convincing than the power of investing the movement of the plot and the personality of the actors with moving and compelling human interest; while the background of the story is sketched with an art which makes the exquisite Italian landscape a distinct and essential element in the story. Nowhere else has Mrs. Ward more clearly revealed the sensitiveness of her imagination and the opulence of her style; opulence in the sense of richness of resource rather than richness of diction; for the specific qualities of the descriptive passages in 'Eleanor' are delicacy of shading, subtle uses of words of color and form, true and sensitive perceptions of light and shadow."

Mrs. Ward's latest novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," strikes new ground. It is "a study of temperament, but by no means a problem novel." We quote further:

"The old and ever-present problem of the reaction of the individual against the over-pressure of organized social traditions, standards, and laws is stated afresh; but that problem, in some form, is the substance of all drama and fiction that have any claim to be accepted as art. In ceasing to deal directly with ethical and social questions Mrs. Ward has not ceased to use her art for high purposes and in a profoundly serious spirit; she has simply brought the teacher and the artist in her own nature into true relations. . . . In no other story has she approached the brilliancy and vivacity of 'Lady Rose's Daughter'; the easy touch-and-go of familiar talk, the delicate but sharply defined contrasts of character in appearance, bearing, and speech; the interplay and modification of character by character. In lightness of touch, variety of mood and temperament, and in ease of mood this story marks Mrs. Ward's highest achievement. In no other novel has she given so many evidences of the possession of the original qualities of the novelist: knowledge of life, dramatic power, sympathy of imagination, humor, and the gift of pathos."

In the following paragraph Mr. Mabie sums up what he deems the strong qualities in Mrs. Ward's work:

"Mrs. Humphry Ward was predestined to seriousness of mood by the traditions and temper of her family; she has become an artist by resolute achievement. In ability of the most substantial English quality she is preeminent among the women of her generation who are dealing with the arts of expression; she has a high degree of concentration, that faculty which focuses all the forces of the nature on one line of endeavor; and she has the pertinacity of mind which turns these forces to the highest account and evokes their finest qualities. Her work is saturated with character in its thoroughness of structure, its firm knitting together of all the threads of story, its scrupulous care for detail, its delicate precision of diction. In all these things the Arnold ethical energy is worked out and its ethical passion expressed. The restraint and moderation of statement, the occasional elaboration for qualifying phrases, the range of allusion, the ease with which the social side of a ripe and highly developed society is

conveyed: these qualities suggest without intruding the wide and generous culture which lies behind Mrs. Ward's work and gives it breadth of outlook and a quality of largeness."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN FICTION.

ANTHONY HOPE, the English novelist, who is at present on a visit to this country, is disposed to take a decidedly cheerful view of the prospects of American fiction. He observes that our novelists are at last beginning to really "discover" the latent possibilities of American literary material, and he goes on to say: "Many British authors still receive, and I do not doubt will continue to receive, ready welcome and appreciation on this side of the Atlantic. . . . . But novels which are either the work of foreigners or, tho written by Americans, are derived from an inspiration sought abroad, have lost their relative prominence; and to-day for the great bulk of American readers the American novel stands first and foremost." Mr. Hope continues (in *Collier's Weekly*):

A NEW PORTRAIT OF ANTHONY HOPE.

"To the sons of a small island (and the smaller we realize it to be, the prouder we feel entitled to be of it) the United States of America—to leave the rest of the Western continent out of the question—seem properly described not as a country but as a world—a world marvelously rich in varieties of climate, of natural features, of human types, and of social environment. As the English writer of novels must envy the Frenchman his language, so he might be pardoned for grudging to the American this extraordinary wealth of material. There have been eminent English writers who have made various parts of the countryside their own—I need instance only Richard Blackmore and Mr. Thomas Hardy—but Great Britain offers no such salient contrasts and no such striking variations as may be found within the boundaries of the Union. From this springs the first line of development of the American novel—the novel of a locality, of a State, or of some district marked by distinctive characteristics.

"The function of this class of book is to interpret one part of the land to the dwellers in another part—to picture the West for the East, the South for the North, to make Kentucky understood of New York, to speak in the voice of California to the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. The interest of such work is obvious; if a stranger may express an opinion on such a matter, its national value must also be very great. And just as present-day conditions vary so enormously in different parts of the country, so tradition and history vary also.

"Hence comes another line of development which has been followed with marked success of recent years and is, I think, very far from having reached its limit yet. The charm and romance of American history seem of late to have dawned with a new—at least with a much fuller—revelation on American readers. The past of their own country, the story of their own struggles and wars, the figures of the heroes of bygone days—the men their fathers followed—have come by their own in story. Henri IV. yields place (not before he has done a good day's work!) to Washington, and if the days of the Stuarts are treated of, it is the days of the Stuarts in Virginia. The great men of the Civil War pay toll to legend and begin to be the center of romance. The work of Scott and of Thackeray is being done—or begun—for America by her own writers. And lastly the present hour—the latest and most urgent expression of the national character—finds its voice in fiction. The novel of trade, of commerce, of competition and the struggle of life, the novel of the great busy city, makes its appearance, written with a zest and welcomed with an interest to which it would be hard to find a parallel in any other country of the world. Its tragedies, its struggles, the sense of effort, of fight, of a satisfaction won only by constant activity and held only at the cost of unresting vigilance, reflect as truly one side of the nation's life as the quiet of a New-England village or the spacious freedom of the plains show forth and interpret others. The three lines of development go on side by side, cooperating in the interpretation of the national history and character—the life of the past and the life of to-day."

To ask whether such an interpretation of a nation to itself will be permanent, says Mr. Hope, is much the same as to ask the question about the national life itself. There is too much doubting and fearing, he thinks, about these new developments. "American literature, or its American critics, could afford to borrow some of the robust confidence of American business." He concludes:

"Unmerited successes are to be expected—the great public is not an exacting, or at any rate not a quick-judging, critic—and they need disturb us very little. They are especially likely to occur, I think, under the conditions which I have indicated. The charm of the subjects, of the newly awakened interest and the freshly quickened realization, is itself enough to carry readers away. Delight in the story disarms criticism of the way in which it is told. People want to read about these things, and they will read poor books about them rather than none. That they want to read about them at all seems to me such a great national gain that we may possess our souls in patience in face of some aberrations of taste. Time will go far to correct these. Pioneers reap crops with little trouble and with small skill in agriculture; later generations of workers need a better equipment if they are to command the same success. It is not as if the good work did not find appreciation; it does, and in ample measure, and there is very much of it. A certain degree of indiscrimination is generally one of the marks of enthusiasm; it will be a happy thing if the enthusiasm can survive the rise of a severer judgment.

"Meanwhile there is this at least to say, that never in the history of the world have authors had a finer audience ready to welcome them, or the public a body of authors more eager to interest it. And there is that splendid wealth of material—a mine of wealth, really hardly more than opened. If I were an American, I should have a good confidence—and I should not be distressed at the fact that readers have, here and there, been too ready to believe—well, what accredited critics have not always been guiltless of telling them. The same phenomenon may, after all, be observed sometimes on my side of the ocean."

NOTES.

A FRENCH dramatization of Mark Twain's story, "The Stolen White Elephant," is being presented at the Odéon Theater, Paris. The authors of the play are Alex. and Max Fischer. On the opening night Mark Twain sent the management the following telegram: "Best compliments to the dramatists. I hope the detectives will shed glory on a cruelly slandered profession."

MUCH interest is evinced in the announcement that Mr. Conried, the successor of Maurice Grau, intends to produce Wagner's "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera-House next winter. In his will Wagner stipulated that "Parsifal" should be produced in Baireuth only, and since his death his widow has enjoyed what amounts to a monopoly in this famous musical work. It is said that Mr. Conried has offered Mme. Wagner $25,000 for the privilege of producing the opera; but that he will give it with or without her consent.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

UNDERGROUND OBSERVATORIES.

A PROPOSAL to install several hundred subterranean observatories at depths of anywhere from a few hundred yards to a mile or so, may appear sufficiently startling. It ceases to be so, however, when we learn that the observers themselves are to be on the earth's surface; it is only their instruments that it is proposed to place so far under ground, and these may be lowered into borings such as are now made for artesian wells. The principal measurements would be of temperature; but it is claimed by M. A. Laisant, who advocates the plan, that its results would add greatly to our knowledge of the earth's crust and its phenomena, both normal and abnormal. M. Laisant sets forth his plan in *La Raison*, in an article quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 7). He says:

"While astronomical instruments involve considerable expense on account of their high precision, the apparatus in use for meteorological observations cost much less, and this would also be true for those that would be employed in subterranean observation. . . . . .

"It would be sufficient to sink at a certain number of properly chosen points holes in the same manner as artesian wells, or, still better, in the way that is used in America to bore for petroleum. The depth would be more or less considerable according to the region and the nature of the geological strata; it should be governed by data known to science but should in general be as great as possible. It would probably not be chimerical to think of reaching a depth of several kilometers in some places, while in others a few hundred meters might suffice.

"As to the locations of the borings and their number, here too the geologists can furnish the necessary indications. We should note here that deep borings, while in course of making, will give interesting geological information, since they will furnish continuously specimens of the strata traversed, which may be studied and analyzed.

"When the boring has once been finished, it will be easy to introduce into it measuring-apparatus, and especially thermometers. The study of the pressure at these great depths, that of the composition of the gases that are encountered, the electric and magnetic state of the medium, and other elements, will possess equally great interest. With the registering-apparatus now at our disposal, most of the indications mentioned will be easy to obtain, when the installation has once been made, without the necessity of displacing the instruments. . . . . .

"When a large part of the surface of the globe has thus been covered with subterranean observatories properly located, the systematic centralization of the observations and daily exchanges of them will soon furnish an important contribution to terrestrial physics, and we shall see that there is a necessary correlation between the variations of temperature, pressure, etc., at the different spots and also between these variations and certain exterior phenomena.

"Such an organization should involve no weighty sacrifice, in comparison with the expense, for instance, of astronomical observations. Nevertheless, that it may be truly useful, an international understanding would be necessary, and that perhaps would not be without difficulty. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, before any international agreement has been made, the countries that begin the organization of underground observation will make a useful preparation for such an agreement and for the development of the new science of which we have been speaking. They will be doing in this matter what the United States has done for meteorology. It seems to us that France ought to take the initiative. Either on the soil of continental France or in some of its colonies, she might well begin by the installation of a few observatories, whose number could be increased later.

"We have said that it would be the task of the geologists to indicate the proper localities for the borings. But it is evident that it will be specially important to place these in regions where the soil exhibits peculiar phenomena. Thus, for instance, the neighborhood of Vichy and, in general, places that contain hot springs, should receive attention. It is the same with old volcanic regions, like the mountains of Auvergne and certain parts of the Cevennes."

Commenting on M. Laisant's proposition, the *Revue Scientifique* says:

"This proposal to install subterranean observatories is original and should be fertile. It responds to precise indications; its realization will give valuable results without any doubt; and, finally, its material execution will be relatively easy.

"There seems to be no reason why it should not be carried out, at the initiative either of governments or learned societies.

"But it is so difficult to make the first step outside of the beaten paths, both for individuals and for bodies of persons, that we are not astonished to find that this happy idea of M. Laisant has not yet met with a response. We are waiting for it to come back to us from our neighbors of the East or the West, systematized and on the way to application. Then every one will find that it is as simple as it is excellent."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AUTOMOBILES.

THE automobile is coming into its own. In the last year or so it has been so greatly improved that it is a different machine, and so much reduced in price that it is no longer to be considered the rich man's toy. So we are told by Henry Norman, who writes in *The World's Work* (April) on what he calls "The Coming of the Automobile." Says Mr. Norman:

"Not much more than a year ago the motor-car was a noisy, ill-smelling, costly, and unreliable machine—a public nuisance. To-day it is silent; if it smells, the driver is to blame; it is within the reach of a man of modest means; and it is as little likely to break down as any other fine product of human ingenuity. . . . A car of twenty horse-power, capable of carrying four passengers at forty miles an hour, can hardly be heard by those on board; in fact, its extreme silence is a new element of danger, as the only notice of its approach is the horn of its driver. It is on land, in that respect, what the canoe is on water. These most silent cars are for the moment expensive, but even moderately priced cars can be had as silent as anybody ought to desire them. This, for the benefit of the non-expert reader, is due chiefly to two factors: the balanced and slower revolution of the engine by the increased number of cylinders, and the introduction of the valve which is opened and closed mechanically in place of the valve held shut by a spring and opened by the suction of the piston. Opinions differ yet upon the advantages of the new method, but in my humble and amateur judgment the motor with automatic spring valves will be as obsolete a year hence as the bicycle without free-wheel action is to-day. There are, moreover, to-day one or two makes of car with the older valve which are almost as silent as need be.

"Improved methods of combustion and lubrication have practically abolished offensive odors. Pneumatic tires, once the bane of the motorist's life—for he never dared be confident that he would not have to spend an hour in tedious and dirty repair of a puncture by the roadside—now with luck will run a thousand miles without mishap, and several thousands before they need be recovered or replaced. And it is by no means certain that the inflated rubber tire is destined to remain an essential part of a motor-car. In the vehicle of the future, concussion due to inequalities of road surface may be absorbed by springs, either in the wheel or in the body. This would be a more scientific method. Side-slip, too, the one and only real danger of motoring, both to the motorist and the public, is on the eve of being, if it is not already, overcome. Gasoline costs twenty-five cents a gallon, and a gallon will take an average car twenty miles, and each new car put on the market runs farther on less—one make of car has just run fifty miles on a gallon."

As for price, Mr. Norman sums up the whole matter somewhat as follows: For about $7,500 one may buy the best car in the world, and for $3,500 one nearly as good—all except unnecessary speed, luxurious fittings, and fine workmanship. For $2,500 a good high-speed heavy car can be bought. The sum of $1,500 will procure a light car that will make eighteen miles an hour on

country roads, and $1,000 will buy a machine with which one may start from New York for Chicago without fear. The lowest priced car, Mr. Norman says, will cost less a year than a pony and trap and do five times the work. Indeed, every one who keeps a horse may keep a car for less money, and thousands of people who can not afford a horse will soon discover that they can keep a small car. The effect of all this on our civilization, according to Mr. Norman, is destined to be startling. It will give the ordinary man an area of activity of nearly 3,000 square miles instead of the 500 possessed by the horse-owner and the very few enjoyed by the pedestrian. Says the writer:

"It is a revolution in daily life. With an automobile one lives three times as much in the same span of years, and one's life, therefore, becomes to that extent wider and more interesting.

"The influence upon the community will be no less than upon the individual. Our country districts will revive. The old coaching roads and coaching inns will once more be thronged with travelers. . . . . .

"To the car-owner it is virtually the same thing whether his home is one mile or a dozen miles from his nearest railway. This will bring into the market at good prices a great number of country places unletable and unsalable to-day. There will soon arise, in consequence, an irresistible demand for better roads—in all probability for a division of road-control similar to that of France."

Mr. Norman is convinced that ten years hence there will not be a horse left in London or New York except those kept purely for pleasure. Finally, to cap the climax, he believes that the motor will avenge the old stage-coach by killing off the railway. This, it will be remembered by readers of H. G. Wells's books, is also the opinion of that prophet of the better day to come. All this is, of course, the somewhat one-sided view of a partizan of the automobile; but it is certainly suggestive and interesting.

SCIENCE AND THE SEA-SERPENT.

THE number of persons who treat sea-serpent stories seriously is small. Yet, in spite of the comic paragraphers, there are zoologists who believe that there may exist one or more species of huge marine animals whose long necks or tails, seen at a distance, have been mistaken for swimming serpents. A few years ago a Dutch naturalist, M. Oudemans, in a book on the subject, asserted that it is possible, from the fragmentary accounts of those who say that they have seen the creature, to construct a description of it that will enable us to classify it more or less exactly. At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society of France, M. Racovitza, the naturalist of the *Belgica* expedition, declared frankly that he believed in the existence of the "Great Sea-Serpent," and recapitulated M. Oudemans's arguments, which have received additional force from the experience of a French naval officer in Chinese waters. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, in a report of Racovitza's paper:

"We must not conclude too precipitately that all the persons who affirm that they have seen this marine creature have been the playthings of optical illusion or have been abusing the credulity of the public. The number of animals whose existence has been long denied or unknown, and which have recently taken legitimate rank in science, is now so considerable that the most skeptical naturalists should show great reserve in such matters.

"It is sufficient to recall the history of the giant octopi which not many years ago were ranked with the sea-serpent as fabulous. . . . Among land animals, notwithstanding their greater ease of discovery, we have the very recent case of the okapi, the ruminant of the size of a horse, a near relative of the fossil Helladotherium, which, inhabiting the most remote regions of Central Africa, remained completely unknown to naturalists until the first years of the twentieth century. Must we be surprised then, if the vast oceans yet conceal little-known monsters, which flee before our ships, appearing only rarely and then to persons who have too slight a knowledge of zoology to observe them properly?

"To return to the sea-serpent, M. Oudemans's opinion regarding its nature is as follows:

"In the first place, it is not a serpent, nor even a reptile, but a mammal, belonging probably to the order of Pinnipeds, which includes the seals. Its general form is that of the Plesiosauri of prehistoric seas, but with a much longer tail, which takes up half the total length of the body. The neck is also very long, bearing a relatively small head, with short snout, and truncated like that of a seal. The body is spindle-shaped and furnished with two pairs of flippers like those of other pinnipeds. This elongated form and long flexible tail, which is the chief organ of propulsion, together with the appearance of the thin, long neck, have contributed to give the creature the aspect of a serpent when it swims on the surface, showing only a small part of its back, the rest of its body being hidden under water. . . . In short, this animal must be to other marine mammals what the giraffe is to land animals. The total length would be about 80 meters [262 feet], of which the head and the neck would occupy one-fourth, the trunk one-fourth, and the tail one-half; the head would be 2 to 3 meters [about 7 to 10 feet] long. . . . . .

"This great pinniped has exclusively pelagic habits, its great speed and huge dimensions enabling it to cover a vast extent of sea without appreciable fatigue. It never comes to land, but rests easily on the surface in parts of the ocean where great depth makes the sea more calm. It travels always in pairs—male and female—and probably approaches the coast only when in pursuit of the fish on which it feeds. Its presence has been reported in all oceans, and it must therefore be cosmopolitan.

"Among fossil mammals we know none that resembles this closely. The Zeuglodonts had a longer head and a shorter body. On the contrary we know several reptiles that had, like the so-called sea-serpent, a very long neck. We have already mentioned the Plesiosaurus; we might also cite the Brontosaurus of the Jurassic era, which was a land animal, or at least a dweller by shores and streams like the modern crocodile.

"Since the appearance of M. Oudemans's book, new observations of the 'Great Sea-Serpent' in various parts of the ocean have been added to those already recorded. M. Racovitza cites particularly the serious and circumstantial report of one of our naval officers who, when in command of a torpedo-boat in the China seas, chased a pair of these creatures and tried unsuccessfully to stop them by firing several shells at them. The elongated form and rapid movements of the animal enabled it to avoid the projectiles easily. Nevertheless, the admiral commanding the station has become interested in this question, which is of so much moment to zoologists. In a circular letter addressed to his officers he has given instructions that no opportunity shall be neglected to get possession of the whole or part of one of these great animals. The head alone . . . would be a magnificent trophy. Nowadays, when apparatus for instantaneous photography is in all hands, it would be easy to take a snapshot of the creature while resting on the surface, which would convince the most incredulous. We may justly hope that in a few years the great sea-serpent, if it really exists, will be no longer a myth."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Fatigue due to Other People's Waste Products.

—Accumulation of waste products is the undoubted cause of tissue fatigue. It is suggested by a correspondent of *The Lancet* that it probably does not much matter whether these waste products are our own or other people's. The material giving rise to the sensation of fatigue may be derived from our own tissues by internal respiration, or it may be breathed in with foul air from the tissues of others. Says this writer:

"It is possible that the school child may be quite as readily fatigued by inspiring the waste products of his fellows as by carrying on his own not often too pronounced mental effects; and that the business man is more liable than the agricultural laborer to become run down, not so much because he works harder or more monotonously, and therefore personally manufactures more waste products, but because his tissues are more liable to become saturated with the waste products of himself and others derived from the confined atmosphere which he

habitually breathes. We all know how tiring to most of us is a long railway journey, more especially if the compartment is crowded and the windows are closed. Our correspondent remarks that it seems unlikely that such fatigue should be caused by the muscular exertion of sitting on the fairly comfortable seat usually provided or even by the mental effort of reading the usual magazine, and considers that the effect is due to the saturation of the tissues with waste products taken in through the lungs."

MAGNETS FOR LIFTING HEAVY WEIGHTS.

THE lifting and sustaining power of magnets has been used for years in lecture experiments, but it has only recently been put to practical use. Such uses were at first somewhat fanciful, and even when they had ceased to come under this head, it was long before the really great strength of powerful magnets was utilized in industry. Says an editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (April):

"One of the practical uses of a magnet, but to those immediately concerned a highly important use, is that in which it is sometimes employed to withdraw small pieces of iron from such out-of-the-way places as the human eye. Another use of the tractive force of magnetism on a much larger scale was that to which it was put by Edison in his magnetic ore separator, in which the ore, previously crushed to a fine powder, is dropped down a chute past the poles of powerful electromagnets, in passing which the iron particles of the ore are deflected to one side while the non-magnetic stone dust continues undeflected down the chute. Still another instance of the employment of magnetism in a small way is that in which a magnetized tack hammer is used in the manufacture of strawberry baskets on a large scale in conjunction with a mechanical device which presents the tacks, one at a time and head up, to the operative, thereby greatly facilitating his work.

"It is a far cry from lifting a tack by means of magnetism to the lifting of massive iron and steel plates weighing four, six, and twelve tons by this same force, which is now done every work-day in a number of large steel-works. Electromagnetism, of course, is utilized, the form of the magnet being usually rectangular for this work and presenting a flat surface to the plates lifted. The magnets are suspended by chains from cranes, and pick up the plates by simple contact and without the loss of time consequent to the adjustment of chain and hooks in the older method. It is also found that the metal plates can be lifted by the magnets while still so hot that it would be impossible for the men to handle them. The ratio of weight lifted varies with the machine; in some cases this ratio is 30. Thus, a magnet weighing 300 pounds will lift 4.5 tons. The magnet is operated by current from a dynamo, controlled by switches and rheostats. . . . These magnets also have the advantage for this class of work that a number of them can be applied jointly to lift a heavier weight than one machine could lift singly.

"If one stops to think of it, however, there is nothing remarkable or novel in the foregoing applications of magnetism directly to lifting purposes. There is not a trolley-car running the streets that is not, so to speak, being lifted along by magnetism, *per se*, as much as are the iron and steel plates in the case just mentioned. We speak of electric traction in the case of the trolley car, but we might as well speak of electric lifting in the previous case, for it is not until the electric current develops magnetism that the car moves or the iron plate is lifted. The electric current, *per se*, lights arc and incandescent lamps, heats electric furnaces, decomposes electrolytes, but does not directly propel a car or lift a weight. The rotation of the electric motor on the car is secured by the attraction or pull of one magnetic field upon another, the brushes of the motor being placed at such a point on the commutator that the magnetism set up by the current around certain armature-coils of the motor does not correspond with the magnetism of the field-magnet. The tendency, therefore, is for the armature to be pulled into a position where the respective magnetic lines of force of the two fields will coincide, and the armature being movable, while the field magnets of the motor are fixed, the armature turns; but the moment it does so, the armature coils which were carrying the current from the brushes slip past those brushes, and another set of coils, whose magnetism is not in correspondence with the field-magnetism, is brought into action, while the current and magnetism die out of the first set of coils. Hence the armature is again pulled around, with the result that still another set of coils is called into play, and so on—a sort of treadmill arrangement, as it were—and in this way, by exceedingly short distances at a time, the car is pulled or lifted by magnetism along levels and uphill."

How Plants Climb.—The devices adopted by climbing plants to gain light and air are thus described by R. Lloyd Praeger in *Knowledge*:

"It is in the twining plants, such as bryony and hop, and the tendril-bearers, like the vetches, that we find the highest development of the climbing habit. These plants live under unusual conditions. In order to gain the light, they must seek, rather than avoid, overhanging foliage; and so we find the vetches, instead of turning away from the shadow toward the light like most of their neighbors, boldly pushing up into the center of a bush, to burst into blossom amid its upper branches, far above their less daring neighbors. . . . But it is in the leaves of these plants that we find the most remarkable modifications adapting them to a climbing habit. The leaves of the vetches and vetchlings are pinnate—they bear a number of opposite ovate leaflets. The tip of the leaf-stalk and the uppermost pair of pinnæ are in the climbing species changed into tendrils—sensitive, twining, whip-like structures, which exhibit remarkable features. If the slightly curved, extended tendril of a young leaf of pea or vetch be watched carefully, it will be found that it is slowly but incessantly moving round and round in a circle. If the tendril comes into contact with a twig, it bends toward it, and eventually takes several turns round it. Even a slight temporary irritation is sufficient to cause a bending toward any side. Finally the tendril becomes woody and strong, and forms a secure anchor-cable for the plant. Not only does the young tendril rotate; the whole leaf on which it is borne is in continual motion. The shoot to which the leaf belongs is rotating also, so that the tendril is sweeping the air with a complicated motion, in the course of which it is almost sure to strike against some stem or twig of the surrounding vegetation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"In Germany, electricity, among other curious results, has rehabilitated the discarded windmill," says *The Electrical Review*. "At Neresheim a windmill supplies power for thirty-six incandescent lamps that light a large paint factory. Another in Schleswig-Holstein keeps up a steady current of thirty volts. At Düsseldorf a windmill winds up a heavy weight, the descent of which works a powerful dynamo."

Recent press despatches announce the discovery by a professor in Prague of a lamp lighted by means of bacteria. Of this report *The Lancet* (London) remarks: "We suppose that the discovery amounts to an improved method of feeding photogenic bacteria, the existence of which has been known for some years. . . . The experiment is quite simple and easily succeeds. All that is necessary is to place the flesh of fresh haddocks or herring in a two- or three-per-cent. solution of common salt, keeping the mixture at a temperature of about 7° C. above freezing-point. After a few days it will be found that not merely the flesh of the fish but also the whole of the liquid in which it is immersed gives off a pale greenish light which becomes much more brilliant if a little sugar is added. . . . Doubtless by paying attention to the needs of these specific bacteria—by employing, for example, highly stimulating food—more intense light than was hitherto the case has been obtained. It is even suggested that the bacterial light might afford a safety-lamp for the miner."

"A considerable amount of interest has been aroused," says *The Scientific American*, "by the announcement, as the result of a prolonged series of experiments, of a method of so treating timber as to secure even from soft wood a largely increased toughness and hardness. The process is described as one of vulcanizing, comparable in some respects with Bessemer's process of converting iron into steel, and is the invention of Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant. The treatment to which the timber is subjected is, roughly speaking, that of saturation at boiling-point with a solution of sugar, the water being afterward evaporated at a high temperature. The result is to leave the pores and interstices of the wood filled in with solid matter, and the timber vulcanized, preserved, and seasoned. The nature of moderately soft wood, it is claimed, is in this way changed to a tough and hard substance, without brittleness, and also without any tendency to split or crack. It is also rendered remarkably impervious to water. Hard wood similarly derives similar benefits. Moreover, it is claimed that the process may be completed and timber turned out ready for use in a few days."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CREDIBILITY OF RESURRECTION.

THE Easter season lends special timeliness to an article in *The Independent* (April 9) in which the Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, of Washington, D. C., discusses the problem of the "resurrection of the body." When we use this phrase, in reciting the Apostle's Creed, do we say it with mental reservation? Or do we in our hearts regard resurrection as incredible, tho we lack the courage to put just this into words? Asking these questions, Dr. Hamlin goes on to say:

"As to that of which we most think at this Easter time, the resurrection of Jesus, we have a problem quite by itself. Whether or not he rose is a matter of history, to be determined by competent testimony. Was he really dead? Was he afterward alive? Precisely the same sort of evidence is needed to enable us to answer these two questions affirmatively as proves that such a man as Jesus once lived in Galilee, taught, had a band of disciples, traveled to Jerusalem, and the like. And this is the same evidence as establishes the facts that a dynasty of Pharaohs ruled Egypt; that Washington led the American armies during the Revolution; that Lincoln was President of the United States from 1861 to 1865. That Jesus thus lived, died, and was afterward alive is established by such competent and adequate testimony as has satisfied countless millions of men for nineteen centuries. It may, of course, be questioned, as may any historic fact; but Christendom believes it to be true.

"This fact about Jesus, however, has at most only a presumptive bearing upon resurrection in general, which is not past, but future, and so can not be the subject of testimony. Is our own resurrection credible—the resurrection of our dear ones, who long ago vanished out of our sight and of whom we could find no trace, should we search their graves ever so carefully?"

Dr. Hamlin thinks that "the very science that is popularly supposed to have rendered resurrection incredible may furnish at least some hints of its credibility." He continues:

"For example, death is not only that one event which terminates earthly life and which must be quickly followed by burial or some other disposition of the lifeless flesh. Death is forever taking place within us. The fire that we call life is all the while consuming our tissues. As often as we eat we cast fuel on that fire. Every moment it is reducing some atoms to ashes, which must be constantly eliminated, or the fire will be choked and go out in final death.

"So persistent and effective is this insensible process that our bodies to-day contain no particle of the matter that constituted them ten, twenty, or thirty years ago. The man of seventy has again and again changed his garment of flesh. That he has done it so very gradually as to be unconscious of the process does not in the least impair the fact or its significance. . . . . .

"By and by, however, the ashes smother the fire; the flesh all dies at once, and its final combustion begins, which means its total disappearance. What of the body now? The vehicle of identity? The seat of personality, in which has dwelt the recognizable, unmistakable spirit that is the real man? The body has vanished with the disappearance of the flesh. But is it destroyed? Having persisted for seventy years through continuous gradual death, has it been obliterated by the accumulated death that we call sudden? Is it not reasonable to believe that it still persists, and that, when circumstances all favor, it will reappear? Not indeed in form the same, since the flesh which it once wore and used has gone irrecoverably; but in fact the same, since still the vehicle of the same immortal personality, as recognizable because as individual as ever."

Science is drawn upon to furnish another argument in favor of bodily resurrection:

"Here is the kernel to be placed in the soil. All that is visible of it soon disappears. It is chemically disintegrated and distributed. It is consumed and its ashes form new chemical combinations. But within this flesh of the wheat kernel was an indestructible body. No microscope could see it. No test-tube could disclose it. But it possessed the marvelous power not only of persisting, but of gathering from soil and atmosphere and rain and sun all that is needed to perpetuate itself in other kernels, no one of which could ever be mistaken for oats or corn or barley, but is incontestably wheat. This is literal and exact resurrection of the body and is going on in millions of instances and phases throughout nature in these vernal days. Stand beside the newly sowed field. Not a sign of life appears. All is brown and dry and silent. Were we not so familiar with it this field would seem as hopeless of resurrection as yonder cemetery. But the energy that last year made the wheat now lying apparently inert beneath this soil has persisted throughout the violence of reaping, threshing, winnowing, as it did throughout the struggles of growth. It has survived the dormant winter. Within a few days it will begin to disclose its power. Within a few weeks the resurrection of its body will be gloriously complete. Because we have never seen this wonder in the cemetery; because its winter is longer and its springtime has not yet come, are we forbidden to believe that it will ever come?"

Dr. Hamlin concludes that, while nowhere in the New Testament is resurrection—immortality—affirmed of the flesh, the resurrection and immortality of the body as the vehicle of personality and identity is rendered increasingly credible by increasing knowledge.

AN EXAMINATION OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

UNDER the title "Modern Spiritualism," Mr. Frank Podmore, a clerk in the General Post-Office, London, has written a noteworthy history of the Spiritualist movement and allied phenomena, which, as *The Spectator* remarks, "have yet survived, unexplained, the attack of every form of evidentiary analysis." Both the advocates of Spiritualism and its opponents are united in finding this book an important one. The conclusion which Mr. Podmore reaches, after his long account (covering 700 pages and presented in two large volumes) of animal magnetism, witchcraft, clairvoyance, somnambulism, etc., is that "whether the belief in the intercourse with spirits is well founded or not, it is certain that no critic has yet succeeded in demonstrating the inadequacy of the evidence upon which the Spiritualists rely." The conclusive test of such intercourse has not, however, in his opinion, been met. "It is only if information should be furnished," he says, "on matters familiar to the dead, but unknown to the medium, her interlocutor, or any living mind, that we are entitled to look for the explanation elsewhere" than in telepathic or other similar forms of communion of mind with mind. The evidence is also unsatisfactory, in his opinion, both of telepathy and of Professor Myers's theory of psychic faculties "as yet unexercised and unbreathed" which on extraordinary occasions make their power and presence felt. In his introduction Mr. Podmore discriminates as follows between two kinds of evidence relied upon by Spiritualists:

"That evidence groups itself into two distinct categories; and in some cases those who accept the one category reject wholly or in part facts coming under the other. In the first place we have to consider certain subconscious activities manifesting themselves in trance-speaking, automatic writing, seeing visions which tho they may be readily counterfeited, are not necessarily, or in typical cases, associated with imposture. In the second place, second in the historical as in the logical order, there are certain physical manifestations, unquestionably, in their later developments, bearing strong resemblance to conjuring tricks, but as unquestionably appearing in the first instance in the presence and through the agency of uneducated and unskilled persons, mostly young children, and in circumstances where the hypothesis of trickery presents formidable moral as well as physical difficulties.

"At the outset of our inquiry we must note a significant distinction between the two classes of phenomena. With the exception of one well-defined type of cases . . . there is, broadly

speaking, no parallel to be found in civilized countries during the last three or four centuries at least, for the physical phenomena alleged to occur in the presence of certain Spiritualistic mediums. On the other hand, the annals of Spiritualism contribute nothing new as regards the first class. There is no manifestation of inspired writing and speaking, of spiritual healing, of telepathy, or clairvoyance occurring since 1848, which can not be matched amongst the records of animal magnetism, and again, before Mesmer, we meet with similar phenomena in the chronicles of ecstasy, obsession, magic, and witchcraft."

The history of the Spiritualistic movement can not be followed here. It may be observed, however, that America is assigned as the real home of modern Spiritualism, which dates from 1848, and the most important investigations yet held anywhere on the subject are regarded as those conducted by Dr. Hodgson and his colleagues in connection with Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Thompson. These came just as the faith "seemed to be tottering to its final fall"; and, as a result of these, that faith "now stands to the eye more firmly established than ever before." But "if in the course of the next two or three decades attempts to obtain information which is outside the knowledge of any terrestrial intelligence meet with as little success as they have met with up to the present time, it will seem a reasonable conclusion that the soi-disant spirits are only, in the last analysis, creatures of the medium's imagination." In his final chapter, Mr. Podmore sums up his review and his conclusions, so far as he has been able to draw definite conclusions. He writes:

"If we turn to the evidence, we find that it is not primarily on the discredited physical phenomena . . . that the belief in spirit influence or occult force is founded, but on manifestations of another order, of which these feats of legerdemain form an incidental and dubious accompaniment. Ecstasy, possession, somnambulism, the magnetic, mediumistic, or hypnotic trance are conditions exhibiting certain common characteristics, the most marked being that the subject loses, more or less completely, control over his actions and consciousness of his identity. When the hand acts without the knowledge of the owner, when the mouth speaks words foreign to the thoughts and character of the speaker, the inference, in an age of faith, is inevitable that the utterance and action are to be attributed to alien spiritual powers. The nature of the influence, whether diabolic or divine, thus supposed to act through the intermediary of the ecstatic, reflects accurately current traditions and beliefs. . . .

"Modern psychology has learned something of the nature of these departures from normal consciousness, and has found their analogs, on the one hand, in reverie, sleep, and automatism; on the other, in delirium, hysteria, and other morbid conditions. Further, it has explained and justified the belief in an alien influence held by the patient himself and those around him. For together with the division or restriction of conscience, which is the common characteristic of these states, there is, as we have already seen, a concomitant alteration of the physical basis of consciousness. Even in automatic writing the automatist is frequently unconscious of the movement of his hand, and, learning what has been written in the same manner and at the same time as the other spectators, by the eye alone, he tends to regard the movements of his hand as extra-personal. In cases of trance and other states where the division of consciousness is more complete, the corresponding physiological changes are unquestionably more far-reaching. Probably, as Ribot has suggested, there is some alteration in that complex of organic sensibilities, on which the feeling of personal identity may be presumed largely to depend. The subject is conscious that he is no longer the same man. . . . . .

"In these obscure physiological changes, then, aided by suggestion, which is rarely lacking, from the spectators, is to be found a sufficient explanation of the constant assumption by the entranced subject of alien personalities, and of the claim put forward on his behalf for external inspiration. The mere fact of the claim being made, and made obviously in good faith, is no evidence for its authenticity. Nor, again, does the realistic character of the impersonation and its fidelity to the facts in itself furnish any better guaranty of the claim. The hypnotized subject will in like manner, at a hint from the operator, assume any required rôle, and carry it out with dramatic power and consistency."

Of the theory put forth by the late Prof. Frederic Myers, Mr. Podmore speaks as follows:

"Whilst admitting that many, perhaps most, of the trance personalities are but dream-figures, created out of the subject's own fantasy, he [Professor Myers] finds in certain cases proof of communion with spirits of the dead. But if his main contention is well-founded, Spiritualists can afford to dispense with these dubious revelations. Whether or not the conditions of another world permit its denizens to hold halting communication with those here is a question of slight and transitory import, if we have it in our power to demonstrate, from its own inherent properties, that the life of the soul is not bound up with the life of the body. If in states of trance or ecstasy the soul has knowledge of things distant and things hidden, can foretell the future and read the past as an open book, it seems a lawful inference that, as such faculties have assuredly not been acquired in the process of terrestrial evolution, and find but little employment of justification here, they must testify to a world of higher uses, and an evolution not conditioned by our material environment. In a word, such faculties must be regarded not as vestigial, but as rudimentary; a promise for the future, not an idle inheritance from the past. . . . But the evidence seems at present far from sufficient to establish, hardly sufficient perhaps to justify the speculation."

Mr. Podmore's final word, however, is one of warning against too great incredulity:

"There is a superstition of incredulity; and the memory of that discreditable episode in the history of science in these islands [Great Britain], the contemptuous rejection for nearly two generations of the accumulating evidence for hypnotic anesthesia and kindred phenomena, should suffice to teach us that even the extravagances of mysticism may contain a residuum of unacknowledged and serviceable fact. We must not, for the second time, throw away the baby with the water from the bath."

Mr. Podmore's book has aroused much discussion both here and in England. Andrew Lang devotes considerable space in *The Pilot* to a consideration of the book. He concludes that "the moral, at least the moral which I would enforce, is to have nothing to do with Spiritualism 'falsely so called.'"

The Academy and Literature says:

"There can be no doubt that the sudden growth of Spiritualism is one of the most startling facts in the modern history of religion. Starting, as it apparently did, from the tricks of a few mischievous girls, and having no firmer basis than a series of utterly trivial 'phenomena' which its stanchest adherents now admit to be tainted with fraud, it has spread until it seems to satisfy the religious needs of, at any rate, a large proportion of the Anglo-Saxon race. As it has done this, moreover, without producing a single leader of marked personality, and in the teeth of repeated exposures, it is evident that its roots must lie hid in some peculiarities of human nature which have not yet received full investigation, and a rational, well-documented, and, so far as may be, impartial study of its rise and progress was much to be desired. It seems likely that the book of Mr. Podmore, who will be remembered as having been engaged with the late Frederic Myers in earlier investigations of the subject, has come just in the nick of time to gratify this desire."

This exposition of the various phenomena of Spiritualism, which has seemed so unbiased and even so tolerant to critics without the pale of the Spiritualistic belief, is very unwelcome to its partizans. *Light* (London), the leading English Spiritualist organ, comments on Mr. Podmore's work as follows:

"He is 'the devil's advocate' pure and simple; and so entirely and resolutely that, that we could almost imagine him playing the part of the old Romish official, with the understanding that he sufficiently discharged his duty if he exhausted his ingenuity in *inventing* sins for the saint.

"Mr. Podmore's new book, of nearly 700 large pages, has for its leading characteristic a steady, resolute, monotonous, and,

we must say, often comic, raking up of every imaginable depreciation of the evidence in favor of Spiritualism. Fairly enough, he sets forth strong cases in point, and, at considerable length, but only to follow them with the inevitable wave of the hand; and lo! like Sancho Panza's dinner, dishes, one after another, disappeared, and, like Sancho Panza, we are moved to ask: 'Is this dinner arranged to show off your sleight-of-hand?' . . . . . .

"We very readily admit that Mr. Podmore has compiled, in some respects, a useful book, but it is ruined by his grossly obvious bias which sticks at nothing in his determination to follow his careful building-up by a dismal knocking-down. And yet, after all, the knocking-down is so overdone that probably not much harm will come of it."

DR. RAINSFORD'S "HERESY."

IT is only a few weeks ago since we had occasion to notice a vigorous attack made by evangelicals upon Dr. Lyman Abbott, on the ground of his religious "heresies." Later, the "sacrilegious" Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who participated in an Episcopal communion service, was made the subject of indignant press comment. Now it is Dr. Rainsford, of New York, who is pilloried. Dr. Rainsford's offense was committed during the course of a Lenten sermon delivered under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. One of his auditors has declared in a public statement:

"The service was intended to be devotional. Dr. Rainsford belittled the sinfulness of sin. He denied the mediatorial work of Jesus, and emphatically stated that the Bible is erroneous in the Old Testament, and that the New-Testament writers made many mistakes. The virgin birth of Jesus was dismissed as tho it were so much nonsense. Deny as much as he may, hundreds there were ready to confirm my synopsis."

THE REV. W. S. RAINSFORD, D.D.,
Whose alleged "heresies" are just now the subject of heated discussion in the religious press.

Against this statement, however, must be set that of the rector in whose church Dr. Rainsford spoke, and who declares that, according to the best of his recollection, "no article of Christian faith was impugned."

The only reply that Dr. Rainsford has made to his accusers is contained in a letter to a friend, which has been published by Bishop-Coadjutor Mackay-Smith, of Pennsylvania, and in which the New York minister says:

"I accept *ex animo* (*i.e.*, from my soul) all the articles of the Christian faith as contained in the Apostles' Creed, and I hold to the Mediatorship of our Lord, Jesus Christ, with my whole heart, and have made it, in fact, one of the cardinal points of my teaching. Whether in the method of expressing my beliefs I depart from established usage further than is wise, is a question for my ecclesiastical superiors."

This controversy has aroused deep interest in both the religious and secular world. A manifesto was promptly issued in Philadelphia by eleven leading clergymen who, without mentioning Dr. Rainsford's name, protested against certain reported "statements subversive of the Gospel and of the Christian faith," and reaffirmed their belief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. The document was subsequently signed by 108 more clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania.

The Church Standard, the Protestant Episcopal organ in Philadelphia, is unwilling to commit itself to a definite conclusion until the facts of the case are better known. It comments, in part:

"It seems to be merely incredible that a man should compress into a discourse of little over twenty minutes so formidable an array of heretical teachings. Credible and intelligent persons deny that he gave utterance to *any* heresy. For our own part we have no knowledge on the subject; but this we say, that, if any of the signers of the statement above given were to be charged with heresy on no better ground than that of reports and general conversation, we should hold ourselves bound in common sense and Christian charity to ask him to tell, plainly and distinctly, what he did say, and what he meant when he said it, before we should arraign him before the bar of public opinion."

The Milwaukee *Living Church*, the High-Church organ, is much more severe. It assumes the guilt of Dr. Rainsford, and calls upon the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to repudiate his utterance. It says further:

"As for the unfortunate priest himself, he presents one of those unhappy difficulties which have frequently arisen in the history of the church. We do not call for an ecclesiastical trial. We have little confidence in those unwieldy proceedings, except where doctrinal grounds can be kept wholly out of the issue. But we do urge the extension toward him of that which, quoting another, we once before referred to as the 'cold-storage process.' Let orthodox churchmen, who hold to and revere the faith once delivered to the saints, simply drop him from the list of men available for public gatherings, until, at least, he is ready to atone for what he has done. That has been done before in New York, and it is the most successful plan for dealing, with a minimum of loss of souls, with those similarly afflicted.

"It grieves us bitterly thus to write of a priest whose early work in his ministry in this country was among the noblest successes the American church has known. Dr. Rainsford's raising of St. George's Church from the slough of failure is among the grandest chapters in our church history. Hand in hand we worked with him in the early days of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, when he would have given his right arm rather than speak words which would drive young men away from the religion he worked with all his might and with large success to extend. Slowly, year by year, then rapidly, we have marked the increase of this tendency on his part to speak unfaithfully of the religion he had sworn to maintain. Finally it has come to the pass that he almost never appears in public without violent abuse of orthodox Christianity. It is a sad, sad story, of the rise and fall of a Christian priest, unto whom much was given."

The national and local officers of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew have published a statement disclaiming responsibility for Dr. Rainsford's utterance. "The Brotherhood as a body," it says, "refuses to hold itself responsible for everything said by every priest of the church, who is invited to preach at such services. We have ourselves known unfortunate things to be said at official conferences of the church, but we were not so foolish as to blame the whole church for such unwise utterances."

The New York *Outlook* comes to Dr. Rainsford's defense in no uncertain terms. It says:

"For twenty years Dr. Rainsford has been preaching the Gospel in this city, with a fruitage which it is given to very few ministers of Christ in any church to enjoy. Measured by this very modern creed he may be a heretic; we do not know. But of his candor and courage no one who knows him has ever entertained a doubt, and we venture to say, from personal and somewhat intimate acquaintance with him, that, whatever he may think of the new creed so extemporaneously framed and so suddenly issued by this self-constituted council, there is no article in the accepted creeds of the Episcopal Church that he does not heartily and sincerely accept, and that the mediatorial work of Christ,

which some of his critics have said he denies, is at once the foundation and the inspiration of his ministry."

The sympathies of the secular newspapers seem to be largely with Dr. Rainsford. The New York *Sun* declares:

"The accusation made against Dr. Rainsford, so far as we can make it out, is that he explained away the doctrine of the Atonement, and denied inferentially 'the mediatorial work of Jesus,' and, incidentally, took the view of the Bible of the so-called higher criticism. But the accusation lies against the whole distinguished school of theology to which he belongs, a school which now is prominent, if not predominant in every church of Christendom. Even the Pope has instituted a commission to weigh the evidences and conclusions its scholars have to present. We have seen no exact report of the remarks of Dr. Rainsford at Philadelphia, but there is no reason to believe that he swerved in the least from the position held by many of the most illustrious churchmen of this time or said anything which would have provoked surprise in any one familiar with theological teachings of men of the highest and most approved standing in the Anglican Church and the Episcopal Church."

The Boston *Transcript* adds:

"His raising St. George's Church from the slough of failure, as the editor of *The Living Church* admits, is one of the grandest chapters in the recent history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York city, but it has not been due to his greatness as a thinker, but as a lover of humanity, as an administrator and as a forthright, sincere preacher of a gospel of muscular, vital Christianity. His passion for reality, his irritation at all that is conventional merely for the sake of conventionality, his boldness in calling an ace an ace and a spade a spade, all make him disliked and distrusted by the traditionalists of his own church, and it is quite impossible for them to do him justice either when he errs or only seems to."

THE CHURCH CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE growth of ritualistic practise in the Church of England, which came into special public prominence at the time of John Kensit's death in October last, is again a leading topic of discussion in religious circles. A bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, and seems likely to become law, which proposes to give the civil courts the right to recognize protests made by laymen against extreme ritualism, abolishes the bishop's right of veto, and provides that offending clergymen may be deprived of their livings. During the course of the parliamentary debate on this "Church Discipline Bill," it developed that incense is used in 393 English churches, and that various forms of extreme ritualism are practised in 71 more. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in supporting the bill, argued that the doors of the law in ecclesiastical matters should be opened to every subject of the realm, adding: "If you do not like interference in this matter, disestablish the church." Mr. Balfour, who opposed the measure on the ground that time should be given to the new Archbishop of Canterbury to carry out his plans for reform, sounded the ominous warning: "I do not know what the future of the church will be. I look upon it with the gravest anxiety."

Early in March a deputation of about a hundred and twenty members of Parliament waited on the archbishops of Canterbury and York at Lambeth Palace with a view to impressing upon the ecclesiastical authorities the necessity of prompt and decisive action. The Primate said, during the course of his reply to their appeal:

"There are some few men defiant of the episcopal authority and really reckless of the true Church of England spirit. I say to you deliberately to-day that in my view of such cases tolerance has reached—has even passed—its limit. The sands are running out. Stern and drastic acts are, in my judgment, quite essential. I desire that we should act, and act vigorously."

The English church papers are highly indignant at what they regard as an attempt of Parliament to "interfere" in ecclesiastical affairs. *The Guardian* says that the motive behind the bill is "anti-religious rather than Protestant." *The Church Times* declares that "the men who concocted the Discipline Bill" are "tyrants of the worst kind—religious tyrants, or, rather, men who indulge their lust for power in the sacred name of religion." It says further:

"The church is perfectly competent, and alone competent, to regulate her own internal discipline, and it is not for an assembly composed largely of unbelievers, sectaries, and avowed enemies of the church to dragoon the clergy. . . . The church has her constitutional rights obscured, it is true, by long neglect of them and by her supinely submitting to parliamentary infringement on her liberty. But the rights are there, and could be exercised again if churchmen were constrained by outward influences to rally together in their defense. Nothing perhaps will better serve that purpose than the determined effort of otherwise ill-advised meddlers to bring the doctrine and practise of the church absolutely under state control. When that is clearly perceived to be the real meaning of the assault upon our advanced guard, the main body will close up its ranks."

The whole matter is naturally regarded in a very different light by the non-conformist press. *The Christian Commonwealth*, in an editorial bearing the title "Church Anarchy," takes the view that the present agitation can only have the effect of bringing the English people one step nearer to church disestablishment. It says:

"The time will probably soon arrive when the nation will refuse any longer to allow Parliament to degrade the Christian religion. The number of those called churchmen who chafe under the yoke of the state alliance is increasing, and when it reaches a certain point the demand for liberty must become irresistible. . . . The Church of England is dependent on the will of the state, and is often derided by worldly men as being the mere creature of the state, while the clergy are frequently reminded that they are civil servants. In order to remedy this appalling humiliation many priests have lawlessly assumed independence on their own part, and the bishops have seldom attempted to repress such mutineers. What has now to be faced is an angry determination on the part of the Protestant party to prosecute the Romanizers. But it will once more be found, as during the deplorable scenes after the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, that prosecution will be interpreted as persecution. The same old vicious circle is being described by the geometers of Erastian reform. The way of peace and order for the church has never been through the doors of any Parliament. It may be that before long Englishmen generally will be constrained to consider the philosophy of Cavour's famous formula, of 'A free church in a free state.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. DANIEL C. GILMAN, president of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, has been elected president of the American Bible Society.

BISHOP ROUXEL, who is in charge of the archiepiscopal see of New Orleans during the absence of Archbishop Chapelle, says that he is flooded with applications from the refugee religious orders in France, which are desirous of establishing themselves in Louisiana.

THE task of securing a successor to John Willis Baer as general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor has been accomplished after nearly six months deliberation. The choice has fallen upon Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, of Beloit, Wis. Says the Boston *Congregationalist*: "Of Swiss antecedents, a Western born and bred man, a Presbyterian but trained in a college identified with Congregationalism, he has already, tho not yet twenty-five years old, evinced unusual capacity as a public speaker and a skilful leader and worker along practical lines. Since his graduation from Beloit in 1901, he has assisted President Eaton as financial agent of the college. His Christianity is of that modest, earnest virile type which is in evidence to-day at so many of our American colleges."

THE REV. WILLIAM BURT, head of the American Methodist work among the Italians, was received in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel a few days ago, and received the decoration of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of Mr. Burt's labors, extending over seventeen years. During this period he has founded thirty-three churches, a girls' industrial school with fifty pupils, a girls finishing school, having 275 pupils; a boys' Methodist college and a theological school under the direction of Dr. Clark, all in Rome, and an industrial school for boys in Venice. The Methodist building in Rome, one of the largest in Europe, which was built to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fall of the Pope's temporal power, contains two churches, a publishing house, and a home for ex-priests.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

A POLITICAL storm of marked severity seems destined to burst over France. Separation of church and state, if not actually in sight, is within measurable distance, if we are to accept the views of those most competent to form an opinion. The Vatican and the Government at Paris are now confronting each other in a duel which, as one authority puts it, rivets the attention of the cultivated world and brings into action intellectual and moral forces of decisive importance to mankind. The recent victory of Premier Combes over the religious orders in the Chamber of Deputies is pronounced by an English observer "a greater event than the Czar's manifesto."

The facts in the case, which indicate that French anti-Clericalism has entered a totally new phase, were made the subject of a speech by Premier Combes. The Senate is having this speech placarded throughout France. It seems that two years ago the authorities in Paris had seven unsatisfactory papal bulls on their hands. These bulls, contemplating the canonical institution of seven Roman Catholic prelates, were so worded that the Pope was made by implication the absolute appointing power. But this power of absolute appointment is claimed by the French Government for itself under its interpretation of the Concordat, or treaty with the Vatican. All that was needed to correct the bulls in official French opinion was the erasure of a Latin pronoun—"nobis." The sixty or seventy bulls immediately following the ratification of the Concordat, with two or three exceptions, did not contain the pronoun. Subsequently, and up to 1870, the unfortunate pronoun showed a marked tendency to appear, while during the thirty years ending in 1901 it had become part of the natural order of things. Then it met the eye of M. Combes, who resolved to be rid of it. The seven unsatisfactory bulls were accepted under protest, and the Vatican was admonished to amend its Latin. But when M. Combes, who had meanwhile become Premier, picked up the last batch of bulls from Rome, the pronoun was there to beard him. The speech in which the head of the ministry laid these particulars before the senate is a proof, says the London *Times*, that the struggle against the religious orders "is but an incident in the policy which the Republican majority have adopted toward the church":

"What the final issue of that policy may be, what effects it may have upon the position of the Roman Catholic Church within and without the borders of France on the one hand, and what upon the internal affairs and the social life of that country upon the other, are subjects on which it would be rash indeed to form precise and positive judgments at present. All that seems certain is that the struggle will go on, and that, as it goes on, it must assume wider proportions and greater bitterness. The denunciation of the Concordat and the complete separation of church and state, so long desired by the extreme Radical and Socialist groups, may not be at hand, but these events, big with far-reaching consequences to both parties in the contest, seem distinctly nearer after the speech of the Prime Minister."

The struggle that is impending was opened by the Premier with what is considered an impressive display of anti-Clerical power. An entire group of religious orders—those devoting themselves to teaching—were suppressed in one roll-call of the Chamber of Deputies. This happened just before the Premier's great speech on the Latin pronoun.

Immediately after that event M. Combes returned to the fray and the preaching orders were voted down, after which was sounded the doom of the industrial orders. The Socialist *Lanterne* (Paris) thus expressed the gratification of the more radical political groups:

"The religious orders have received a preliminary blow. Others must be dealt. After the religious orders of males come the religious orders of females, by no means the least pernicious. After the religious orders, the church. After the friar, the priest. After the fulfilment of the law against the religious orders, the termination of the Concordat and separation."

POLITICAL MAP OF FRANCE.

The districts in black are clerical; those in white are anti-clerical; shaded portions are doubtful. —*L'Illustration* (Paris).

The Government is winning a great victory in the anti-Clerical battle, says the *Aurore* (Paris), organ of one of the political groups forming the dominant Republican "combine." The *Petite République* (Paris), organ of the eminent Socialist Jaurès, says the vote in the chamber suppressing the teaching orders as such was a historic act, marking the emancipation of the human intellect from superstition and error. The victory won on this great day will put new enthusiasm into the majority for the struggle that is coming. The Clerical papers revert to Robespierre and the Reign of Terror for comparisons appropriate to the state of their feelings. "Infamy is perpetrated," declares the *Gaulois* (Paris), a paper said to be under Jesuit influence. The *Libre Parole* (Paris), under Vatican influence, is of the opinion that the Free Masons, aided by the Jews, are overcoming the Roman Catholics. The *Autorité* (Paris) says the world is scandalized. Referring more particularly to the new difficulty that has arisen over the bishops and the Latin pronoun, the anti-ministerial *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks:

"M. Combes has spoken concerning the appointment of bishops. There may be differences of opinion on this point. Nevertheless, if one may judge the method of appointing bishops by the results obtained, it must be confessed that never were

bishops more submissive to the laws than now nor more deferential to the authorities. One must have a skin as sensitive as the Premier's to complain as he does of a few cries of protest uttered by an insignificant number of prelates in the course of the abominable crisis we are passing through. No other clergy in any other country in the world would have carried submission to such lengths. The mode of nominating bishops, as it has prevailed for thirty years past, has certainly not created a hierarchy in revolt against the rights of the state."

In reply to criticism of this kind, the ministerial papers publish statements on behalf of Premier Combes, according to which the Vatican has repeatedly rejected for appointment to bishoprics the names of priests of the highest character and attainments. According to a statement in the *Petit Temps* (Paris), these priests were rejected as too liberal in their ideas, altho the Vatican refused to give reasons in any individual case. Among them were Father Pujol, "unquestionably one of the priests who most honor the French clergy by their character and talent"; Father Hennion, "the distinguished Hebraist"; Father Blampignon, "author of numerous valued works and worthy in every way of the high position the Government asked for him." Other priests, all pronounced "worthy and eminent," are mentioned by name as having been rejected in accordance with what the *Petite République* styles the purpose of the Vatican to force as bishops upon the French people the agents of its own political ultramontanism. The policy of arriving at a preliminary agreement before appointing bishops, we are further assured, was thus made impossible. The only remedy is complete separation of church and state. This, the *Rappel* says, presents a question which the Republican majority should settle without delay.

Meanwhile the Vatican is displaying firmness. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) says the objectionable Latin pronoun has an ancestry that goes back to the time of King Francis I., as the papal secretary proposes to remind the French Government. But the *Tribuna* (Rome) thinks the Vatican may find a way out of the difficulty, and it rather anticipates such a result. The Vatican's own organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, is non-committal as yet, but great significance is attached to what seems to be a semi-official utterance in the London *Tablet*, a Roman Catholic organ, which says that in the interests of peace the Holy See has yielded a good deal to the demands and importunities of France, but it is quite resolved not to yield upon this point of the pronoun.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FAILURE OF THE MACEDONIAN REFORM SCHEME.

WITH somewhat unexpected promptness the widely heralded scheme of Macedonian reform has turned out a failure. The verdict of the unofficial European press is unanimous on that point. The two Powers responsible for the scheme intend, nevertheless, to see the affair through. Hilmi Pasha has been appointed inspector-general "for the purpose of supervising the reforms." He has held important posts under the Turkish Government, and is described as "a man under fifty, who looks older." He spends fourteen hours daily in trying to reform Macedonia, a task pronounced hopeless (under the Austro-Russian scheme) by Victor Bérard, writing in the *Revue de Paris*:

"The people have ceased to believe in the oaths of the Sultan and the pledges of Europe. Educated in schools of every tongue and all religions, enlightened by trips of business or for study to the universities of the small adjacent countries—Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece—or to the great cities of Liberal Europe, a generation has grown up with a clear sense of its needs and of its rights. Seeing that for a century past all reform measures have proved illusory, discovering each year that promises in Constantinople are false and the utterances of European diplomacy hypocritical, this new generation places its faith only in revolution, in the annihilation of Turkish rule. This is not a thing to censure. During the past six years, from 1896 to 1902, the Sultan has promulgated and the Powers have approved four reform plans, and the general misery has only increased."

Now that the reforms have failed to command Macedonian support or to end existing evils, the question of what is to be done next presents itself. No very definite plan is forthcoming. The *Mouvement Macédonien*, an anti-Turkish organ published in Paris, urges a patriot uprising and prints sensational lists of robberies, murders, and crimes against women perpetrated by those Turkish troops styled bashi-bazouks. *The Spectator* (London) thus dwells upon the ominous aspects of the situation:

"The danger in Macedonia is admitted to be extreme, and it is a horrible one. According to one account, the Macedonians, driven mad by local oppression—part of which, it is due to justice to say, is not so much the fault of the Sultan, or even of the Pashas, as of the dread felt by local Mussulmans that they may lose their supremacy—intend this spring to rise in insurrection. If they do, the Porte must put that down, and it can only be done by letting the Albanians and the troops from Asia loose upon the refractory population. The horrors that may follow may shock all Europe, and may create an emotion fatal to Turkey, the Russian people in particular insisting that whatever the consequences their coreligionists shall be saved. According to another account, the coming insurrection is not self-generated, but is promoted by Bulgarian leaders in the hope that it may provoke the Turks into outrages which will bring the Russians, and indeed all Europe, upon them, as happened in 1887 in Bulgaria. Granting the existence of this extraordinarily wicked design, still the fact remains that there can be no security for life, honor, or property in Macedonia unless the province is placed, like the Lebanon, under the government of a competent administrator guaranteed by the great Powers against dismissal or interference. Opinion, we can scarcely doubt, would enforce this solution but for the concert, which paralyzes it by suggesting a compromise so weak that every Power which adheres to it doubts its success even for the immediate time. Britain and France hint that doubt pretty clearly in despatches, and Russia and Austria mobilize great bodies of troops, and, it is asserted, arrange far-reaching plans with a view to a 'possible, if improbable,' contingency, viz., the failure of the 'reforms.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CZAR'S POLITICAL IDEAS.

NICHOLAS II., mightiest of earthly monarchs nominally, has a personality that easily yields to any pressure. So says a well-informed Russian. To this M. Jaurès, the famous Socialist leader in France, adds that the Czar should summon a national convention of his people and by that means put an end to a situation growing more perilous all the time. M. Jaurès actually says that events are impending in Russia calculated to test severely the rhetorical effectiveness of some future Carlyle. Nicholas II. may tread the path that ended so abruptly for Louis XVI. But another authority reminds M. Jaurès that he applies "half-truths" to "a situation which he very imperfectly apprehends." We must not let our knowledge of the French Revolution mislead us into superficial judgments of the Czar's position, perilous as that position is.

It is impossible to read the mass of comment on the Czar, inspired in the European press by his reform manifesto, without coming to the conclusion that those who know the man are keeping their information to themselves. Easy as it is to pick up items of information here and there, it is difficult to put those items together consistently. But most authorities agree with the *Viedomosti* (Moscow) when it says that the Czar is devoted to the principle of autocracy. He would thus appear willing enough to do good, but it must be along the lines of benevolent despotism. And the *Tribuna* (Rome) says he is a striking contrast to Emperor William, in that he is not voluble to the public, but carries out his purposes unimpulsively and without show. From the same paper we extract this information:

"Nicholas II. was educated in accordance with the innovating

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF. He is an important factor in the creation of a great Russian navy.

GENERAL KOUROPATKIN. As Minister of War he is suppressing liberalism in the army.

GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF. His ambition is to make Russia's army the finest in the world.

GENERAL SAHAROFF. Able upholder of the bureaucratic system of Russian rule.

GENERAL PUSHKIN. Bearer of a name honored in Russia's literary and military history.

MEN WHO WIELD THE CZAR'S POWER.

traditions of the Romanoff dynasty, traditions that have in view a constructive regeneration of Russia on despotic principles. Three Russian generals were detailed to educate him and he had a French preceptor. His days of study were marked out for him, hour by hour, with great care. He was given little time for recreation by day, and his evenings were spent in drawing, music, and fencing. He was taught no Greek or Latin, but living languages instead. His room was a small one. It contained an iron bed and a small table. By way of ornament, its walls were covered with pictures cut from illustrated newspapers and pasted by the young man himself."

When he came to the throne the young Czar was thoroughly imbued with the autocratic and religious spirit of his father, whose aims he wishes to realize. The Czar's father was no friend to constitutional rule and democratic ideas. Nicholas II. has even maintained his father's habits and characteristics. Like him he works hard, conscientiously, persistently. Physically he is small, but not weak. He has never had a serious illness. A very striking development of the Czar's character is his tendency to occultism, mysticism, and certain practises of the orthodox religion. He is said to have seen the spirit of his grandfather, the Czar Alexander II., who told him, from the other side of the grave, that the emancipation of the serfs was not such a great benefit to Russia, after all. Tales equally strange are told of the Czar's personal environment, which seems to react upon his political activity. Upon one aspect of his political activity, the influence of his advisers, valuable light is thrown by Mr. F. Volkhovsky, the Russian libertarian, writing in the London *News*:

"In Russia there is no homogeneous cabinet. Every minister is not only not bound to support the others, but, as a matter of fact, some of them are always at war with each other. Having no direct responsibility to the nation, being appointed and discharged exactly in the same manner as a landlord appoints or discharges a steward who looks after his personal interests, the Russian ministers, with few exceptions, vie with each other in the first place to get hold of the person of the Czar, as a means of obtaining supremacy in power. When the personality of the Czar easily yields to any pressure, as is the case at present, this contest for supremacy becomes fierce, and has a palpable influence on the policy of this or that minister."

Hence all the men about the Czar, army officers, ecclesiastical functionaries, civilian dignitaries, are engaged in a ceaseless struggle for favor and power at court. Various men come into prominence and importance, and some remain. But there are few who, like M. Pobiedonostseff, retain a moral hold for any length of time. The long and difficult name of this old gentleman comes into prominence from time to time as the evil genius of the Czar. M. Pobiedonostseff, as Procurator of the Holy Synod, greatly influenced the Czar's father, and he seems to have retained a hold over the Czar that speaks volumes in itself. When the Procurator announced his wish to retire last year Nicholas was much perturbed. "Among the falsest of political principles," wrote M. Pobiedonostseff not long prior to this time, "is the principle of the sovereignty of the people." Says the London *News* editorially:

"A despotism like that of Russia is the only type of government under which such a character as that of the Procurator could have political possibilities. Alike in his qualities and his defects he belongs rather to medievalism than to the twentieth century. He is as merciless as Alva, as bigoted as Laud, as unteachable as Philip II., as patrician as Lord Salisbury. The divinity that doth hedge a king is as unquestionable as holy writ. To his far-off vision the people are a rabble of ants who have nothing to do with the law except to obey it. Freedom either spiritual or civil is in his view the dangerous dream of revolutionists, and he crushed the dissenter as mercilessly as he crushed the nihilist. 'Resolute government' was the one remedy which he applied to all the ills of the state, and he would destroy the liberty of a people like that of Finland as readily as he would suppress a newspaper, crush a sect or ostracize a Tolstoy. With all his cold, calculating bigotry, M. Pobiedonostseff is a man of great sincerity, singular penetration within certain narrow limits, and unquestioned piety."

It was thought, remarks our contemporary, that when Nicholas II. came to the throne M. Pobiedonostseff would be one of the first to disappear. "That prediction was entirely falsified."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONE LANDLORD FOR ALL IRELAND.

IT will be easier to understand the great Irish land bill now before the House of Commons if we consider what must happen in individual cases should the measure become law. Suppose a landlord and a tenant agree that $80 a year is a fair rent for a particular piece of land. That would make the property worth, at the rate of interest allowed in the bill, a little over $2,500. Landlord and tenant at once go before the commissioners appointed for this purpose, who look into the bargain. If they approve of it, the landlord receives $2,500 in cash—not in government bonds—and goes about his business. The tenant alone remains to be dealt with. For the next sixty-eight years, more or less, he must pay $80 annually to the Government. At the end of that long period his annual payment will drop to $10, but that sum of $10 must be paid yearly to the Government forever.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, who brought in this measure, thinks there will be about 400,000 individual cases of this kind. But many of the landlords will find themselves unable to sell at a fair price. Irish estates are apt to be held subject to old annuities and family claims which put an artificial premium upon the land. This artificial premium the tenant would not want to pay. Neither would the landlord like to go without it. So it is

to be saddled upon the British taxpayer. The Chief Secretary for Ireland says the sum to be provided by the British taxpayer will be small—about $60,000,000 stretched over a long term of years. The Irish tenants think the Chief Secretary is mistaken. The British taxpayer should put up more money than that. So here we have one of the grand problems of the Irish land bill, and this is what *The Speaker* (London) says of it:

"It is doubtless necessary to offer the landlord some inducement which will make it practically certain that he will sell. Toward this bonus the state finds twelve millions [$60,000,000], but the tenant in his turn will contribute something like thirty millions [$150,000,000]. It is probable that Ireland will accept these terms to-day. The tenant is not likely to take a long view. He will pay under the bill in purchase instalments on an average 20 per cent. less than he is paying to-day in judicial rents. The immediate advantage is great; the moral atmosphere is for the moment favorable to concession and moderation. But we can have no security that this temper will endure. The bill fixes the rent which Irish farmers and cotters shall pay for a period of no less than sixty-eight years. The rent which is welcomed as an alleviation to-day may well become oppressive in half a century. A fall in agricultural values, an increase in foreign competition, the cheapening of ocean freights—any one of these causes would tempt the Irish peasant to regret his bargain. The leaders of this generation can not pledge their descendants; the excessive price which this bill awards to the landlords may seriously damage our security."

The enormous amounts of money involved in the bill are not to be handled in lump sums. It will take fifteen years to get the scheme fully started, and about a hundred years, perhaps, to wind it all up. During that long period there will be slowly evolving, if the principle of the bill be carried to its logical conclusion, one landlord for all Ireland—the state. Who and what will be that state, the British Government with headquarters in London, or an Irish executive responsible only to Dublin? That brings up another grand problem of the bill: its influence upon the Home Rule movement. The Conservative attitude on this matter is set forth by the London *Standard* in the following veiled language:

"One cardinal fact must be borne in mind if the bill is to have a successful course and to prove of real benefit to Ireland. Something more is necessary than the consent of the people of Great Britain to grant money, or engage their credit. The Irish must assist, and they must do so by treating Mr. Wyndham's bill as what in fact it is—an attempt to remove the causes of agrarian disturbance—and must not try to turn it into a stepping-stone toward something else of a wholly different character. In spite of the burden of taxation, we are ready and anxious to come to the help of Ireland in the task of removing the ancient incubus of an artificial system of land tenure. But we assume new responsibilities on the understanding that we are to reach a final settlement by means of them. If the bill is to be only an incident in a wider conflict with other and less innocent aims, the case will be materially altered. There will not be wanting politicians eager to distort the discussion on the bill into a debate of a purely political character, and who will invent pretexts for making the reform of land tenure an excuse for the establishment of political and administrative institutions of a more revolutionary kind than is required for the purpose of putting an end to double ownership. We look to Mr. Redmond to avert any maneuvers intended to pervert the bill into something which it was never meant to be. The imperial Parliament, by the confession of Irish members themselves, whether representatives of the tenants or not, is endeavoring to apply Irish ideas, and is doing so at some cost to the people of Great Britain. In return, we ask for a frank acceptance of good-will in Ireland. Whatever political aspirations the Nationalists may still cherish, they must not seek to promote them by means of a scheme which aims only at social reform."

This is an obscure mode of intimating that no Home Rule can be extracted from the land settlement. The national convention of the Irish party just held in Dublin and the tone of the Irish press indicate and even foreshadow a tendency to regard the land question and the Home Rule question as distinct and separate for the present. This attitude is particularly characteristic of *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), which announces that it must suspend judgment for the moment on the new land bill and at the same time prints a strong Home Rule editorial, in the course of which it says:

"The result of the next general election is almost certain to make the Irish party the absolute arbiter of the English House of Commons. Such a position will bring the Home Rule question to the front whoever is Prime Minister, and Home Rule will have fewer prejudices and vastly weaker influences to combat when next it becomes a live political issue."

The English press generally refrains from mixing the Home Rule and land questions. But *The Morning Advertiser* (London), a Conservative sheet, says "the British taxpayer may nevertheless look a little askance" at the money to be required of him. *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh) thinks otherwise. "The taxpayer," says this Unionist organ, "will be well inclined to take the most cheerful view of the moderate demand made on his pocket." The potent and authoritative London *Times*, however, is one of the papers which look at the subject in a spirit hostile to Home Rule. It says:

"There is a general desire to act liberally in promoting a settlement of the Irish land question, but only on the condition that it holds out a reasonably assured promise of security and peace. If whatever is granted is to be made only the starting-point of new claims, the British taxpayer will hesitate to commit himself to the enormous responsibilities involved in a general scheme for buying out the Irish landlords. That a class who have been so hardly treated by imperial legislation have a claim to be bought out we do not deny, but the operation—in any case a costly one—can not be undertaken unless there is substantially a certainty that it will produce the effect desired, that the reconciliation of classes in Ireland will be brought about, and that most of the difficulties of Irish government will disappear."

POINTS OF VIEW.

WOMAN IN AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.—"Every adult woman in Victoria will be entitled and invited to give a vote in the choosing of the second Commonwealth Parliament," says *The Argus* (Melbourne), in the course of a pessimistic editorial. "Nature has turned woman's curiosity and sympathy in non-political directions. They will vote—the matrons to please their male relations; the maids because also it is 'fun.' But they will not study politics."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT IN FRANCE.—Speaking of President Loubet, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) thus broaches the subject of his successor: "When his time expires in 1906 will Waldeck-Rousseau, an unsuccessful candidate in 1895, be the fortunate man, or will an outsider again carry off the prize? The Republic has yet to stand the ordeal of a contested Presidential election. Hitherto it has had the good fortune of having sudden vacancies which have left no time for electioneering, for MacMahon, Grévy, and Casimir-Périer resigned, Carnot was assassinated six months before the expiration of his term, and Faure died in office."

OLD AGE IN DENMARK.—"In Denmark no respectable old man or woman need ever become a pauper; no respectable old man or woman ever crosses the threshold of a workhouse," writes Miss Edith Sellers in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). "Should a man or a woman who has completed his sixtieth year, find himself without the wherewithal on which to live, he applies to the local authorities not for pauper relief, but for old-age relief; and this, by the law of 1891, they are bound to grant him, providing he can prove not only that his destitution is owing to no fault of his own, but that he has led a decent life, has worked hard and been thrifty; and that, during the ten previous years, he has neither received a single penny as poor-relief, nor been guilty of vagrancy, nor of begging."

GREATNESS OF MUTSUHITO.—During the thirty-six years of his reign, the Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan, who is now fifty, has shown "insight and faith," says *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama), adding: "It was His Majesty's great good fortune, and the great good fortune of his country, that he succeeded to the throne at the very dawn of the 'era of enlightenment.' Had it been necessary for his father Komei to cross the bridge between the old and the new, the effort of breaking away from the traditions of the past, which had received the sanction of His Majesty's own practise, might have proved too great and would certainly have shocked the sense of congruity in some sections of his subjects. But Komei passed away from the scene of storm, struggle, and confusion just as the country had to choose between remaining in the shadow of the old or passing into the light of the new, and it was comparatively easy for his successor, then (1866) in his fourteenth year, to identify himself intimately with the changes of the time."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

DOWN AMONG THE GEORGIANS.

THE SUBSTITUTE. By Will N. Harben. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 330 pp. Price $1.50. Harper Brothers.

A WHOLESOME, well-told story, altho one may question whether the hero, George Buckley, is not an almost impossible product of his early influences and surroundings. The ostensible interest centres in the love that grows up between young Buckley and Lydia Cranston, daughter of the proud Virginia family whose lot is temporarily cast among ordinary Georgians.

WILL N. HARBEN.

The soul-interest of the story, and its most unique feature, clusters around the character of a plain and prosperous Georgian, named Hillyer, who in a moment of rage and accident kills a man, escapes the penalty through the evidence of another man who risks perjury to save him, suffers tortures of conscience, and seeks atonement through doing all the good he can. He voluntarily educates young Buckley, the son of a disgraced father, in the hope of making his young manhood the substitute for all that he himself had lost.

The plot is somewhat fresh, many of the events unfolded come upon the reader as surprises, and throughout the story is the racy vigor that results from a true, deep knowledge of the region depicted and the mental grasp to project it. The local points of view of the people are effectually touched off. There is humor, not a little wit, and all those quaint turns of speech and reality of atmosphere that first brought Mr. Harben's work into notice.

The story is of value as another contribution to that line of fiction which helps to bring forward the sectional traits of our large and complex country.

A STRONG MAN IN A LONELY LAND.

CONJUROR'S HOUSE. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 5¼ x 7 in., 260 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. WHITE makes his appearance with a new tale before an audience favorably inclined to him on account of his first work, "The Blazed Trail." In "Conjuror's House," he takes us to that region of the Hudson Bay Company, so vast, so wedded to snow and ice and cold, so inhuman, which Parker familiarized us with in several of his earlier stories. Mr. White feels its fascination no less and depicts it with remarkable vigor. In this novelette, however, tho the character of those snowy reaches of desolation is an important factor in the *motifs* of the story, it is employed, in in the main, only as a setting, which lends peculiar enhancement to an intense and romantic love story, with few complications, but alive from start to finish.

Galen Albert is the Head Factor of the post on the Moose River, almost as absolute an autocrat over those snowy solitudes as the Czar of all the Russias is over his countless leagues. His fair-haired daughter, Virginia, had been with him at "Conjuror's House" ever since she had come there, a little girl from Quebec. Into that strange life bursts a splendid specimen of young manhood, Ned Trent, a woods runner, who has coursed through that pathless region "to the uttermost ends of the North, even beyond the Hills of Silence." It is love at first sight with them both.

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

But Trent's appearance at "Conjuror's House" is an enforced one. He has been brought in by the employees and traders of the Hudson Bay Company for poaching on its mighty preserves. The law that forbids this is an unwritten one of the company's own making, but the measures taken for its enforcement are terrible and effective. When a Free Trader had been caught once or twice, the Hudson Bay Company sent him forth into the gaunt waste and took care that he should never come out! For the company controls the food and the Indians. This journey has come to be called *la Longue Traverse*, and to it Ned Trent was doomed.

The invention is good in this work of Mr. White's and the romance very engrossing. But the character of Ned Trent and of Virginia and of her old Scotch father, the factor, are the most fascinating elements in it. The dauntless energy and strength, the magnetic way with a maid which Ned Trent understood tho Solomon confessed that he did not, the fearless and gay spirit of the man make the strange *coureur du bois* a striking personality.

Tho Mr. White does not indulge in very detailed presentation of the past of "Conjuror's House," and dwells but little on the life of the gaunt region, the "color" of it invests the whole story and is conveyed with vivid veraciousness. Parker introduced the reading world of today to it, but this does not detract from the charm and interest of "Conjuror's House." In fact, if Sir Gilbert has really turned his literary back on this snowy North, where he gathered so many laurels that he could bestow an occasional one, it is only a pleasure to feel that there are enough left for Mr. White to make good harvest from.

A HEROINE WHO EFFACES HERSELF.

MARTY. By John Strange Winter. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 338 pp. Price, $1.25. J. B. Lippincott Company.

MRS. STANNARD (John Strange Winter) long ago gave proof that she is mistress of a most respectable talent in the art of story-telling. She knows her world and all its little ways down to the very finger-tips, yet each successive novel only tends to emphasize the more certainly that her world is a small and confined one and that her desire to sound its depths seldom carries her beneath the conventional line. Marty, her latest heroine, is the daughter of an honest, resourceful woman, a lady's-maid who married a bank clerk and was soon left a widow with three little girls. Availing herself of her early knowledge of the "gentry," she establishes a business for the sale of their cast-off clothing to classes below who desire to cut a figure in their respective London circles. Her success enables her to give her children an education far above their social rank.

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER."

Marty, the eldest, a sound-natured, engaging little body of distinctly every-day limitations, captivates George Etherington, a "gentleman," whose people try to make the best of the situation. This is the basis; the outcome forms the whole substance of the tale. One feels that the author is sound regarding the minor life ethics she depicts, and that her point of view is true regarding the small chance of happiness in marriage for persons whose social habits and class traditions do not tally, and whose respective families can not blend.

As to the workmanship of Marty, it bears the general family likeness, not only in outline and plot, but in special features. Etherington reminds us in ways of Morgathroyd in "The Price of a Wife," while Marty emulates, in a way, the heroine of that same story by disappearing, hiding herself from the knowledge of a loving and distracted husband, by way of bettering a situation she does not know how to cope with.

When will novelists, especially women novelists, weary of playing with this time-worn, pet situation, and where do they find warrant for its use? Surely not in every-day life, where the women least able to conquer marital perplexities are prone to make the most noise about them and are the least willing to efface themselves from the world's eye.

A NOVEL OF QUIET FORCE.

THE LIGHT BEHIND. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 303 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

THIS charming story is from the pen of a Roman Catholic of England, and the spirit of Catholicism breathes through it delicately and logically, but not in the way of dogmatism. It is a novel by a Roman Catholic rather than a Roman Catholic novel. The quality in it that merits most praise is the suavity with which the writer blends into artistic unity human instincts, the conventions of London society, and psychological interest. That its effect is not more vitally felt by the reader is due to the perfect harmony of its elements—something akin to the admirable poise of a great lady whose serenity may not be duly appreciated as an expression of strength.

A second perusal leaves the reader more convinced of its grace and power. It is quite removed from the drastic and conscious assurance of Mrs. Humphry Ward. It is a study of soft grays suffused with a

couleur de rose. The theme, morally tragic, is not emphasized by any violent gesticulation.

Mrs. Ward takes as her text these verses of "E. B. B.":

"Dear God," she cried, "and must we see
All this sin, this woe, this death, ere we go to Thee?
We cannot guess Thy ways, be we wind or leaf, dust in the Wind?
Oh! let us trust full fast, as ere we see *the light beyond!*"

Lady Muriel Cheriton is unhappily married to a sensual, neglectful husband. Soon after the beautiful young woman of twenty has made what the world would call a brilliant marriage, the desolating ignominy of her position is enforced upon her. She has a friend, a worthy adviser, in Mr. Biddulph, permanent under-secretary in the Colonial Office, a widower. Almost following this exquisite young wife's realization of what she had drawn in the matrimonial lottery, she "had had opened to her a vision of joy and love, forbidden only by a vow already despoiled and desecrated by her husband." She found in Biddulph, at this crisis, stanch refuge, "in a tenderness that had the divine characteristic of never sparing her present suffering, any more than he could spare himself in her service. . . ." "He had saved her from the mirage, had bade her fix her eyes on a higher point, on the horizon between two worlds."

Lady Cheriton fights her fight and wins. "Instead of a beautiful, childless, forsaken, much-to-be-pitied woman, left on one side by the great man who had married her, she had reversed the positions." She had made herself the important person in his world, on his estates, till he feared her "with the impotence of a weak, sensual nature that struggled helplessly with one stronger than itself."

At the end of ten years, she "discovers" a young man, Henry Dacre. She takes up the youth, gets him placed and socially introduced, and then has him run as the Conservative candidate from Cheriton. Through the machinations of Horace Colquhon, who has mercenary interest in her separation from her husband, ugly rumors are set afloat among the constituency of Cheriton as to the relations between the Lady of the Abbey and this eloquent young Apollo. As usual, Lady Cheriton is the last to hear of this. After her years of struggle and fidelity, she finds herself appraised by her world as a faithless wife. Her noble spirit copes with the situation masterfully, but her heart is broken. The final act in the moral tragedy her life has been is splendidly conceived. She dies in a villa near Lake Como, and the part that Henry Dacre and her own husband play in that final scene is full of emotional intensity, and is most cleverly devised.

MRS. WILFRID WARD.

Mrs. Ward shows full knowledge of the world of London life and of the great book of human nature. Her characters are very definite and true, her observations acute and searching. If a subtle something which seems to muffle her voice in this work were removed, her power as a novelist would be wonderfully enhanced.

FROM INDIAN TRAIL TO NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

WASHINGTON'S ROAD (NEMACOLIN'S PATH): THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 215 pp. Price, $2.50. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.

HERE we have the third of that important and admirable series of historical monographs with which Mr. Hulbert is so notably enriching our national garner of research, along the lines of the great Historic Highways. The pages before us are devoted to an impressive study of Washington and his times, as observed from the road he opened across the Alleghanies in 1754; and on the threshold he addresses himself to one whom he imagines embarking to-day upon a journey from Cumberland, on the Potomac, across the mountains to Pittsburg on the Ohio—"the most historic highway of America, through scenes as memorable as any on our continent."

There are three thoroughfares from which to choose: first, the Cumberland Road, with its memorials of the gay coaching days; next, Braddock's Road, which was used until the Cumberland Road was opened in 1818; and lastly, Washington's Road, built over the famous Indian trail known during the first half of the eighteenth century as Nemacolin's Path. Between these three streams of human history "you may read the record of two centuries."

"Washington," says Mr. Hulbert, "was the original expansionist." Who knew the West as he did? Who discovered its possibilities; who so discerned, afar off, the part the West was yet to play in the commercial development of the seaboard States? Who else had traversed Nemacolin's little path before 1753? "Early in the eighties, Washington's correspondence shows that his attention was devoted, as never before, to the commercial promise of the Central West. We know how the great transportation companies struggle to-day to seize and hold certain strategic acres, only wide enough, it may be, for a single railway track. But who can believe that any portion of this Central West, covered with swamps and primeval forests, could have been so greatly prized a century and a quarter ago? Yet this was true." It was not the river-front at Cincinnati, nor the lake shore at Cleveland or Chicago; these could have been bought for a song. And what was, in that day, esteemed of priceless value could now be had for thirty dollars an acre. These were the portages between the Cayuhoga and the Muskingum, the Scioto and the Sandusky, the Maumee and the Wabash, and others. So important were these strips of land in the judgment of Washington that, by the famous ordinance of 1787, they were voted by Congress "common highways forever, and free."

ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT.

On one of the days near the end of October, 1753, Major Washington was commissioned by the Governor of Virginia (Dinwiddie) an envoy to deliver a letter to the commandant of the French forces on the Ohio; and that same day he set out on his journey, having engaged as his guide Christopher Gist, who knew well that "road of iron" through the mountains, and was perhaps the first white man to leave a record of it.

It was the main trail to the Ohio over which Gist now led the young Virginian envoy—a path that had no name until it took that of a Delaware Indian, Nemacolin, who "blazed" its course under the direction of Captain Thomas Gresap for the Ohio Company. Gist and Gresap! famous names on the roll of frontier braves in the annals of Revolutionary Maryland; "and in every act of the great world-drama now on the boards, this thin trail, with its blazed trees, shows in the foreground."

The building of the Washington Road was the crowning act of all that had gone before; it proved that a republic of loyal people could scorn the outworn theory that mountains are the imperative boundaries of empire.

A MINING TOWN AND ITS BARROOM.

THE BLUE GOOSE. By Frank Lewis Nason. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 295 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. NASON has secured a striking name for his novel, and the impression it makes on the mind is not misleading. Chromatic freaks are, as a rule, "off" in their moral as well as their physical complexion, and Mr. Nason's azure bird is no excepti n. On the plate-glass window of Pierre La Martine's barroom in a Western mining-camp, "for the benefit of those who could not read, was a huge blue goose floating aimlessly in a sheet of bluer water." This popular retreat was a malevolent enough influence in that rough community with its lure of drink and the equally disastrous one of roulette and faro. But the wicked Frenchman added a third curse to these by running a furnace in his cellar and there refining gold which miners in the Rainbow Mill stole and brought to him.

One thing he had in his possession which rose superior to the vile surroundings, "Beneath the shadow of the wings of the Blue Goose dwelt a very plain woman, who looked chronically frightened, and a very beautiful girl who did not. The scared woman was Madame La Martine; the unscared girl passed for their daughter, but about the daughter no one asked questions of Pierre."

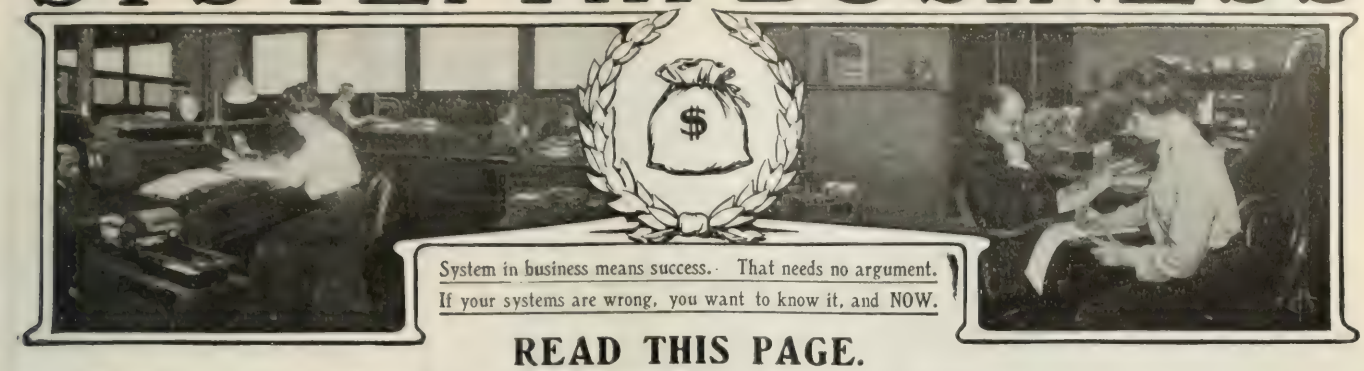
This girl, Elise, is the heroine of Mr. Nason's story. The Rainbow Milling Company is in a pretty bad way, and a strong fellow of twenty-eight, Richard Firmstone (*nomen et omen*) has been made superintendent with a view to rectify the abuses and slipshod ways that have crept in. There is a workman at the Rainbow, Morrison, who is a labor agitator, and in due time there is a strike. Mr. Nason has views on capital and labor, and is optimistic as to the present and the future of these opposing forces. These views are sane enough, but can not be regarded as very luminous aids to a practical solution of the struggle.

FRANK LEWIS NASON.

"The Blue Goose" is interesting as a picture of the phase of life it portrays, but there is not much originality in the story. Mr. Nason has a good, clean-cut way of writing, but some of his characters are rather overwrought and despite their pronounced individuality they do not ring quite true. Zephyr, for instance, a satirical miner with fine traits, has a fluency of speech and a font of metaphor perennially on tap which the reader feels is Mr. Nason's, not Zephyr's.

Elise and the strenuous young superintendent fall in love as a matter of course. The failure here to duly work up the theme is felt. The growth and processes of the passion are too slightly brought out. Yet this is what counts in a love-story. How this particular Jack wins his particular Jill constitutes the whole interest. Altho there is vivid enough "color," this lack of definiteness is felt by the reader almost as a grievance at times.

SYSTEM *in* BUSINESS



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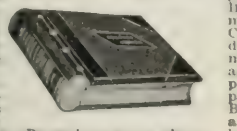

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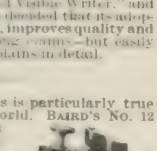

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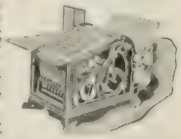

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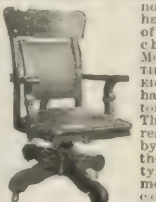

THE PROTECTOGRAPH will absolutely secure the integrity of your checks. It impresses a line like this:

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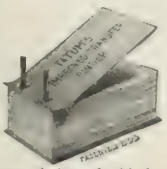

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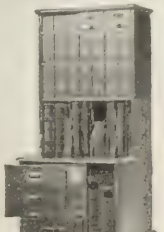

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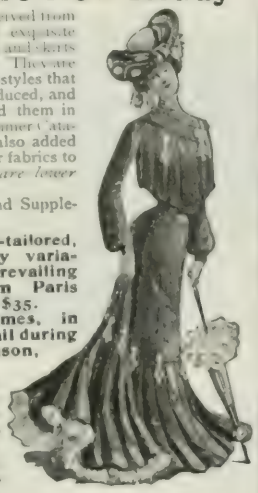

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Notes from Nature's Lyre."—Howard Beck Reed. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Ethics of the Body."—Gustave Lanoe Boardman. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1 net.)

"David and Bathsheba." A Drama by Charles Wentworth Wynne. (The Knickerbocker Press.)

"Black Hills Ballads."—Robert V. Carr. (Reed Publishing Company, Denver.)

"The Pre-Historic Races of America."—Vol. I., Rev. Dr. E. S. Curry, Christy, Mo.

"The Enjoyment of Art."—Carleton Noyes (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Justus Falckner, Mystic and Scholar."—Julius F. Sachse, 4428 Pine St., Philadelphia.

"The Keswick Movement."—Arthur T. Pearson. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Poems of Philip Freneau."—Vol. I., edited by Fred Lewis Pattee. (The Princeton Historical Association.)

"Christopher Columbus."—Vol. I., John Boyd Thacher. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, in 3 volumes, $9 per volume.)

"The Care and Feeding of Children."—L. Emmett Holt. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.75.)

"The Stirrup Cup."—J. Aubrey Tyson. (D Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"Advent and Ascension." — D. W. Faunce. (Eaton & Mains, $0.75.)

"Everyman."—A moral play. (Fox, Duffield & Co., New York.)

"The Constitutional Ethics of Secession" and "War is Hell."—Charles Francis Adams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., paper, $0.25.)

"American Masters of Painting."—Charles H. Coffin. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $3 net.)

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Speed as a chattel:
Speed in your daily
Account and economy;
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And your books, and your bath—
Speed!
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In the new science of Life
Which the good Lord, the Master,
Wills well you should frame
In the light of His mercy,
And His great, His long-studying,
His reasoned benevolence—
Speed!
Speed, and the range of God's skies,
Distances, changes, surprises;
Speed, and the hug of God's winds
And the play of God's airs,
Beautiful, whimsical, wonderful;

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Go singing together
For joy in the naked,
Dazzling, unvisited
Emperies of Space!
And the heart in your breast
Sings, as the World
Slips past like a dream
Of Speed—
Speed on the Knees of the Lord.

. . . . . .

Trim, naked Speed!
Speed, and a victory
Snatched in the teeth
Of the Masters of Darkness.
For the antient, invincible
Spirit of Man,
Stern-set, adventurous,
Dreaming things, doing things;
Strong with a strength
Won from tremendous
And desperate vicissitudes,
Out of unnumbered,
Unstoried experiences;
Fighting the one fight,
The last and the best fight,
Hard, and by inchmeal
Winning it steadily,
Corner by corner,
Here a snatch, there a bit,
Over the black, irresistible
Legions of Death,
The impassive, unfaltering
Captains and Companies
Of the primordial
Powers of the Princedoms
And Thrones of the Grave—
Fair in the Eye of the Lord.

For the Heart of Man
Tears at Man's destiny
Ever; and ever
Makes what it may
Of his wretched occasions,
His infinitesimal
Portion in Time,
His merely incomputable
Shred of Eternity,
His ninety-ninth part,
If you count by God's clock,
Of a second on Earth
In the lust and the pride
Of God's garment, the Flesh.
So Woman and War,
And the Child (the unspeakable
Promise and proof
Of a right immortality),
Learning and Drink,
And Money and Song,
Ships, Folios, and Horses,
The craft of the Healer,
The worship of God
The things done to the instant
Delight of the Devil,
And all, all that tends
To his swift-to-come, swift-to-go
Glory, are tested,
Gutted, exhausted,
Chucked down the draft;
And the quest, the pursuit,
The attack, and the conquest,
Of the Unknown goes on—
Goes on in the Joy of the Lord.

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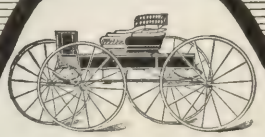

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Seventy-five puissant,
Superb fellow creatures;
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In her pipes and her cylinders.
Mind after mind,
On fire with discovery,
Filled full with the fruits
Of a hundred fat years,
And mad with the dreams
And desires of To-Day
Hath toiled itself dull
To achieve her components.
She can stop in a foot's length;
She steers, as it were
With a hair you might pluck
From your Mistress's nape;
She crawls, if you please
So to lightly her virtue,
At your Mistress's pace
When she goes for a stroll,
Which is partly on Earth
And partly, She dreaming
Of You, in broad Heaven.
Yet ask but a sign,
But a proof of her quality,
Handle her valves,
Her essentials, her secrets,
And she runs down the birds
(You can catch them like flies
As, poor wretches, they race from you!);
Ay, and becomes,
As the Spirit and Mind
Of God's nearest approach
To Himself hath so willed it,
The Angel of Speed—
Speed in the Laugh of the Lord.

There be good things,
Good things innumerable,
Clutched like an alms
In the hand of the Master;
And at times, when He feels
That His creatures are doing
Their best to assert
Their part in His dream,
He loosens His fist,
And a miracle slips from it
Into the hands
Of His adepts and servants.
Thus, in late years,
Smiling as *Lord*,
Smiling as *Lister*,
And *Tolstoy* and *Rodin*,
And *Pasteur* and *Strauss*
(That with his microbes,
This with his fiddles!),
Tugged at His fingers
And worked at His meanings,
Thus has He slackened
His grasp, and this Thing
This marvelous Mercédes,
This triumphing contrivance,
Came to make other
Man's life than she found it:
The Earth for her tyres
As the Sea for his keels;
Alike in the old lands,
Enseamed and with wheel-ways
Of thousands of dusty
And dim generations,
And in the new countries,
Whose Winds blow unbreathed,
And their Lights come first-hand
From our Father, the Sun.
[illegible] Mercédes
Came, O, she came,
This astonishing device,
This amazing Mercédes,
With Speed—
Speed in the Grace of the Lord

Speed in the Love of the Lord
Under the Feet of the Lord
Out of the [illegible]
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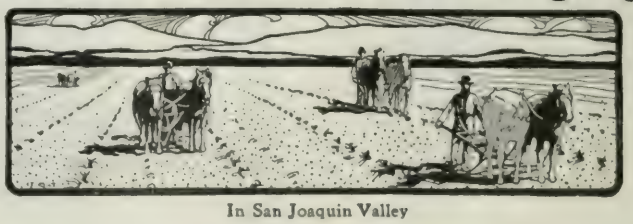

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—In *Harper's Weekly* (reprinted by special permission).

PERSONALS.

The Page's Answer. Rear-Admiral Farquhar, says the New York *World*, told the following story of an incident of Lord Beresford's visit to this country at the Army and Navy Club the other evening:

"When Lord Beresford went to Newport he was a guest of a distinguished American woman who is a stickler for form. Among her retinue of servants she had a number of pages constantly to attend to the wants of her guests. She had just engaged a new page a short time before Lord Beresford's visit, and she was very careful to impress upon him the proper ceremonial of his duties.

"'Now,' she said to the boy one day, 'when you go to Lord Beresford's room and he asks who it is, you must say, 'The boy, my lord.' Well, the boy did his best to burn this injunction into his developing gray matter, and after a while he could repeat his little lesson backward.

"When he first knocked on the distinguished guest's door, however, he was suddenly taken all a-tremble, and when Beresford called out 'Who is it?' he replied in a high-pitched voice that rang through the house, 'The Lord, my boy.'"

The Uncommercial Liszt.—Artistic folk frequently have vague notions about business. Some of them, says *Collier's Weekly*, are quite ignorant of it, others utterly indifferent to it, and others yet hate the very name of it.

One of the last-named category was Liszt. He had returned from a successful tour, and Princess Metternich, the wife of the celebrated statesman and diplomatist, was questioning him regarding the concerts he had been given abroad.

"I hear," she said, "that you did good business in Paris?"

To which Liszt gave the tart reply: "I only played some music there. Business—that I leave to bankers and diplomatists."

To another lady the musical cleric gave a still more sarcastic answer. "Ah, Abbé," she sighed, "what a great fortune you would make if only you could be induced to go to America to play!"

"Madame," returned Liszt, "if you stood in need of that fortune, believe me, I would go at once."

Josef Hoffman Starves at Dinner.—Josef Hoffman, the pianist, is the most democratic chap in the public eye, says Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., in his "Little Stories of the Stage" in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Bloomingdale tells this story of the pianist:

One evening about half-past five he sat and chatted in the corridor of the hotel. He had a dinner engagement and he did not relish the prospect.

"I hate course dinners," he said. "Down you sit in front of the oysters, toy with one, get it on your fork, eat it. Then the woman to your right asks your views of Italian music. You start in to chat, and before you know it some waiter has whisked your oysters away, and put a plate of soup in front of you. One mouthful of that, and the lady to your left speaks of the time she was in Berlin two years ago. Has there been much change in the city in two years? You're interested, and begin to talk Berlin to her. Just as you're growing enthusiastic along comes the waiter, takes your soup and deposits the fish. At the same time your *vis-à-vis* queries to you concerning Strauss—what is Strauss's standing in Vi-

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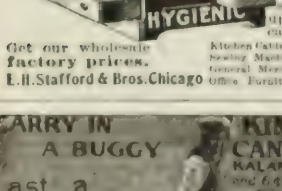

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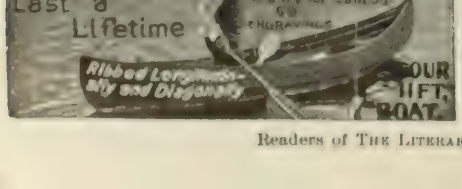

"ena!' You try to tell her. The conversation veers to waltz music against meyerbeer and Sousa creeps into the talk and away goes your fish untasted.

"And so it goes through the entire dinner—and I never get a thing to eat. Give me a little German restaurant, a good fat steak, and half an hour; then I'll come away feeling that the course dinner is a delusion and a snare, made for birds to peck at and not for healthy mortals to enjoy. Well, I must go upstairs, put on my dress-suit—and look forward to a hungry evening."

Lorenz's Account of a White House Scene—Dr. Lorenz, famous "bloodless surgeon," recently told a Vienna club of his experiences in America. According to a despatch to the New York *World*, he said that while returning to his hotel late one evening, in Chicago, he noticed a big policeman following him. The doctor continued:

"I turned and said, 'Good evening, sir.' 'Are you the famous doctor, of Vienna?' he asked, roughly. I could not add perjury to my other crimes, so I replied, 'Certainly.' The next instant the policeman seized my hand in a grip of steel, as if he wanted to crush it. I yelled with pain and tried to pull my hand away. Furious at this assault, I began to growl in German about the outrageous treatment I received in this country. The policeman drew back abashed and said, as politely as he could: 'I would only like to shake hands with you.'"

Some time later the doctor was waiting in the White House to be received by the President. Of this he said:

"I shall never forget the moment when a door opened suddenly and there appeared in the doorway, clad in a long, plain frock-coat, a tall and broad figure that bore an unmistakable resemblance to my Chicago policeman. The smiling mouth displayed a threatening row of dazzlingly white teeth, a formidable pair of jaws, and was shaded by a short moustache. The resemblance to my gigantic Chicago policeman was really startling. Only the helmet was lacking. But I knew whom I had before me.

"Mr. Roosevelt walked quickly toward me, and said: 'Are you the famous doctor of Vienna? Let me shake hands with you. Just this morning Mrs. Roosevelt spoke of you.' And the President shook my hand heartily.

"It was rude, but I could not help laughing in the President's face. Mr. Roosevelt not only looked like my Chicago policeman, but he employed exactly the same mode of greeting. The conversation was unconventional, without the slightest formality. One of the gentleman present, a high dignitary, kept his hand in his trousers pockets and another rested his knee on a chair and rocked it back and forth. All this seemed strange to me."

Coming Events.

April 21.—Convention of the National Academy of Sciences, at Washington.

April 29.—Convention of the American Antiquarian Society, at Boston, Mass.

May 5-7.—Mississippi Valley Trap-Shooting Tournament, at Vicksburg.

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May 4.—Convention of the National Cigar Leaf Dealer's Association, at Atlantic City, N. J.
Convention of the Amalgamated Street-Railway Employees' Association, at Pittsburg.
Convention of the National Tube-Workers' Association, at Pittsburg.

May 5.—Convention of the Medical Editorial Association, at New Orleans.
Convention of the Tin-Plate Workers' Protective Association, at Anderson, Ind.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

April 6.—Albanians massacre the Christians at Okhrida.

Macedonian agents cause a stir in the town of Monastir, notwithstanding the presence of Turkish troops.

April 8.—Albanian leaders promise the Sultan's Commission to maintain order.

April 11.—M Stcherbina, the Russian consul at Nitrovitza, who was shot by an Albanian sentinel, dies.

April 12.—Hilma Pasha, the new inspector general of the Sultan's reform movement in Macedonia, speaks on the Macedonian situation.

April 20 is the date set for the general revolutionary outbreak in European provinces of Turkey.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 6.—A stormy scene occurs in the French Chamber of Deputies over the alleged suppression of a letter during the Dreyfus trial.

A general strike of the transportation employees in Holland is ordered; troops are called out to guard the railways, stations, and wharves.

Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the American Ambassador in Paris, dies suddenly.

April 7.—The strike in Holland assumes greater proportions.

The French Minister of War announces the Government's willingness to reopen the Dreyfus case

The English Educational Bill passes its first reading in the House of Commons.

King Alexander of Servia makes some sweeping changes in the country's laws.

The new Chilian ministry is formed.

The American Government's proposed silver bond for the Chinese indemnity is disapproved by the Powers.

The Rev. Right George Montgomery is appointed Catholic Archbishop of Manila.

April 8.—Many of the strikers return to work in Holland; the workingmen's committee offers to call off the strike if the anti-strike bills were abandoned.

An offer of arbitration is favorably received by the leaders of the striking typesetters in Rome, and the general strike will probably be ended.

King Edward arrives in Gibraltar from Lisbon.

The Russians evacuate the second section of Manchuria.

Emperor William retires von Holleben as Ambassador to the United States.

The Dominican troops capture a suburb of San Domingo.

April 9.—*Shamrock III.* beats *Shamrock I.* by

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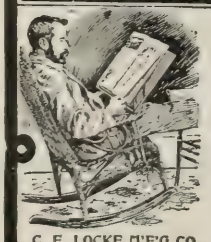

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seventeen minutes in a trial spin over a thirty-mile course.

The Netherlands Parliament seconds the Anti-Strike bill.

The funeral of Mrs. Horace Porter takes place in Paris.

Mexican railroads prepare a petition to their Government for permission to increase their rates.

Five thousand Moroccan insurgents attack Frajana and are repulsed.

April 10.—A second attempt is made by the government troops to capture San Domingo City, but without success.

The workingmen's committee proclaim a cessation of the general strike in Holland.

Venezuelan rebels capture the city of Barquisimeto.

A plot to kill the King of Servia is discovered at Belgrade.

April 11.—Anti-Strike bills are passed by the First Chamber of Holland and signed by Queen Wilhelmina.

The Danish royal commission, which visited the Danish West Indies, finds the islanders favorable to cession to the United States.

M. Revoil, French Governor-General of Algeria, resigns his office.

April 12.—Serious strikes break out in St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Japan reviews the Japanese fleet.

Domestic.

April 6.—The President passes through South Dakota, speaking at Sioux Falls.

Municipal elections are held in Ohio and in several other Western States.

The new Chinese Minister arrives in Washington.

April 7.—The President speaks at Fargo, N. D., on "The Phillipines and the Army," speaking highly of Governor Taft's work.

H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, is appointed one of the commissioners to the monetary conference to advance the Mexican-Chinese currency plan.

The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation is made public.

The Panama Canal Company makes a request upon the United States for back pay for work on the canal since the report of the Canal Commission,

Carter H. Harrison is reelected mayor of Chicago.

April 8.—The President enters the Yellowstone Park, where he expects to spend sixteen days.

Wind-storms in Arkansas and Alabama kill more than a score of persons.

Secretary Root announces the names of officers of the army general staff.

The inquiry into the Post-Office Department methods unearths several scandals.

Miss Clara Barton is suspended from membership in the Red Cross Society.

April 9.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at St. Paul, decides the Northern Securities case in favor of the United States.

The explosion of a twelve-inch gun on the battle-ship *Iowa* kills three men, and wounds five.

The special Panama Canal Committee sails for Colon, to inspect the route for the canal.

April 10.—President J. J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, expresses the opinion that the merger will win before the United States Supreme Court.

April 11.—The cup-defender *Reliance* is successfully launched.

Fresh charges are made in the Post-Office Department scandal, and the promotions in the New York office are held up, pending the result of the investigation.

Most Rev. George Montgomery declines the appointment as Archbishop of Manila.

April 12.—J. M. Beck resigns his office of Assistant Attorney-General.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 10. *Philippines.* Captain Pershing's force, on the island of Mindanao, captures the fort at Bacalod.

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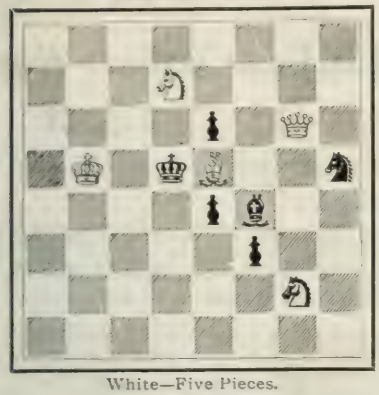
Problem 827.

By C. H. WHEELER, CHICAGO.

From *Checkmate*.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

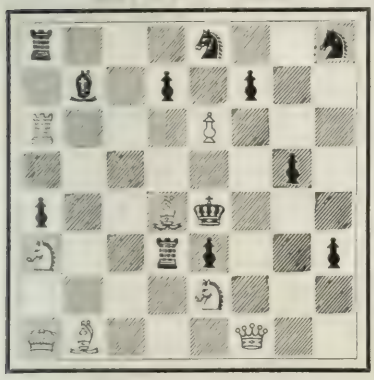
8; 3S4; 4p1Q1; 1K1kB2s; 4pb2; 5p2; 6S1; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 828.

First Prize *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

r3s2s; 1b1p1p2; R3P3; 6p1; p2Bk3; S2r2p; 4S3; KB3Q2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 821. R—B 5.

No. 822.

P—B 7	R—Kt 4 ch	Q—Q Kt 6! mate
1. B—Kt sq	2. P x R	3.
.....	R x P!	B—K 5, mate
1. P—K 3	2. K x R	3.
	.....	K—B 4, mate
	2. Other	3.
.....	B—K 5, ch	Kt x P, mate
1. P x R	2. K x B	3.
.....	B—K 5 ch	P—Q 4, mate
1. P—B 5	2. K—B 4	3.
.....	Q—Q 2!	Kt—B 2, mate
1. P—Kt 7	2. P x Q	3.
	.....	Q—K B 2, mate
	2. P—B 5	3.

Solved by M. W H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry,

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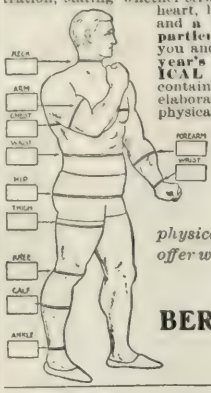

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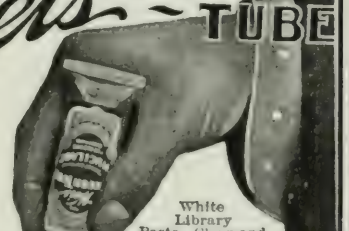

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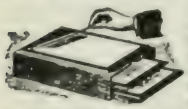

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B—Kt 3

These problems are very difficult, and no wonder so many solvers failed. The 2-er has two well-laid traps by which many were caught: R—R 5, and R—Kt 5.

In addition to those reported, Trinity College Chess-club, Hartford, got 816; E. C. Patty, Macon, Miss., 813 and 819; the Rev. P. T. T., C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.; T. O. B., Franklin, Mass., 819 and 820.

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1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	21 R—K B sq	B—R 3
2 K Kt—B 3	P—K 3	22 B—Q 3 (a)	R—Kt 6
3 P—Q 4	P x P	23 Q x R (b)	B—R 5
4 Kt x P	K Kt—B 3	24 B x B (c)	B x Q ch
5 Q Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	25 P x B	Q x B
6 Kt x Kt	Kt P x Kt	26 R—K R sq	R—K Kt sq
7 P—K 5	Kt—Q 4	27 R x P ch	K—B 3
8 Kt—K 4	Q—B 2	28 R—R 6	K—Kt 4
9 P—K B 4	P—K B 4	29 R x Q P ch	P x R
10 P x P en pas	Kt x P (B 3)	30 R x Q	K x R
11 Kt x Kt ch	P x Kt	31 K—B 2	K—Kt 4
12 Q—R 5 ch	K—Q sq	32 P—Kt 3	K—B 4
13 B—Q 2	P—Q 4	33 K—B 3	P—Q 5
14 P—B 4	R—Q Kt sq	34 B—Q 2	K—Q 4
15 Q—R 4	B—K 2	35 B—K sq	R—Q B sq
16 B—B 3	Q—Kt 3	36 P—K Kt 4	P x P ch
17 B—K 2	K—Q 2	37 K x P	R—B 7
18 P x P	B P x P	38 P—Kt 3	P—Q 6
19 R—Q sq	K R—Kt sq	39 K—Kt 5	P—Q 7 wins.
20 Q—K 3	P—B 4		

Comments.

(a) Had he seen what was coming he would have played Q—B 3.

(b) If P x R, then Q—K 6, ch. 24 B—K 2, Q x B, mate.

(c) If Q x B, mate in two moves.

Answers to Correspondents.

P. D. T.—Solution of problems is given two weeks after problems are published. If you do not find your name in the solvers' list you either did not send solution, or it was received too late.

D. H. W.—The editor of *The American Chess Weekly*, Mr. Emil Kemeny, attended the late Monte Carlo Tourney. We do not know whether or not he intends to resume the publication of *The Weekly*.

J. A. W.—*The British Chess Magazine*, Leeds, England; and *Checkmate*, Prescott, Ont., Can.

R. S. H.—The German notation is as follows: the Files are designated by letter (beginning at left hand) a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. The rows are designated by numbers (beginning at left hand), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. For instance:

1. P—K 4	P K 4
2. Kt—K B 3	Kt Q B 3
3. B—Kt 5	Kt B 3

the English notation, reads:

1 e 4	e 5
2 Kt f 3	Kt f 6
3 B b 5	Kt f 6

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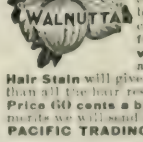

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 679

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

"BOODLE" INVESTIGATION IN MISSOURI.

THE Missouri legislature, which at its recent session made chicken-stealing a felony, is now being investigated by two grand juries, one in St. Louis and one in Jefferson City, the State capital, on charges of wholesale "boodling"; and "enough has been revealed," says the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.), "to show a state of venality that should put the State of Missouri to shame." Seven men, four of them State Senators, have been indicted for bribery, and several men under suspicion have fled the State. The investigations are under the direction of Attorney-General Crow and Circuit Attorney Folk (who prosecuted the corrupt municipal officials in St. Louis), and there seems to be every expectation that the inquiry will be of a searching sort. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says: "This State reposes a full confidence in the uprightness, force, and determination of the men now engaged in the boodle investigations. Upon them primarily rests the heavy task of ridding Missouri of a class of crime and a brand of criminals which are worse than the municipal boodlers of St. Louis."

UNITED STATES SENATOR W. J. STONE (DEM.).

Who opposed the manufacture and sale of alum baking powders in Missouri. He is not suspected of having any part in the alleged "boodling." Mr. Bryan is said to favor the nomination of Senator Stone for President on the Democratic ticket.

The rise and progress of the scandal is related in the following paragraphs from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which, it should be kept in mind, is of the Republican faith, while the legislature is Democratic:

Copyright, 1903, by S. S. McClure.

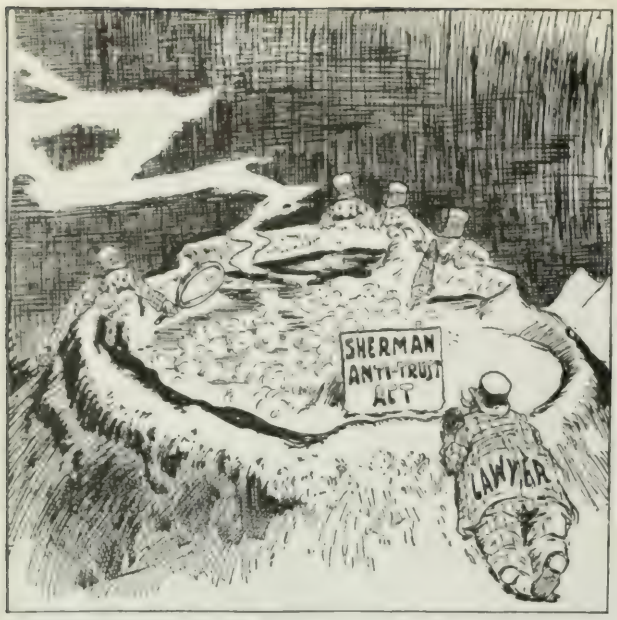
CIRCUIT ATTORNEY FOLK,

Who prosecuted the corrupt city officials in St. Louis, and who is now conducting an investigation of the charges of bribery in the Missouri legislature.

"For four years the baking-powder trust has held a monopoly in Missouri. Three successive legislatures, including the present one, have been manipulated by trust lobbyists to secure this result. Now the story of bribery is coming out and it is likely to drag forth many dark secrets. The baking-powder trust got its first grip on Missouri in the legislative session of 1899. In that year a law was passed forbidding the sale or manufacture in this State of baking powder containing what was claimed to be deleterious substances, one being alum. This law excluded, and was intended to exclude, all baking powder not made and sold by the trust. The monopoly granted was absolute. In lobbying through the law of 1899 the trust covered its tracks well, but the total exclusion of the independent baking powders from the State soon revealed the real scheme. A movement for repeal sprang up in the next legislature, but the trust was ready with new agents and weapons. William J. Stone, recently elected as Senator Vest's successor, delivered an address before the legislature of 1901 to prevent the repeal of the law giving the trust its monopoly. 'I appear before you,' said Stone, in opening that address, 'at the request of the Health Society of Missouri. This association is composed of a number of Missouri people—good people, both men and women, living in different parts of the State, with headquarters at St. Louis.'

"It seems that the so-called headquarters were in Stone's law office in St. Louis, and that the society itself was chiefly mythical, tho it served its purpose for the trust. Stone represented the society to be an association of philanthropists seeking to protect Missourians from food adulterated with deleterious things. 'Can greed,' asked Stone, 'put on a more ghastly aspect than that?' Stone's arguments, assisted by the disappearance of a State senator whose committee had charge of the repeal bill, carried the point in the legislature. The monopoly stood intact. In the recent session of the present legislature another repeal bill stuck fast, Lieutenant-Governor Lee's vote settling a tie vote. But for a decision of the State Supreme Court that the law of 1899 is defective by reason of prohibiting both sale and manufacture, the monopoly would still be in full force. As matters stand, only the trust may manufacture baking powder in the State, but other makers are permitted to sell their products, a ridiculous arrangement that drives an industry, outside of one favored trust, from Missouri.

"Testimony is coming out, through the work of the Jefferson



NOT QUITE EXTINCT.

—*The Boston Herald.*

SNAP-SHOTS

City grand jury, assisted by Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, showing that the baking powder's 'legislative agent,' Mr. Kelley, alias Brown (but not the Brown of the Cardwell case), was actively engaged during the recent session of the legislature in handing out $1,000 bills and checks to prevent the repeal of the baking-powder monopoly law. Mr. Kelley resides in New York and edits a publication in that city representing a shadowy health association like that championed by W. J. Stone, with the baking-powder trust in the backgound. One check for $1,000, signed by Kelley, and handed to Lieutenant-Governor Lee's brother three weeks ago, but not cashed, has been offered in evidence. The $1,000 and $500 bills traced to the possession of a Democratic editor and a Democratic employee of the State senate are supposed to have come from the same source, and it is reported that the trust disbursements to the present legislature amount to at least $20,000. How far the alum scandal will spread, and what other trusts will be developed to keep company with the baking-powder monopoly, is too big a problem for conjecture. Some of the State boodlers are now under the searchlight, and this is but the beginning. Even *The Republic* is forced to acknowledge that 'within a few days other evidence will be at hand which will make the present case shrink in the public eye, officials of high reputation being involved.'"

FINANCIAL JOURNALS ON THE MERGER DECISION.

THE idea entertained by many of the daily papers that the financial interests would be discomfited by the decision against the Northern Securities Company (considered in these columns last week) does not appear to be entirely fulfilled. Some of them, on the contrary, seem to be well pleased. Maj. John Skelton Williams, president of the Seaboard Air Line system, declares that "the decision is sound law, good sense, and for the advantage of all legitimate interests and for the country's welfare." And he goes on to make these interesting assertions:

"Public policy, public sentiment, and established principles and precedents of law combine to sustain the circuit court. From a commercial and practical railroad standpoint, the soundness of the court's position is indisputable. It voices the judgment of probably nine-tenths of the most conservative business men of the country. . . . . .

"Speaking for the independent systems, I welcome the promise of continued fair competition. There is plenty of business to give good profits to all roads and systems properly established and wisely managed, and there will be demand for extension and for new lines to carry the steadily increasing traffic and travel.

"As for the general public, it is idle to talk of a political republic; with a financial tyranny there is no more safety in having commerce at the mercy of an absolute ruler than there would be in having our Government controlled by a czar who might be a benevolent or a cruel despot, a wise or a ruinous one, according to his whim or abilities, or the circumstances.

"Instead of disturbing our prosperity, this decision, if sustained, as I believe it will be, will establish, secure, and protect the commercial situation, will encourage and foster legitimate extension and growth and expansion, and stimulate enterprise

"AM I A WRECKER?"

— *The Ohio State Journal.*

OF MONEY KINGS

and industry and local effort by guaranteeing them against oppression and forced absorption."

The New York *Financier* takes this optimistic view of the decision:

"It does not mean destruction of property interest. The opinion of the court does not destroy one blade of wheat along the line of the Northern Pacific or the other railroads involved; it does not hold up traffic, nor does it put mercantile interests out of business. The roads affected ought to be worth intrinsically as much as they were before. It is evident, therefore, that the effects of the decision are to be looked for in the domain of speculative values. Now, speculative values usually take their range from the stability of industry, and from real forces that make or unmake prosperity. Does the Northern Securities decision upset these conditions? We think not."

Bradstreet's considers it a matter of "more or less benefit at the present juncture" that "a check has been placed upon the creation of new combinations and the issue of additional securities in connection with the same," and *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) thinks that the decision "may prove to have been a blessing in disguise." The latter journal does not look for a ruinous revival of competition, but thinks that "some form of pooling agreement" can be devised that will prove legal and unobjectionable. It says:

"A large body of public opinion is at present opposed to actual merger. The pool, however, has never aroused an equal degree of hostility. Indeed, the Interstate Commerce Commission is outspoken in favor of the pool as an effective device for the maintenance of rates and the protection of the small shipper. So far from the pool being a monopolistic institution, it would prove a powerful aid to that system of equal rights to all and special privileges to none under which the small manufacturer and dealer can meet his powerful rivals on more equal terms than

where unrestrained competition is permitted. Railway competition, as recent discussions have shown, is a strong aid to the development of manufacturing monopoly. More than one large corporation has been able to severely injure its smaller competitors by means of the special rates which it was able to secure from competing railroads on account of the large volume of freight which it controlled. The people are beginning to realize the dangers to railroads and shippers alike which are inherent in competition, and they will not, in our judgment, oppose a proposition to legalize pooling agreements."

"Some method of public regulation," however, is expected by *The Railway World* in connection with any pooling measure that may be passed, and it thinks the railroads would not oppose such control:

"The railroads are not opposed to a reasonable degree of regulation by public authority. Indeed, the last pooling bill which was supported by important railway interests provided for a considerable measure of control by the commission over such agreements as might be legalized. There is every reason to expect that a pooling measure which was really demanded by considerations of safety to railway investments, and which should provide for some such measure of public regulation as that suggested, would be passed with little opposition and with general approval from radicals and conservatives alike. The operation of such a form of pooling agreement, which, unlike the old-style pool, could be enforcible at law against any of its members who violated its provisions, would be sufficient to maintain rates fully as well as community of interest has maintained them. As above remarked, we do not anticipate that the scope of the recent decision will be extended so as to prevent a continuance of the present form of controlling competition, but it should be a cause of general satisfaction that, even should the Sherman law be pushed to the uttermost extreme, some other form of regulation, equally efficient with the present method, will in all probability be immediately available. There is no reason for railroad investors to fear the consequences of the Northern Securities decision. On the contrary, because it may show the necessity of a pooling law, that decision may prove to have been a blessing in disguise."

SUSPENDED IN THE AIR; OR, THE GREAT "LEVITATION" MYSTERY.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

IN INTERESTING POSES.

The United States Investor finds the chief importance of the decision in the discovery "that the people are still in control of this republic, that they still have power to mold the affairs of the nation in accordance with their wishes." And it goes on to develop the idea as follows:

"The power of the great financiers in controlling administrations, in shaping the treasury policy of the United States, in dictating the character of the laws enacted by Congress, has been so marked in the past that many had begun to predict the extinction of real democratic government among the American people. The centralization of capital and the rise of the industrial trust and community-of-interests movements in recent years have done much to accentuate these fears. Now, however, a high court of justice waves aside all technicalities and legal quibbles raised by the monopolists in pursuance of their schemes, and summarily brings these enemies of the public peace and prosperity within the scope of a broad law, under which the people of the United States assert their right to regulate commercial intercourse. The fact has been promulgated anew, and in terms which can not be mistaken, that all who set out artificially to obstruct the course of trade, to erect barriers never intended by nature for the purpose of reducing free competition in industry to a minimum, have now to make an accounting to eighty million people, and to pay the penalty which the latter see fit to visit upon them by constituted means—namely, the courts. The courts display an increasing tendency to rule in accordance with common sense—to be bound by a recognition of the fact that this is a Government under which all men are born free and equal, and that the law should always be interpreted in the light of that fact. In short, the chief importance of the Northern Securities decision is in the fact that it makes it quite clear that Mr. Morgan is not an Alexander nor a Napoleon, but, in the eye of the law, just exactly such a one as the rest of us; that he has no rights over and above the rest of us; that he can not tamper with the laws of the nation with impunity; that when, in his pride and self-conceit, he disregards the legal restrictions by which the rest of us are bound, he must pay the full penalty. It is something to have that fact asserted in unmistakable terms, for there has been an appalling tendency in recent years on the part of our great men of affairs to override the law, to mold the lawmakers, and to treat the courts in a cavalier fashion."

The Iron Age (New York), on the other hand, believes that the decision will "tend to impede progress," and it notes that "the mere language of the anti-trust law, indeed, seems to brand every contract, combination, or agreement, however harmless or reasonable in itself, as contrary to law and public policy." It advocates, therefore, such a modification of the anti-trust law as will recognize "the distinction between destructive and constructive competition." It adds:

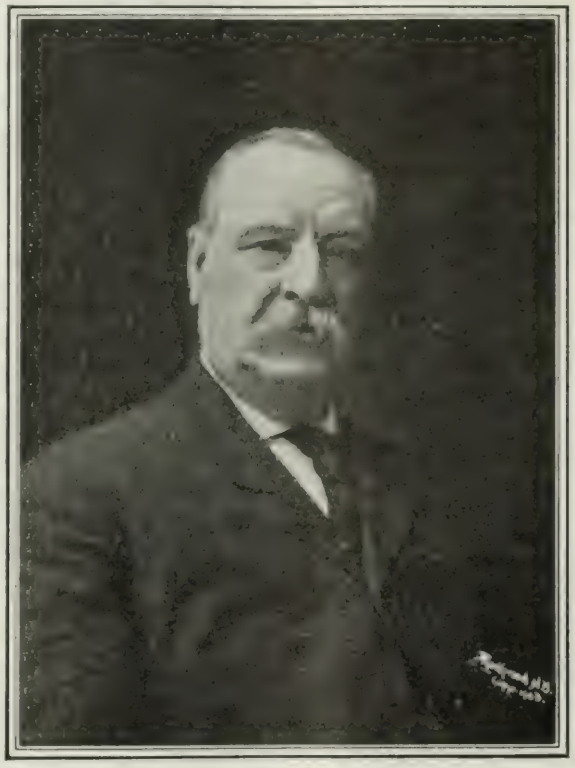
"It is the opinion of those who have given the subject most thought that the Northern Securities Company is the outgrowth of the highest economic intelligence in the country, and it seems probable that the country as a whole would be benefited eventu-

"UNDIGESTED SECURITIES."
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

ally by the operation of the plan upon which the merger was based. Certainly the results thus far have been good, and it would seem that the motives actuating the promoters were sound in that they desired to eliminate destructive competition and to bring about economy in operation, as well as to render a better service to the public, upon whom they are directly dependent for success."

MR. CLEVELAND ON THE "WHITE MAN'S BURDEN" IN THE SOUTH.

IT is not, perhaps, remarkable that the Tennessee senate should indorse by a special resolution and the Southern newspapers should approve editorially the sentiments expressed by ex-President Cleveland in his speech at the Tuskegee Institute meeting in New York on Tuesday evening of last week; but it is more noteworthy that the Northern press either approve his remarks or dissent only mildly. In this meeting of the friends of the Southern negro Mr. Cleveland declared that the race still has "a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness, and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness." He excused the South for its denial of social equality to the blacks, described that section as being "deluged by a perilous flood of indiscriminate, unintelligent, and blighting negro suffrage," said that the Southern people are the ones who must solve the problem, and asserted that nothing can be gained "by gratuitously running counter to firmly fixed and tenaciously held Southern ideas, or even prejudices." The Northern approval of these sentiments, as the approval of Secretary Root's speech before the Union League Club on February 6 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 14), indicates a change of feeling that has grown up in the North in recent years.



MR. CLEVELAND'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.
Taken March 28, 1903.

Mr. Cleveland said, in part:

"I believe that neither the decree that made the slaves free nor the enactment that suddenly invested them with the rights of citizenship any more purged them of the imperfections and deficiencies their racial slavery had bred than that it changed the color of their skin.

"I believe that among the nearly nine millions of negroes who have been intermixed with our citizenship, there is still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness, and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness. I believe that these conditions inexorably present to the white people of the United States, to each in his environment and under the mandate of good citizenship, a problem which neither enlightened self-interest nor the higher motive of human sympathy will permit them to put aside. I believe our fellow countrymen in the Southern and late slave-holding States, surrounded by about nine-tenths, or nearly 8,000,000 of this entire negro population, and who regard their material prosperity, their peace, and even the safety of their civilization, interwoven with the negro problem, are entitled to our utmost consideration and sympathetic fellowship. I am thoroughly convinced that the efforts of Booker Washington and the methods of Tuskegee Institute point the way to a safe and beneficent solution of the vexatious negro problem at the South; and I know that the good people at the North who have aided these efforts and methods have illustrated the highest and best citizenship and the most Christian and enlightened philanthropy.

"I can not, however, keep out of my mind to-night the thought that, with all we of the North may do, the realization of our hopes for the negro must, after all, mainly depend—except so far as it rests with the negroes themselves—upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the South and upon the maintenance of a kindly and helpful feeling on their part toward those in their midst who so much need their aid and encouragement. . . . . .

"I do not know how it may be with other Northern friends of the negro, but I have faith in the honor and sincerity of the respectable white people of the South in their relations with the negro and his improvement and well-being. They do not believe in the social equality of the race, and they make no false pretense in regard to it. That this does not grow out of hatred of the negro is plain. It seems to me that there is abundant sentiment and abundant behavior among the Southern whites toward the negroes to make us doubt the justice of charging this denial of social equality to prejudice, as we usually understand the word. Perhaps it is born of something so much deeper and more imperious than prejudice as to amount to a racial instinct. Whatever it is, let us remember that it has condoned the negro's share in the humiliation and spoliation of the white men of the South during the saturnalia of reconstruction days, and has allowed a kindly feeling for the negro to survive the time when the South was deluged by a perilous flood of indiscriminate, unintelligent, and blighting negro suffrage. Whatever it is, let us try to be tolerant and considerate of the feelings and even the prejudice or racial instinct of our white fellow countrymen of the South, who, in the solution of the negro problem, must, amid their own surroundings, bear the heat of the day and stagger under the weight of the white man's burden."

"No previous utterances of any statesman or philanthropist on this immensely important problem have gone nearer to the heart of the question," thinks the New York *Sun*, and it believes further that Mr. Cleveland's words "represent a public opinion in the North that is growing fast, and is bound to become prevalent, without regard to party lines." The Philadelphia *Ledger* hopes that "so just and impressive an utterance will do much to induce a kindlier feeling into Northern sentiment, in so far as its friendship for the negro has predisposed it against the sincerity of the Southern whites."

Clark Howell, editor of the Altanta *Constitution*, declares that "Mr. Cleveland has proved himself both a friend of the negro and a friend of the South," and says that if the Northern people will act on Mr. Cleveland's advice, it "will do more to solve the negro problem than anything else that might be done in a hundred years." The Charlotte *Observer* says:

"In thought and language this speech is entirely great; in the breadth of vision it betrays, it is marvelous; in its spirit of forgiveness, superb. What must those Southern white men who have aspersed this man and who continued to malign him as long as it was popular, the only friend their section has had in the Presidential office in fifty years—what must they think of themselves when they come to read this speech?"

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks that it is unfortunate for Mr. Cleveland's kindly view of the Southern white

man that the current despatches should report so many cases of violence toward the blacks; and the New York *World* and Detroit *Free Press* rise to inquire if the plan contemplates the continued disfranchisement of Southern blacks without a corresponding reduction of Southern representation in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College. And the New York *Tribune* says:

"We may think Southern objection to an illiterate electorate not unnatural, and believe that the negro may wisely put up with the denial of suffrage, even by unjust discrimination, and devote himself along the lines laid down by General Armstrong and Booker Washington to making himself a prosperous and respected citizen. But we can not forget that patience has a goal. Endurance of discrimination, a sympathetic attitude toward the South while it is dealing with the negro in its own way, is founded on the distinct understanding that the ultimate solution is the giving to every negro as he shall become worthy of it the full measure of his civil and political rights. We should have been glad if Mr. Cleveland, while so frankly and properly avowing sympathy with the South and telling the negroes that their only hope was to make themselves worthy of Southern respect, had with equal distinctness declared for the great principle of equal right and privilege as citizens, regardless of race, for all those whose character and achievement fit them to discharge the duties of good citizens."

ACCIDENTS TO OUR BATTLE-SHIPS.

"IT is to be hoped that in our next war our battle-ships will do more damage to the enemy than they do to themselves," remarks a paragrapher in one of the daily papers, commenting on the series of accidents, some of them very serious, that have recently happened to our battle-ships while engaged in target practise. In one of the big guns of the *Massachusetts* last fall, a shell prematurely exploded, blew out the breech and killed several men. This is brought to mind by the explosion of a 12-inch gun on board the *Iowa*, which killed three men and wounded many more, week before last, during target practise off the coast of Florida. A few days after that, the new battle-ship *Maine* was reported to have sustained considerable damage while at target practise. In the case of the *Iowa*, the board of inquiry, appointed by Admiral Higginson, has not yet reached any conclusion. The first explanation was that the projectile had burst in the gun; but observers who testified before the board of inquiry declared that they saw it fall near the target. Another theory is that there was an accumulation of smokeless-powder gases at the point where the gun burst. The gun did not burst in the turret, but some distance outside it. The explosion "must be welcomed as the shortest road to indispensable knowledge of smokeless powder," says the New York *Sun*. Other papers remark that the gun had been fired too many times. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Nothing can be concluded until the court of inquiry has reported upon the fragments of the 12-inch gun which burst on the *Iowa* at its 125th round. But no one who has watched the progress of heavy ordnance will be surprised if it is finally found that the life of one of these monsters of ordnance is about half what was originally hoped.

"If this proves to be the case, it will be necessary to replace every large gun on all the earlier battle-ships of the United States forthwith, and the practical difficulty will be presented that it is impossible to secure accurate target practise without the occasional use of service charge, and that every such use to secure the efficiency of the crew has perceptibly reduced the life and therefore the efficiency of the gun."

The trouble with the *Maine* is that the fastenings and rivets have broken beneath the rollers and paths that support the turrets carrying the big guns. Secretary Moody, through Rear-Admiral Bowles, gave out a frank statement of the matter. He acquits the contractors of all blame for the defects and declares that no general structural weakness has developed. The mishap was caused by the greater strain resulting from the use of smokeless powder in high-pressure guns, with a shorter recoil. When the *Maine* was designed, guns of lower pressure were intended in her turrets, and black powder was to be used. Instead, high-pressure guns firing smokeless powder were mounted, and the turret supporters and fastenings were subjected to a strain which they were not intended to endure. Another serious problem is presented by faults that have been found in the ship's boilers.

Most of the papers accept the explanations offered. "The explanation carries little consolation," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "but, costly as it is, the lesson has been learned. The dear school of experience may now be applied to the construction of the other battle-ships." But the Philadelphia *North American* remarks in a different vein:

"The bursting of a big gun on the *Iowa* during target practise and the disablement of the *Maine* by the recoil of her batteries

"THAT BEATS ME!"
The New York World.

"SUCH A HEADACHE!"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

ORATORICAL BEATS.

indicate that the practical limit of the weight of armament has been reached, if not passed, and that the theories of naval constructors need readjustment.

"It is idle for navy officers to protest that the *Maine* is not structurally weak and explain in the same breath that the supports of her six-inch batteries are insufficient and the structures of her turrets 'entirely inadequate to bear the strain of firing the big guns.' If the admitted want of strength is not 'structural weakness,' the term has no rational meaning."

CLARA BARTON AND HER CRITICS.

CONSIDERABLE hesitancy is shown by the newspapers in their handling of the dissension in the Red Cross Society, evidently in the fear that the airing of the recriminations may impair confidence in the society and mar its usefulness; and all concerned are careful to explain that nobody has the slightest thought that a single dollar of the great sums handled by the society's officers has been misappropriated. What the critics of the society object to is the so-called autocratic rule of Miss Clara Barton, and the alleged lack of system in the handling of relief moneys. They sent memorials to the President and to Congress, early in the year, setting forth these complaints, and were conducting an aggressive campaign, when they suddenly found themselves suspended from membership by the executive committee, on April 6, on the ground that they were attempting "to disrupt the organization of the American National Red Cross," and that in their memorial to Congress each of them "assumed an attitude unbecoming a member of the American National Red Cross and hostile to the interests of that organization."

MISS CLARA BARTON.
President of the American National Red Cross Society.
From a photograph taken in St. Petersburg last year, showing the decoration conferred on Miss Barton by the Czar and the Empress Dowager.

This edict of suspension was launched against the twenty-two signers of the memorial to Congress, including such prominent persons as Gen. John M. Wilson, who was vice-president of the Red Cross last year, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, Rear Admirals Van Reypen and Ramsay, retired, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, sister of the President, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman. A statement given out by Miss Barton's friends says that the attitude of the suspended members has been "hostile to the interests of the organization," and that their opposition "has been maintained solely for the purpose of driving Clara Barton from the presidency and handing the control of the organization over to a minority clique." This opposition, we are told further, "is largely composed of new members located in Washington, who have contributed to the work of the society a mere pittance—less than $200," while "the society has the unqualified support of the majority, composed of the oldest Red Cross workers living in different parts of the country, who have personally contributed several hundred thousand dollars to its work." In regard to the charge of loose business methods another statement says: "Each year the Red Cross has appointed an auditing committee to pass on the accounts and finances, and these reports have come before the annual meeting, where they may be criticized or inquired into. The insinuations of the Washington members have been general and not tangible. They have been asked for specific charges and they have not furnished them."

Some of the methods objected to are instanced by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in the following paragraphs:

"Checks have been drawn payable to Miss Barton, and sent to her, designed to be used for emergency relief, and intended by their donors to be handled by the Red Cross Society as such; but Miss Barton has not put them through the machinery of the society at all. No one has accused her of misappropriation; it was their own fault that they drew and sent the checks as they did, and her word has been taken for the fact that the money was used by her for good purposes; but such incidents have left a feeling of dissatisfaction which could not be alleviated by any explanation that Miss Barton was a philanthropist and not a business woman, and that her apparent derelictions should therefore be treated as mere errors of judgment.

"Then, the practise pursued in handling funds generally has been very galling to persons accustomed to the practise usual in the world. For example, a prominent citizen of Washington, who at the time of the Johnstown disaster was living in the West, says that he was instrumental in raising a fund of $10,000 to be spent by the Red Cross in relieving the sufferers from that calamity. He supposes that the money reached its destination and was spent as directed; but to this day he and his fellow donors went without so much as a line of acknowledgment.

"In other cases, it is stated by persons who have had access to the papers of the society, vouchers for considerable amounts have been passed with simply rubber-stamp signatures and counter-signatures. Where large sums have been subscribed and sent to the front for relief work only a fraction of the money has passed through the treasurer's hands. These are a few of the complaints, typical of a multitude."

The one thing upon which the newspapers seem to agree is the conclusion that such a dissension in the Red Cross Society is deeply deplorable, and many think that Miss Barton and her friends, in their suspension of the opposing faction from membership, did not follow the wisest course. Miss Barton herself, however, is treated by the press with universal regard and respect. The Cleveland *Leader* says of her:

"Ever since the organization of the American Red Cross she has stood for the whole movement. No name but hers has been conspicuously associated with it. During that time its agencies have been invoked nearly a score of times to alleviate the sufferings of victims of disasters, and the sum of $1,900,000 has been contributed by the American people and distributed by Miss Barton. Not once has her integrity been questioned. Not only has she used these public contributions to the best advantage, but she has paid out of her private fortune nearly $4,000 a year for the maintenance of the organization of the society, the actual sum thus devoted by her being $76,000. Never until 1901, it is charged, was anybody paid a salary for work in connection with the Red Cross. During that year more than $2,000 was drawn from the treasury by some of those who have tried to

take the control of the organization out of the hands of Miss Barton.

"It is to be regretted that there should be an effort, whether concerted or not, to discredit in her old age a woman whose name has been so closely associated with self-sacrificing effort in behalf of humanity as has that of Miss Barton. The attempt to shake the public confidence in her integrity must fail, as it should. Unaided and alone, practically, she brought the Red Cross into existence in the United States, and to her the credit belongs. It can not be taken from her."

MANUFACTURERS ORGANIZING AGAINST LABOR-UNIONISM.

THE National Association of Manufacturers, which met last week in New Orleans, attracted national attention by a remarkable speech delivered by its president against labor-unionism, and by the adoption of a resolution providing for the organization of employers in kindred crafts "in order to meet in collective, scientific, and effectual manner the present industrial conditions arising from the organization of labor." The resolution provided for a committee of seven to begin the work of organizing, and for "a permanent central organization" to unify and strengthen the whole.

More may be heard later of this committee and its organizations of employers in the various crafts, when occasion may arise; but at present the newspapers are devoting their attention chiefly to the speech of Mr. David M. Parry, president of the association. The speech was devoted mainly to an attack on labor-unionism and its methods, the remarks on that topic being lengthy enough to fill something like three pages of this journal. Here are two sample paragraphs:

"Organized labor knows but one law, and that is the law of physical force—the law of the Huns and Vandals, the law of the savage. All its purposes are accomplished either by actual force or by the threat of force. It does not place its reliance in reason and justice, but in strikes, boycotts, and coercion. It is, in all essential features, a mob power, knowing no master except its own will, and is continually condemning or defying the constituted authorities. The stronger it grows the greater a menace it becomes to the continuance of free government, in which all the people have a voice. It is, in fact, a despotism springing into being in the midst of a liberty-loving people.

"It has not, in times past, hesitated to resort to violence and the destruction of property to compel the acceptance of its demands. Its history is stained with blood and ruin. Many a man whose only fault was that he stood upon his rights has been made to suffer outrage, and even death, and many an employer has been brought face to face with financial ruin. These wrongs cry unto heaven, and yet an unaroused public sentiment too often permits them to go unheeded and unpunished."

It need scarcely be said that most of the newspapers fail to coincide with these sentiments. "This can hardly be called an attitude which makes for industrial peace," says the New York *Journal of Commerce;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that such language "does not befit the president of a sober and intelligent organization." So, too, think the Philadelphia *Record*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and many other papers, and the New York *American* declares that Parry and his like "are the worst of strike breeders." Senator Hanna, in a newspaper interview, also severely criticises Mr. Parry. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is quoted as saying:

"If the American manufacturer can stand Parry, organized labor certainly can stand him. He is dangerous only to his friends and his associates; to those he chooses to treat as enemies he is perfectly harmless. He can not open his mouth without injuring his own cause. He is a ranter, intemperate, and bigoted; ignorant of the history of labor and the emancipation of industry. Even the element he represents in a measure recognizes the inexpediency of his methods, and gently admonishes him that he is too radical.

"Capitalists are now organizing on the basis suggested by their more rational confrères. In Chicago a secret association of employers has been formed to protect the interests of employers and to resist aggressive demands on the part of organized labor. If these organizations mean to treat labor fairly, to 'recognize it,' abjure obsolete notions and accept accomplished facts, we expect to have no difficulty with them. But the first thing for the organization of employers to do is to send the 'capitalistic agitator,' to use the expression of the Chicago *Tribune*, about his business, and to secure reasonable, broad-minded, sagacious men to manage its affairs.

"Progressive employers should read Mr. Parry's utterances in order to know what to avoid—'how not to do it.'"

The New York *Sun*, however, hopes that the labor-unions will heed Mr. Parry's arraignment, and reform, a feeling that is shared by the New York *Evening Post*, which "can not say that the arraignment was too severe." *American Industries* (New York) publishes regularly editorials and contributed articles similar in tone to Mr. Parry's speech. It says editorially in its last issue:

DAVID McLEAN PARRY,
Of Indianapolis, who compares the labor unionists with Huns, Vandals, and savages.

"The entire program of organized labor is comprised in the two words, 'get more.' . . . . "The program of getting more, however, involves the strike and the violence attendant upon it; the boycott and the intolerable cowardice attendant upon it; the picket, and the marauding and murder about the mill which are attendant upon it. The peaceful strike, which might be called the walkout pure and simple, is purely a misnomer. If the men simply walked out and did no more, their places could be filled, and doubtless would be filled; sometimes, possibly, by a considerable proportion, perhaps seventy per cent., of the union men themselves who had walked out, because of the belief on the part of that majority that as well as they could do under the circumstances was well enough for the present. The strike can not be made effective without the picket or the boycott. The strike can not help breeding violence; the boycott can not help becoming a conspiracy."

COMMERCIAL WAR WITH GERMANY.

THE extent of German apprehension over the invasion of German markets by American products seems to be little realized by the newspapers in this country. The latest manifestation of this alarm was the serious proposal urged last week by the German delegates to the International Agricultural Congress in Rome that the European nations form a customs union, or *Zollverein*, against American products—a scheme that our newspapers have long derided as impracticable. It was brought forward in all seriousness, however, by Count von Schwerin Loewitz, and was supported by the German delegates and a few others. Signor Luzzatti, who has been three times minister of the Italian treasury, and M. Méline, formerly premier of France, pointed out that any such attempt would hurt Europe more than it would the United States, and the proposition was "laid on the table."

This recurring *Zollverein* proposition, the new German tariff, and the tremendous trust developments in Germany are due, according to well-informed European correspondents, to German fright at the "American invasion," and may be looked upon as

frantic and threatening signals to us to beware; the only trouble with the signals being that the Americans are so busy that they do not see them. Our newspapers print the news of these German movements, but regard them, editorially, with supreme indifference. In Germany, however, so we are told by the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the greatest excitement prevails in business circles. He says:

"It is remarkable what feeling exists in Germany against American products. United States shipments of grain, including wheat and corn, are steadily decreasing, while the imports from Austria and Rumania are increasing at a remarkable pace. The imports of American agricultural machinery have been dropping off at a dangerous rate. While it is true, as set forth in an article in *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, which has been extensively reproduced in all large German journals, that Germany must depend upon the United States for certain food supplies and products, it is to be qualified to the extent that a strong prejudice exists in favor of according contracts to European countries, as for example Russia and Rumania, in the matter of wheat and grain imports. So much has been heard here of the 'American invasion' that the average German business man or manufacturer, when approached by an agent of an American concern with goods, becomes cautious and frequently says: 'I'm sorry, but I can get the same article from this country or from some other European country.'"

It appears that we are giving the German trusts as much worry as the Administration is giving our trusts at home—perhaps more—while Germany returns the favor by acting as "trust-buster" for some of our big combinations:

"Aside from the enactment of a special system of discrimination against American imports contained in the new Reichstag tariff bill, the German Government has armed itself with means to fight the Standard Oil trust, the American Sugar Company, the American Tobacco Company, and other American monopolies which have gained a strong footing in German territory. To fight the sugar trust the Reichstag passed a resolution giving the administration power to levy a discriminatory tariff against refined sugar imports and a low tariff on raw sugar, with the avowed purpose of nourishing the home sugar-refining industry. But this is a knife which cuts two ways. The precedent in the United States shows German legislators that this discrimination places German sugar consumers absolutely at the mercy of a distinctly German sugar-refining trust protected by the Government. The same is true of the discrimination against American beef and meats, and apples. To ninety per cent. of the home consumers such discrimination will work disadvantageously owing to the debarment of cheap importations of these supplies."

And worse is yet to come—unless we arrange a reciprocity treaty with Germany; and the Senate record on such treaties makes such an event extremely unlikely. The correspondent says:

"That a number of American industries now thriving in Germany will be utterly crushed out of existence by the operation of the new tariff is a foregone conclusion, unless the Washington Administration consents to arrange reciprocity treaties with Germany. With American wheat imports already declining, it is only a matter of time for Russia to take the lead under a special treaty with Germany when the price of duty on American wheat is raised from 23 to 49 cents per bushel. American corn will be succeeded by Russian and Rumanian corn if those governments make half-way satisfactory tariff treaties, while American corn duty is raised from 10 to 24 cents per bushel. American bacon will be a rarity when forced to pay a duty of 3.90 cents per pound against the present duty of 1.84. American apples will be entirely barred when compelled to pay a duty of $2.40 on each 220 pounds, as against their free admission at present. The resourceful steel manufacturing, electrical, and other kindred interests of Germany will be able to outbid United States competitors successfully with the added duties on these American imports. I personally know of four leading American firms in Berlin which will have to go out of business if the new tariff goes into operation unmodified. At the present time the Berlin chamber of commerce is being organized, composed of Americans in business in Germany, which proposes to draw up an appeal to the United States Government to take steps to prevent such a break by modifying the Dingley rates on German imports. The German Government, despite the kindly assurances of the Kaiser, is determined to offer warfare against the United States tariff system. It will use not only the tariff as a cudgel, but also the power to cancel the existing most-favored-nation clause treaty with the United States, the special rates on American sugar, meats, and other products, and also the differential tariff on the Prussian Imperial Railway, as well as the system of classifying tariff schedules on different kinds of material at the ports of entry. It is a powerful armor, and there are many who predict that Germany will be able to make a hard fight for better tariff concessions from the United States than have been extended heretofore."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MISSISSIPPI is not holding many levees just at present.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

JUDGE (sarcastically): "Did you ever earn a dollar in your life?" Vagrant: "Oh, yes; I voted for your Honor once!"—*Puck.*

AMERICAN politeness is aptly illustrated in the unanimity with which we refer to the steel trust's income as "earnings."—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

A PUMP trust has been organized in England. Every trust ought to carry pumps for a side line—just as a precaution.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MAYBE the President selected the interior of Yellowstone Park as the ideal place in which to make his speech on the Iowa idea.—*The Chicago News.*

IF, as the President declares, we have kept all our promises to the Filipinos, it must be that we didn't promise much.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

JUDGING by Sargent's portrait of President Roosevelt, he doesn't like Sargent, or his excellency was thinking of his negro policy.—*The Houston Chronicle.*

THE most conspicuous feature of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's countenance since the anti-merger decision is the smile that won't come on.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MR. CARNEGIE predicts that North America and Great Britain will one day be one country, but he fails to specify which will be the one.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE great Italian strike has collapsed, too. It is believed that a couple of steamers bound for New York suddenly blew their whistles.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

POLITICIAN: "Congratulations, Sarah, I've been nominated." Sarah (with delight): "Honestly?" Politician: "What difference does that make?"—*The Detroit Free Press.*

GREAT attention is to be paid to the horticultural exhibit at the St. Louis Fair—with a special department for St. Louis and Jefferson City grafting methods, which surpass anything that the Tammany horticulturists have ever been able to do.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THEY NEVER SPEAK AS THEY PASS BY
—*The Brooklyn Eagle*

LETTERS AND ART.

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE old saying that a stream can rise no higher than its source is transmuted into literary terms by a recent writer, Mr. John M. Berdan, of Toledo, Ohio, who takes the view that literature normally follows the public demand, and that the publisher and bookseller are likely, in the long run, to supply what the people will buy. That we as Americans have not yet developed a great literature he thinks is "a self-evident fact." That the great mass of our people to-day do not know or demand great literature, he holds to be equally apparent. Therefore, he reasons, the first step in literary improvement is to "create a demand" for such literature. He continues (in *The Arena*, April):

"This demand must arise from the people themselves, not as in former ages from any single coterie that leads the people. This is being done in a variety of ways, especially in such work as the university extension courses. The limitation of that, however, is the fact that they deal only with adults whose taste is already formed and on whom at best only a veneer of culture can be laid. To accomplish widespread results we must begin when the mind is as yet untrained—we must begin with the high schools. The vast proportion of future readers can not go to college, but can and do pass one or more years in the high schools; it is here that the demand must be created—the future of American literature rests in the hands of the English teachers of the high school."

Mr. Berdan urges, first of all, that the English teacher should be more carefully chosen and adequately paid. He says on this point:

"Unfortunately, it is here that the average school board determines to economize. There is the hampering conviction that anybody who can teach at all can teach English. A text-book is put into the hands of a raw girl graduate from the normal school, and she proceeds to shove indigestible facts down the throats of her unwilling class. Secretly she herself really prefers the works of Laura Jean Libbey, or Marie Corelli, or Bertha Runkle to those of Shakespeare, or Spenser, or any other passé author. But she realizes that she is paid to teach the reverse of this, and so from the beginning an element of falsehood is introduced. Our class-rooms have too long been the training-ground for literary hypocrisy. The class quickly learns the important distinction between those authors who are 'great' and modern writers who are 'interesting'—to talk about the first but to *read* the second. This they never forget. The idea that Shakespeare can be read for pleasure without being studied for an examination is so foreign to them that for the future they carefully avoid ever disturbing the dust on his leaves. It is good to have read Shakespeare once—it is a bore to read him!"

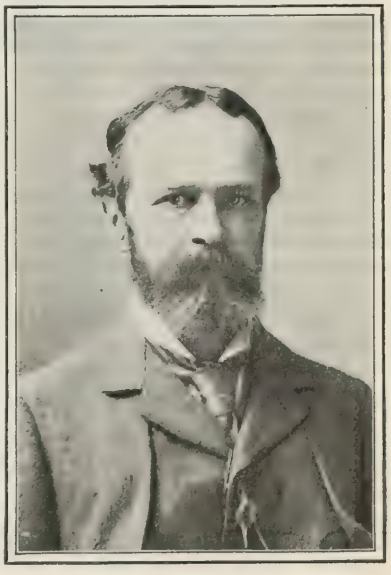
The present high-school course, Mr. Berdan argues, is totally inadequate. Selecting an up-to-date high school in the Middle West, he finds the following system in vogue: The first two years are spent in a drill in rhetoric supplemented by a reading of two of Shakespeare's plays and of certain selected books; the third year is passed in a superficial review of the history of English literature; the fourth year makes no demand on the pupil beyond the production of a single "oration" written out of school hours. Moreover, the pupils who expect to go to college and those who do not are given exactly the same training in English, despite the fact that the high school affords the only opportunity the great majority of the pupils ever have to acquire a love and appreciation for the good in literature. Mr. Berdan concludes:

"This condition is double-edged. If the English teacher in the high school does not rise to the occasion, he sins not only negatively but positively; he has not only failed to give the love that he should, but he has given a distaste for the beautiful—which is harmful. It is far better for the boy never to have read any given author than to have read him in such a manner that a dislike is created. A boy's unperverted taste is healthy; it is only in school that he learns to hate what is good. The teacher must feel the very serious problem that confronts him. It is a grave moral responsibility; he may be robbing the lad of something that can never be replaced, and that is none the less valuable from the fact that it can never figure in a law case. It would have been far better for the boy to have spent the time in playing ball and thus improving the body, rather than, cooped up in badly smelling and unventilated rooms, in desecrating and destroying his taste for the great masters.

"The English teacher in the high school has thus a double responsibility—a duty due not only to the class under him but also to the nation at large. The individual pupil should at any cost be led to appreciate what is fine in literature, and by so doing he becomes a factor in the great society for national improvement. The average teacher does not appreciate this. The men on the average school board, themselves the product of the old conditions, do not appreciate this. The pupil grows up with a hearty, altho concealed, dislike for the great writers. He naturally will never appreciate what he has missed except vaguely; his son will go to college. But the popular novel of the day satisfies his literary craving—and *voilà!* our American literature."

THE PH.D. CRAZE.

EMERSON, who did not take his bachelor's degree, because he did not think it worth five dollars, would be regarded with fine scorn to-day if he should venture to apply for a chair in some of our American colleges, to judge from an article by Prof. William James in *The Harvard Monthly*. If an applicant for such a position can not display a Ph.D., we are given to understand, he may as well go back to the farm; these three magical letters outweigh all other considerations. In illustration of this, Professor James (who leads the Harvard faculty in the number and variety of his degrees, being a Doctor of Medicine, Philosophy, Letters, and Laws) relates the case of a brilliant Harvard man who received an appointment to teach English literature in another college before the awful discovery was made by the governors of the institution that he had not the Ph.D. degree. Like the guest without the wedding-garment, he was about to be cast into outer darkness; but he was given a year's respite by the offended governors, at the earnest solicitation of his friends on the Harvard faculty, "on condition that one year later at the furthest his miserably naked name should be prolonged by the sacred appendage," as Professor James puts it. So the candidate divided the time during the next year between teaching English literature and preparing a thesis on a philosophical subject. He received the degree, which signified nothing in regard to his knowledge of English literature, and the stain was wiped out.



WILLIAM JAMES, M.D., PH.D., LITT.D., LL.D.
Who enters protest against the growing homage paid to the degree.

Now the aim of such a college, as Professor James explains, is to dazzle the readers of its catalog with a bewildering galaxy of titles. The parent or student will say to himself: "This must

be a terribly distinguished crowd—their titles shine like the stars in the firmament; Ph.D.'s, S.D.'s, and Litt.D.'s bespangle the page as if they were sprinkled over it from a pepper caster." This spirit is pure sham, declares Professor James. He continues:

"Will any one pretend for a moment that the doctor's degree is a guaranty that its possessor will be successful as a teacher? Notoriously his moral, social, and personal characteristics may utterly disqualify him for success in the class-room; and of these characteristics his doctor's examination is unable to take any account whatever. Certain bare human beings will always be better candidates for a given place than all the doctor-applicants on hand; and to exclude the former by a rigid rule, and in the end to have to sift the latter by private inquiry into their personal peculiarities among those who know them, just as if they were not doctors at all, is to stultify one's own procedure. You may say that at least you guard against ignorance of the subject by considering only the candidates who are doctors; but how then about making doctors in one subject teach a different subject? This happened in the instance by which I introduced this article, and it happens daily and hourly in all our colleges. The truth is that the Doctor-Monopoly in teaching, which is becoming so rooted an American custom, can show no serious grounds whatsoever for itself in reason. As it actually prevails and grows in vogue among us, it is due to childish motives exclusively. In reality it is but a sham, a bauble, a dodge whereby to decorate the catalogs of schools and colleges."

Then, too, there is a certain class of individuals whose ambition outruns their ability, who feel that their lives can never be happy without the Ph.D.:

"We dangle our three magic letters before the eyes of these predestined victims, and they swarm to us like moths to an electric light. They come at a time of life when failure can no longer be repaired easily and when the wounds it leaves are permanent; and we say deliberately that mere work faithfully performed, as they perform it, will not by itself save them—they must in addition put in evidence the one thing they have not got, namely, this quality of intellectual distinction. Occasionally, out of sheer human pity, we ignore our high and mighty standard and pass them. Usually, however, the standard, and not the candidate, commands our fidelity. The result is caprice, majorities of one on the jury, and on the whole a confession that our pretensions about the degree can not be lived up to consistently. Thus, partiality in the favored cases; in the unfavored, blood on our hands; and in both a bad conscience—are the results of our administration."

The time has come to check this "Ph.D. octopus," as Professor James calls it. He suggests three ways to do it:

"The first way lies with the universities. They can lower their fantastic standards (which here at Harvard we are so proud of) and give the doctorate as a matter of course, just as they give the bachelor's degree, for a due amount of time spent in patient labor in a special department of learning, whether the man be a brilliantly gifted individual or not. Surely native distinction needs no official stamp, and should disdain to ask for one. On the other hand, faithful labor, however commonplace, and years devoted to a subject always deserve to be acknowledged and requited.

"The second way lies with both the universities and colleges. Let them give up their unspeakably silly ambition to bespangle their lists of officers with these doctorial titles. Let them look more to substance and less to vanity and sham.

"The third way lies with the individual student, and with his personal advisers in the faculties. Every man of native power, who might take a higher degree, and refuses to do so, because examinations interfere with the free following out of his more immediate intellectual aims, deserves well of his country, and in a rightly organized community would not be made to suffer for his independence. With many men the passing of these extraneous tests is a very grievous interference indeed. Private letters of recommendation from their instructors, which in any event are ultimately needful, ought, in these cases, completely to offset the lack of the bread-winning degree; and instructors ought to be ready to advise students against it upon occasion, and to pledge themselves to back them later personally, in the market-struggle which they have to face."

The Boston *Transcript* agrees that "America should be the last to welcome any badge of intellectual snobbery," and says:

"We should like to add in support of Professor James's attack on the 'doctor monopoly' two cases which have come to our notice. A young man recently back from a German university with a degree in Sanscrit was offered a position as teacher of French. He knew nothing of French beyond a fair reading knowledge, but he was—save the mark!—a doctor of philosophy.

"President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, said not long ago to a teacher of English at Harvard that she would have no man on the faculty who was not a doctor. His reply should have been a cure for the degree plague which has smitten this otherwise excellent and independent school. He pointed out that she would exclude Professor Kittredge, of Harvard, one of the greatest scholars in the world, who is a sort of Warwick, making doctors of philosophy, but is not a doctor of philosophy himself, and Professor Wendell, who has had more good influence on the teaching of English composition than any one else in America, and Prof. Lewis Gates, a noteworthy modern critic, and Mr. C. T. Copeland, who is the most original and interesting lecturer on English literature at Harvard."

SARGENT AND THE OLD MASTERS.

IN a recent book on "American Masters of Painting," Charles H. Caffin, the art critic of the New York *Sun*, devotes a chapter to John Singer Sargent, and incidentally draws a comparison between Sargent's portraits and those by some of the old masters.

In a brief sketch of Sargent's early life, Mr. Caffin tells us that he has been a favored child of the Muses: he had never anything to unlearn. He was born and spent his youth in Florence, where all around him were the dignity and tender beauty of a city which, perhaps more than any other city in the world, is stimulating to the intellect and refining to the senses. His home life was penetrated with refinement, and he early reached a maturity for which others have to labor long. He was taught in the studio of Carolus-Duran, and at the age of twenty-three painted a portrait of his teacher showing that he had "absorbed his master so thoroughly as to be unconscious of the incidentals of his method and to have grasped only the essentials with such complete assimilation that what he produces is already his own."

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A NEW PORTRAIT OF JOHN S. SARGENT.

The proximity of Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mr. Marquand, in the Metropolitan Museum (New York), to portraits by Titian, Franz Hals, and Velasquez, calls forth the following comparison:

"Among the masters we may feel certain that Sargent will be reckoned as having been one of the most conspicuous figures of his age; but his vogue will rise and dwindle according to the amount of interest felt for the time being in the age which he represented; it will scarcely have that inevitableness of conviction which, when once recognized, must abide. If this forecast is correct, the reason is that Sargent, tho raised above his time, scarcely reveals in his portraits elevation of mind; he has the

From "American Masters of Painting."

CARMENCITA.

HOMER SAINT-GAUDENS.

Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

TWO CELEBRATED EXAMPLES OF MR. SARGENT'S WORK.

clear eye of the philosopher without his depth and breadth of vision; he has possessed himself of his age and the age has taken possession of him. He swims on its sea with strokes of magnificent assurance, but with a vision bounded by the little surface waves around him; he has not sat upon the cliffs quietly pondering its wider and grander movements.

"So the intimacy revealed in the great majority of Sargent's portraits is of that degree and quality which passes for intimacy in the polite society of to-day—a conformability to certain types of manner and feeling, with interesting little accents of individuality that shall distinguish without too keenly differentiating; traits of style rather than of personality. Sometimes there is even less than this. The subject would seem to have got upon the artist's nerves, interfering with the usual poise of his study, so that he seems to have allowed himself to be sidetracked on to some loopline of the temperament. Occasionally he touches a deeper level of intimacy, as in the portraits of Henschel, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Marquand, and oftentimes in children's portraits, notably in that of Homer Saint-Gaudens. But, for the most part, I believe, it is not the personality of the sitter that attracts us so much as that of the artist, which he has seized upon the occasion to present to us; a personality of inexhaustible facets and of a variety of expression that, for the time being at least, creates an illusion of being all-sufficient.

"What a contrast he presents to Whistler, with whom he shares the honor of being among the very few distinctly notable painters of the present day. Sargent with his grip upon the actual, Whistler in his search for the supersensitive significance, are the direct antipodes in motive. Each started with a justifiable consciousness of superiority to the average taste of his times; but while Whistler, on one side of his character a man of the world, has in his art withdrawn himself into a secluded region of poetry, Sargent, almost a recluse, has delighted his imagination with the seemings and shows of things and with their material significance.

"Is the reason for this merely that success claimed him early and that he has not been able to extricate himself from the golden entanglement, or that deeper one, noticeable in many artists, that their artistic personality is the direct antithesis of that personality by which they are commonly known to the world? Otherwise, this man, with his gift of seeing pictures, with his power of a brush that seems loaded with light rather than with pigment, with his smiting force or tender suggestiveness of expression—what might he not have done had he followed the bent of his mind, a mind stored with culture, serene and reflective? Something, doubtless, less dazzling than his portraits, but more poetical, more mysteriously suggestive, more distinctly creative. As it is, some little studies of Venice, such as 'Venetian Bead Stringers,' come nearer probably to the true spirit of Sargent; to that exquisiteness of fancy which he developed more completely in the study of children lighting lanterns in a garden, 'Carnation Lily, Lily Rose.'"

Mr. Caffin concludes by saying that it is along the line of Sargent's decorations for the Boston Public Library (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 28) and the "Carnation Lily, Lily Rose" pictures that the true Sargent may be discerned. "In them he is giving utterance to himself; in his portraits responding with a certain hauteur to the allurements of his day."

A Maeterlinck Play in Philadelphia.—The statement made in our columns (March 28), that the first Maeterlinck drama seen on the stage in this country was "Pelleas and Melisande," produced last year by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, is called in question by Dr. Matthew Woods, of Philadelphia, who writes to us as follows of a prior presentation of a Maeterlinck play:

"The first time a play of Maeterlinck was given in this country was when the Browning Society of Philadelphia, in May of

1894, gave the Francis Howard Williams translation of Maeterlinck's 'L'Intruse' with such realistic interpretation that many in the great audience became uncontrollably hysterical and had to be taken out, and the effect produced upon almost the entire audience was so intensely gruesome that even now many can only recall it with shudders. The impression made by that company of non-professional Philadelphia players, through the instrumentality of certain awe-inspiring preliminaries, was that Death—the Intruder—had actually *in propria persona* entered the house and had carried off his victim, while the audience, riveted to their seats, incapable of applause or remonstrance, did not see, but felt him do it. The effect was produced after the manner of the morality plays, with gesture, symbol, and suggestion, but with fewer words. The presentation was a dramatic triumph.

"The Browning Society, which gives a play, always a literary play, by its own members at the close of its season every year on the anniversary of Browning's birth, has produced many notable things in an admirable manner, as, for example, 'The Masque of Comus,' by John Milton; Tennyson's 'Falcon'; 'Gringoire,' with prolog written and spoken by W. Alexander Stout; Ibsen's 'A Doll's House,' with Miss Helen Baldwin in the leading rôle; Molière's 'Les Precieuses Ridicules,' with Mr. Ziegler in the leading rôle; Henry Hanly Hay's 'Night of the Duchess'; 'The Woman's Battle'; Browning's 'Columbus's Birthday'; Rostand's 'Les Romanesques'; and has in preparation for this month G. Bernard Shaw's 'Candida.' Yet in its long list of successful presentations, it has done nothing that was a better representation of the meaning of its author than Maeterlinck's 'L'Intruse,' and which preceded Mrs. Patrick Campbell's performance in America of a Maeterlinck play by some seven years."

BOOKS THAT INFLUENCE CHILDHOOD.

A NUMBER of well-known English writers were recently asked by the editor of *T. P.'s Weekly* (London) to tell the story of the books of their childhood, that is; of the books which impressed them during childhood and remained most vividly in their memories. Appended are a few of the answers received:

Mr. St. Loe Strachey, editor of *The Spectator*:

"I am afraid I can not honestly say that any child's book laid any sort of hold on me in childhood, tho many have done so since. It sounds dreadfully priggish, but the books I remember affecting my mind in childhood, besides the Bible, are Shakespeare, Scott, Milton, and the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' all of which were read to me both by my nurse and my father. I can distinctly remember the effect on my mind of 'Macbeth,' 'Lear,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'Waverley,' 'Paradise Lost,' and the first and second parts of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"

Mr. G. Lewis Hind, editor of *The Academy and Literature*:

"The stories of my childhood that I remember best are those that were told to me. 1. The stories of Shakespeare's plays told me by my mother in walks through muddy lanes, which always seemed to lead back to Highgate Cemetery. 2. Stories about one-eyed ghosts told me by my father walking home from church on Sunday evenings. Each lighted lamp-post was a new one-eyed ghost. 3. Two fairy tales told me many times by an elder sister. One was called 'The Light Princess,' the other was about another princess who felt a pea through fourteen mattresses. I think it gave her a sleepless night."

Sir Leslie Stephen:

"The only books (other than 'Robinson Crusoe,' etc.) which I remember to have impressed me in early childhood are: 'A Story Without End,' translated by Mrs. Austin from Carové, and 'Grimm's Fairy Tales,' with Cruikshank's illustrations; but I remember the general impression rather than details. I loved them both. I also remember a book called, I think, the 'Excitement' (*i.e.*, I presume, to reading), mainly on account of an edifying narrative telling how a profane person was at last found dead by the roadside, with his hair standing on end, and also with his breeches on and his drawers off, to show who had done it."

Mr. Justin McCarthy:

"I was never, even in my days of childhood, much given to the reading of books especially intended for children. My favorite reading in those far-off years was found in 'The Arabian Nights,' in 'Gulliver's Travels,' in 'Robinson Crusoe,' and, I must add, in Pope's 'Homer's Iliad.' My delight in these books is with me a living memory still."

Mr. Andrew Lang:

Mr. Lang fears that his child's books were grown-up books. He read in childhood "The Arabian Nights," Scott's poems, and Shakespeare.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle:

"I think the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was the book which left most impression upon me. 'Robinson Crusoe,' and, later, 'Alice's Adventures,' stand out also."

A noteworthy feature of the "confessions" printed in the London paper is found in the fact that so many books are mentioned which are utterly unknown to the child-readers of to-day. It is evident that the fashions in child's literature change as in everything else. Mrs. W. E. Holmes, of Aurora, Ill., who contributes to the New York *Book-Lover* (March–April), a remarkable article on the children's books of two or three generations ago, has found that "in a collection of fifty books published for children, from the years 1830 to 1850, most of the stories were written for the purpose of producing in the child's mind a *fear of death!*" She continues:

"In one book is an account of the happy death of William Green, age eleven, in which the intense suffering of death from pneumonia is graphically depicted. In a long dialog, he is asked if he thinks he will get better. 'Oh, no,' he replied. 'I do not *wish* to be better.' In a book of 'Anecdotes,' 1838, a child of five is a 'monitor in the infant school.' 'He sings himself to sleep with a hymn. In the morning he wakes with a hymn, and last night he was at it while asleep; for in his *sleep* he was repeating the ten commandments.' In the same book, a child (who died before he was three years old) gives to his father's glazier a New Testament. 'He directed him to *consider* that striking passage: "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet," quoting the long verse correctly to the end.' No wonder the child died young—most children do in these books. . . . . .

"In 1839, a magazine for children published in New York gave its readers a long story, entitled 'The Churchyard Prattler':

'Bessie Sawyer was between five and six years old, and lived with her mother in a little cottage near the village church. Susan Sawyer, her mother, brought up little Bessie very nicely. She taught her to sew, to knit, and to read. She often read a chapter to Susan while she was washing, ironing, or mending. Susan wanted to convince Bessie that life was uncertain, so she gave her a piece of string, that she might go into the churchyard and measure the little graves!'

"Four pages are devoted to Bessie's prattle to herself, as she goes from mound to mound, and finds what she was sent for.

'Mother says that a great many children die before they are as old as *I* am, and I see that she is right. My *string* tells me that.

'*How odd that I never brought a string here before!*

'Oh, here is another little stone with verses on it. I must read these:

Two little babes this death-bed share;
However young, prepare, prepare.'

"Instead of running home to her mother in a fit of nervous fright, this unnatural little saint goes to visit a little friend who had *wickedly* declared '*she* was going to be an old woman and walk with a stick and wear a mob-cap.' She repeats to her friend the gruesome lines, and exultantly informs her that she can not be sure of living to be an old woman to walk with a stick and wear a mob-cap! It was not uncommon for children to advise children in 1830, at least not in magazines."

Mrs. Holmes concludes:

"We rejoice that Louisa Alcott and Longfellow and hosts of the best writers have devoted their talents to the entertainment and instruction of the children. As all growing things in nature need the sunshine and dew and gentle spring rains, so do these treasures in our homes, our little children, need to be surrounded by the tenderest, most loving care. Of the greatest importance will their first books be to them. A taste for good books will make life a joy, through all the years to come."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

UNDERGROUND WATER ON THE EARTH AND OTHER PLANETS.

ATTENTION has already been directed in these columns to the gradual withdrawal of the earth's surface water to underground channels. In an article in *Cosmos* (March 14), M. Paul Combes calls attention to the fact that the present state of things is only a passing phase of what he calls the earth's "hydrologic evolution," and that this must end in the substitution of an underground for a surface system of drainage. Some of the planets and the moon, he says, are much further advanced than we in this evolution, and their surfaces are practically dry. He notes that our information about our own subterranean watercourses comes largely from the work of the "speleologists" or students of caves, whose investigations were until recently scarcely regarded seriously by scientific men. Says M. Combes:

"The principal service that it [speleology] has rendered to the general science of the globe is certainly that of having directed attention to subterranean hydrology.

"Owing to the explorations and labors of the speleologists, phenomena hitherto unsuspected or imperfectly known have been clearly revealed. We have realized that the general and important fact of the continuous alteration of the face of the earth by the circulation of water holds good not alone for the surface of continents. Underground streams do as much work as surface waters and perhaps more. They act mechanically and chemically; they erode, dissolve, hydrate, and favor a thousand chemical combinations or decompositions; they participate chemically or thermally in a host of geophysical phenomena.

"Caverns, whatever may be their form or extent, are in great part the work of water; and as this work is not one of yesterday, caverns tell us certain interesting details of the hydrologic history of the globe.

"Now one of the most important facts of this history—because it has never ceased to exercise its influence since the cooling of the earth's atmosphere below 100° C. [the boiling-point] allowed the water to pass from the vaporous to the liquid form, and also because it appears to be present in other planets—is that the solid core of the globe is absorbing its surface waters slowly into its depths.

"The fact is general, and it was well established before the birth of speleology.

"Long ago, geologists were struck with the importance of the fact that the oxidized rocks that constitute the outer crust of the globe are not impermeable to the fluids above them. The air traverses them probably in very small quantities only, but the water resulting from infiltration penetrates into the depths of the earth.

"Speleology, while confirming these facts, has also extended them. It shows us the superficial layers absorbing not only the waters of infiltration, but also the running water, so that for a surface network of torrents, rills, and rivers, there tends to be substituted, little by little, a network of underground watercourses and consequently a subterranean hydrologic system.

"Here it will be interesting to note attentively what is going on outside of our own planet, and to ask whether the hydrologic evolution proved to exist here does not also present identical phases elsewhere. . . . . .

"On the planet Mars, which seems to have reached a phase of hydrologic evolution much more advanced than that through which our earth is now passing, the surface waters are now represented only by the polar ice-caps—the sole points favorable to the condensation of the vapors that form snow, glaciers, and ice. In summer, the meeting of the polar ice fills the curious canals used by the Martians (here we are dealing with pure hypothesis) to conduct over the surface of their planet a liquid whose extreme rarity makes it precious. The greater part of the waters of Mars have become subterranean, and consequently they evaporate little, at least insufficiently to form clouds that are perceptible through our best optical instruments.

"The moon, owing to its small size, has gone through its hydrologic evolution in much less time. All its surface waters have now been absorbed into its depths, and at the most its vapors may be able sometimes, on arrival at the surface, to give rise to a light snow-fall. On the other hand, the solar heat must often melt this snow, and to these phenomena are doubtless due the observations that have been made of variations of appearance on the moon's surface.

"If it is so, the hydrologic evolution of our planet tends to pass sooner or later through the successive phases that have brought the planet Mars and the moon to their present state.

"Of course man can delay to a certain point the progress of these phenomena by striving to prevent the underground channels from capturing the surface water.

"For this purpose we may employ reforestation, as has been proposed with reason by M. Martel in a recent communication to the Geological Society of Paris, or any of the other means that technical science has placed at our disposal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HARMONY OF THE HUMAN FORM.

THAT the different parts of the human body possess mutually such harmonic relations that one may be regarded as the counterpart or mold of another is asserted by M. C. Weyher in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*. What he means by this will be seen from the following paragraphs:

"Everybody knows that whenever any limb changes position, certain muscles contract while others extend; to each position corresponds a different exterior form. Now, bearing this fact in mind, cross the arms on the breast or put them behind your back; or stretch them out along the body, seated or upright; or cross the legs, or place one hand on or in the other, or on the head or face; place one finger along another or take hold of any portion of your body; you will always find that the following statement holds true:

"Whatever the position taken may be, provided it be natural, whenever you have placed a protuberance of one limb in a hollow of another, all the other protuberances will find their proper positions and will exactly fill all the hollows of the other limb, and *vice versa;* this is true along the whole length of the limbs and without any deformation or flattening of any part, except in the case of grave defects of form. This is even a method of verifying perfection of form.

"As one limb is placed in contact with another, the muscles by which this act is effected change form progressively and, wonderful to say, when the actual contact takes place, all the protuberances on one limb have assumed the exact form necessary to fill the hollows of the other, and *vice versa.*

"One of the limbs is always and everywhere, as it were, the counterpart or mold of the other, along its whole length and over a greater or less breadth, reducing sometimes to a simple line of contact, but a line that allows no light to pass except the insignificant amount due to wrinkles of the skin or to slight folds under the joints. Thus is explained, in statuary, the well-known superiority of the hand and fingers to other molding-tools.

"That I may be better understood, suppose that you make a plaster mold of your arm in the position that it takes, for instance, when you place your hand on your heart. Then with this mold you make a plaster cast, an exact reproduction, in relief, of your arm in this position. Suppose that you have made separately, in the same manner, a relief of your breast at the point covered by your arm. If then you place the two rigid and indeformable pieces one on the other, in the position indicated, you will see that they exactly coincide, that they touch along their entire lengths without allowing the least light to pass at any point.

"This is true even of the child, whose exact counterpart is found in the arms of its mother, and we may say that if the latter has a beautiful figure, she will contribute largely to the physical perfection of her child; and the more tender she is as a mother, the more this will be the case, for she will turn the child about constantly in all directions to embrace it and press it in her arms, against her breast and on her lap, thus molding it in the purity of her own lines.

"If, in fact, the child has abnormal protuberances or exaggerated hollows, these defects will constantly tend to be corrected and to disappear under the pressure of the mother's figure,

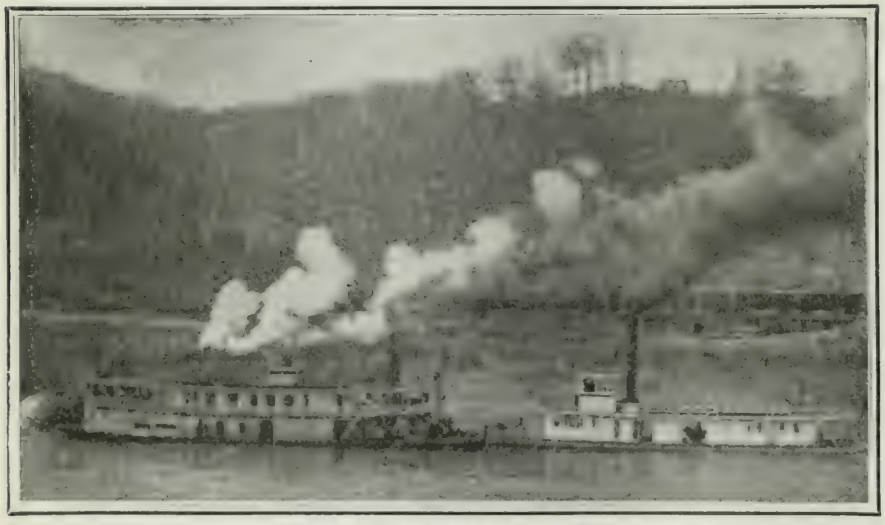
whose flesh possesses much greater solidity than the tender flesh and frame of the young infant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A UNIQUE TEST OF TWO STEAMBOATS.

HOW two river-boats of different types were recently tested by a sort of inverted tug-of-war—the boats pushing against each other bow to bow—is told in *Marine Engineering* (April). Says the writer:

"There are many ways of making tests of steam-vessels with steam-engine indicators, thermometers, water-meters, pyrometers, patent logs, etc., but the most unique and practical test of towboats that has come to our notice is that of the stern-wheel steamer *D. T. Lane* and the twin-screw towboat *James Rumsey*, which was made in the Kanawha River, opposite Charleston, W. Va., on March 7.

"The Ward Engineering Company, Charleston, has just completed for the Government a new type of towboat, christened the *James Rumsey*. The vessel is so entirely different from all other craft on the river that steamboat men felt confident that she would be a failure. The stern-wheel has been the feature of Western river steamboats ever since steam was first used on these waters, and very little change has been made. So, when the *Rumsey* appeared with a new type of engines and without the stern-wheel, her ultimate failure was confidently predicted. She had two sets of quadruple-expansion engines with cylinders 7, 10, 14, and 20 inches in diameter by 12 inches stroke, and is supplied with steam by a Ward boiler.



PUSHING TEST OF TWO KANAWHA RIVER STEAMBOATS
The new type against the old
Courtesy of *Marine Engineering* (New York).

"The hull is 120 feet long, 22 feet beam, 4 feet 6 inches deep, and has a mean draft of 28 inches. She was found to give most excellent results in towing and swinging barges on the river, but her superiority to the old type was not recognized until the test above mentioned.

"The *Lane* stopped on her way down the river with a large tow, moored the barges to the shore, and stood out in midstream to await her small antagonist. The latter came out to meet her and the bows of the two vessels were lashed together as shown in the engraving, as it had been previously decided to make a pushing and pulling contest.

"In the first contest the *Lane* was on the upstream side and had the current and wind in her favor. The engines on both vessels were started at the same moment and run at full speed ahead. Gradually the larger boat pushed her small, impudent foe downstream a few hundred feet, but at a speed not as fast as the current. Then the relative position of the two contesting vessels was changed, the *Rumsey* being on the upstream side, and the test was repeated, this time the *Rumsey* driving her antagonist before her at a greater speed than she had herself been pushed downstream. It was, however, in the pulling contest that the smaller craft demonstrated her superiority in a still greater manner. When the engines of the two vessels were reversed, the *Rumsey* pulled the larger vessel at a fair speed."

The picture brings out strikingly the difference between the old type of boat with its large hull, ponderous stern-wheel, and general appearance of strain and exertion, and the new type with its twin screws, water-tube boilers, and noiseless running. It takes no prophet, says the paper from which we have just quoted, to foresee that the old type will be eventually displaced by the new.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC MYSTERY.

THE photographic plate is making a name for itself as a revealer of things and forces hitherto unknown. By its means, it will be remembered, Professor Roentgen discovered his now celebrated rays, and it has also brought to light several other forms of radiation, some accepted by the scientific world, others regarded still as more or less apocryphal. Now a German physicist describes a curious action that he is not yet able to explain, by which chemical changes, alterations of temperature, etc., can be clearly registered on the sensitive plate. In a note "on a remarkable phenomenon of radiation," the *Revue Scientifique* (February 7) describes this as follows:

"It has often been observed that photographic plates show, in darkness, under the action of certain metals or organic bodies, a very sensible darkening, attributed by Russell to the chemical effect of peroxid of hydrogen. . . . Altho this experimenter shows that the effect is capable of traversing a number of solid and liquid bodies, he does not admit the existence of a true radiation, but asserts that the phenomenon depends on the progressive formation of peroxid, due to water or camphor contained in these bodies.

"Nevertheless, many facts seem to contradict this interpretation. In the first place, a transmission is observed in the case of very thin layers of metal. Again, the effect in question is not diminished when the surrounding vapors are removed as much as possible, by means of a current of air. So M. L. Graetz, in an article published in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift*, makes the hypothesis that this blackening is due to an emission of particles of unknown nature.

"The author notes a similar phenomenon which is very striking. When, in absolute darkness, a photographic plate is exposed to the action of hydrogen peroxid, by placing the sensitized face several centimeters above the liquid, and there is placed on the opposite side of the plate a metallic object of some marked form, such as a copper cross, the plate will present, after development, the image of the metal object, altho this is not in the path of the rays—a bright image on a dark ground. This 'retrograde' image is observed even when we interpose certain other bodies between the metal and the plate. Liquids, for example, instead of preventing these phenomena, sometimes strengthen them; we must thus attribute to them a specific action, characteristic of each. In a general way, these phenomena are accentuated when a chemical reaction occurs between the metal and the interposed liquid. The author has succeeded in this way in registering automatically chemical reactions by means of a photographic process.

"The smallest differences of temperature would seem to affect these images, the warmest part of the plate taking a lighter tint than those where the temperature is lower. These images therefore furnish an extremely sensitive indication of the thermal state of the plate.

"The author is not able to point out the seat of these pheno-

mena. All that he can say is that they are not due to the direct action of the vapors of hydrogen peroxid, oxygen, or ozone, not to the effect of negative ions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO FORESTS REGULATE THE FLOW OF RIVERS?

IT has long been a favorite argument with those who are trying to prevent the total destruction of our forests that the floods on our great rivers are chiefly or largely due to the removal of trees in swampy regions where the streams rise. The idea has been that spongy or swampy land shaded by trees holds the water and prevents it from running off too quickly. This idea is now pronounced a fallacy by *Engineering News*. Says this paper, editorially:

"We heartily favor the extension of forest culture and forest preservation, but every claim that such work can solve the problem of flood prevention does harm, since it creates opposition to plans for treating the broad subject of river regulation on sound engineering lines.

"Briefly stated, the fact is that forests do not increase rainfall, and while they distribute the run-off from a given area over a somewhat longer period than would be occupied if the same area were clear land, this conservation of the flow is chiefly of importance in increasing the low-water flow and not in diminishing flood heights. Further, this effect is of practical importance only on small streams. In the case of large rivers it is too trivial to be noticeable. This is not mere theory, but actual fact, established by multitudes of observations. The floods of the Ohio and the Mississippi appear from historical records to have been as great when the forests on their head-waters were practically untouched by the ax as they are at the present day. It is true that the recorded flood heights of the lower Mississippi have increased with each great flood for several years; but this is due to the fact that the river is now confined to its channel by levees instead of being permitted to spread over the entire width of the bottom lands.

"In New York, recently, a movement has been started to establish a scientific system of river regulation under control of the State. In the report of the State Water-Storage and Flood-Prevention Commission, made up of eminent engineers, it was stated that no work which the State could undertake would be productive of such enormous benefits. Yet the movement in the present legislature to continue the work of the commission has met with great opposition from men whose chief plea has been that the proper remedy for flood prevention was restoration of the forests. It is fortunate, indeed, that this is not the case, for, if it were, the floods in our watercourses would have to continue their annual devastation unchecked. It would be out of the question to take great areas of land from productive agriculture and devote it to forestry.

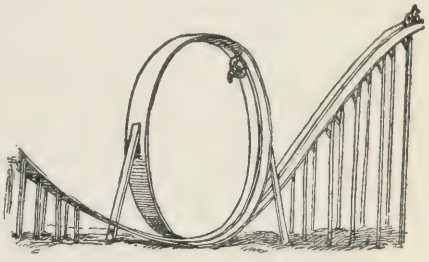
"The fact is that the work of river regulation, while it is a field of which the public knows nothing, is no new field to the engineer. In the thickly settled countries of Europe, where every scrap of land has a value, it was long ago found necessary to protect the lands along the water-courses from injury by floods or erosion, and this not merely through towns and cities, but along the entire course of the stream. In this country only a small beginning has been made in this direction; but it is certain to become an important field of work for the engineer."

The Images that Precede Sleep.—The images that sometimes appear before the eyes at the moment when one is going to sleep have recently been studied by M. Delage, a French psychologist, who names them "hypnagogic images." Says *La Nature* in describing his observations:

"These images are seen to form themselves very clearly at the moment before sleep when the consciousness of perceptions is still distinct. They appear with perfect definition, isolated on a dark background. They must be distinguished from hallucination, for the subject is conscious of the subjective character of the image. M. Delage observes that hypnagogic images have not been studied by the philosophers, whence have arisen contradictory ideas of their nature. Some have regarded them as formed on the retina, others as formed in the mind. Now, as M. Delage observes, retinal images are characterized by the fact that they move when the eye is displaced. He has observed hypnagogic images and has proved that they follow the movement of the eyes; therefore they must be retinal. When they have disappeared, they have a retinal substratum called the autoptric glimmer. This glimmer appears when one shuts the eyes in darkness; it forms colored patches that change place and are of indefinite form. At the moment of sleep the nervous images susceptible of appearance in dreams have their seat in the cerebrum; then the glimmers pass away. They blend with the brain images and serve to exteriorize them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"LOOPING THE LOOP."

THAT this practical illustration of centrifugal force is by no means new is shown by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 28). The feat, as performed on a bicycle by an American, has been making quite a sensation in Paris, and the author of the article above mentioned calls attention to the fact that America is responsible only for the cycling part of the feat; as performed in a car running on rails it is more than half a century old. Says the writer:

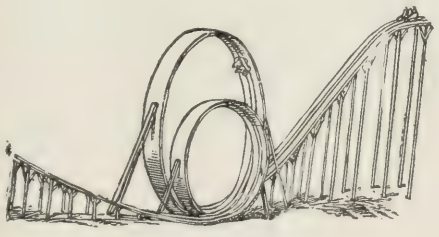


LOOPING THE LOOP ON A BICYCLE.

"The only thing specially new is the use of the bicycle in this sport, which makes it, to be sure, a very reckless one; but the same thing in a small wagon has been done numerous times during the last half-century—about 1850, at the Paris Hippodrome, and then at the Barrière de l'Étoile, near the Arch of Triumph, to the great joy of the children, and also of their parents.

"At this period the game was also in the fashion, and it seems impossible that it should have been so completely forgotten; it had sufficient popularity to serve as the model for a toy that was to be found on the shelves of all self-respecting dealers.

"We are told that this sport originated even earlier, about 1846, at Havre, with a M. Clavière, who had calculated all its elements. The inclined plane, starting from a high platform, forming a loop at the bottom of its course, and then rising to a second platform less elevated than the starting-point, was provided with side-pieces to guide the wheels of a small car, which, left to itself, made the journey, obeying the laws of gravity and of centrifugal force. At first it carried only bags of sand. Later an amateur was found, and at Havre, as at Paris, the traveler was seen to go over the course head downward.



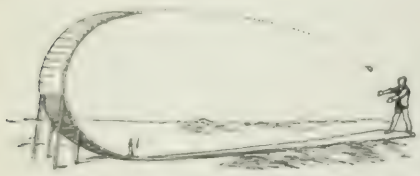
A TOY LOOP THE LOOP.

"The sport has been resuscitated in the United States, and has had great success: not only professionals made the trip, but also the public, even women, who are always on the lookout for new sensations. As a matter of fact, nothing is less dangerous than this exercise; if things are arranged so that the car can not be derailed, it would be impossible to fall even if one wished to do so. At the critical moment, the centrifugal force fixes the passengers to their seats with more energy than gravity usually does.

"In fact, the sport finally became apparently somewhat monotonous and to give it more spice another loop was added to the first.

It is asserted that there are now courses containing three of them in succession. In this case the loops must be smaller and smaller as the car goes on.

"It must be seen that nothing is easier than to make a trip on a track of this kind—but some hardihood is required to make one on a bicycle. Then there is no guide possible . . . a simple black mark in the middle of the path indicates the road, and it is the rider's business not to swerve from it, no matter what his speed and what his position — inclined or completely reversed. . . . To amateurs before indulging in this sport a word of caution may be given; they should not forget that it is necessary to have an average speed of 60 kilometers [37 miles] an hour, and perhaps of 100 [62 miles] at the critical point of the descent.



RETURN BALL BOWLING.

"For timid folk there is a less brilliant but more reasonable method of utilizing centrifugal force—the game of return-ball bowling.

"The extremity of the alley in this game is turned back in an appropriate curve. Only one pin is used. If the bowler overturns it, the movement of the ball is checked; if he misses it, the ball keeps on, follows the terminal semi-loop, leaves it at a tangent, describes a parabola, and falls at the feet of the player or into his hands. Or it may hit him in the face if he shows as much lack of skill at the return of his projectile as in its delivery." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HARMFUL DRUGS IN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

THAT many widely advertised and generally used medicines depend largely for their action on morphin and similar drugs is charged by Dr. J. B. Mattison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in *The Medical News* (April 4). Dr. Mattison warns us against what he asserts is "the danger involved in the lawless sale—lawless because not safeguarded by law—of the many nostrums in which morphin and cocain play the largest part for harm." He goes on to say:

"As a nation largely neurotic—both ancestral and acquired—we offer an inviting field to venders of such wares, who ply their trade with a vigor worthy a better cause, and with result of which we must make note if we would conserve the best interest of many whose well-being is given to our care. It goes without saying that the larger, by far, number of the many nostrums—nervines, antineuralgic pills, powders, tablets, and liquids—so much heralded and lauded for relief of pain and nervous unrest, have morphin as their active part. And this 'part' in some is not small. In one, largely advertised, there is one-eighth grain in each teaspoonful. The risk of morphinism, in certain persons, from that amount is large; in fact, a smaller, in a highly nervous patient, on whom it acts kindly, will create the disease. A ten-years' case of morphinism, under my care, seven years ago, had its rise in a one-sixteenth grain daily dose.

"Even larger risk of inebriety obtains in using the various nostrums containing cocain, so much lauded for the relief of coryza and other nasal ills. In the form of catarrh snuffs and solutions, its power for harm is far greater than when taken by mouth; in fact it ranks almost—or quite—with its subdermic effect, by virtue of the highly absorptive nasal mucous membrane, and its nearness to the brain, making its seductive power and ill effect on mental health specially prompt and pernicious. One of these nostrums contains 1⅞ per cent. cocain—two per cent. is the strength often used for anesthesia—and any 'cure' having that amount is dangerous. Insanity is certain, if its use be continued."

Dr. Mattison tells us that the abuse of cocain arising from its use in colds or catarrh is very common, and that many wrecks are the result. He concludes:

"Such the situation. What the need? This:

"An act making it illegal to sell morphin or cocain except per prescription, and the prescription not to be refilled, save by order of attending physician.

"A law compelling the maker of every nostrum to print the formula on wrapper, and those containing morphin or cocain, the amount of the drug in each dose. America is behind the times as to what could and should be done to avert this ill. The American Association for the Cure of Inebriety can, and it is to be hoped will, make earnest effort along this line, and so effectively safeguard one phase of the public weal."

HOW DOES ELECTRICITY KILL?

THAT electric currents of high and low tension cause death in a different manner would appear from a recent report made by Dr. F. Battelli, of the University of Geneva, upon the nature of the effects which cause death from electric shock. Says *The Electrical Review*, in an abstract of an article from *The Mechanical Engineer* (London):

"Currents at a pressure of about 12,000 volts or more kill by inhibition of the nerve-centers and arrested respiration. The heart continues to beat with energy, and is only arrested by asphyxia, causing great arterial pressure. In such cases the animal may, in general, be restored by artificial respiration. On the other hand, currents of low tension, not exceeding 120 volts, and passing from the head to the feet, kill by producing paralysis of the heart, and the animal continues to breathe for some time after becoming unconscious. These low-tension currents apparently stop the heart by causing irregular contractions, thus disturbing its rhythm. Dr. Battelli and Professor Prevost have made the discovery that high-tension currents are capable of restoring the action of a heart that has been arrested by a low-tension current; but as the application, to be successful, must be made not more than fifteen or twenty seconds after the arrest of the heart's action, it is hardly likely to prove valuable as a practical restorative. The path traversed by the current in passing through the body is a matter of great importance. The most dangerous is from one hand to the other, because the resistance of this path is low, and because the current passes near the heart. Hence it is a good rule for workmen and others handling live conductors to use but one hand. An important rule to observe in rescuing a person in contact with a live wire, and when it is impossible to cut off the current, is to push the victim off with one foot. Even should the current pass from one foot to the other through the rescuer, the resistance of the path is considerable, and as the current does not pass near the heart serious injury is not likely to result."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT has been suggested," says *Engineering*, "that the energy evolved by radium is merely picked up by it from the space surrounding the salt, and transformed into the heat observed. This, however, does not seem probable, tho we note that it has the support of Sir William Crookes, since such a transformation would appear to involve a contradiction of the well-established principle of the degradation of energy. So far as is known, the only stores of energy available for such a purpose are of the low-grade type, which would have to be converted into high-grade energy to give rise to the observed phenomenon; and, so far as is known, every transformation of energy naturally occurring takes place in the opposite direction to this."

"THERE has never been a time," says an editorial writer in *The Medical News*, "when the overproduction of the masses did not threaten to overwhelm the classes, and when the philosophers did not grieve that those who were most competent to lead the race were not the foremost to reproduce their own kind. And yet, in spite of ominous predictions, society has risen to successive heights of civilization. The law that governs the rise of nations is like the law of convection currents. As new molecules are constantly carried up to the energized point of steam, so are the ranks of climbers in the world of men continually rising to positions of power. Those who have reached the top do more than merely reproduce their kind. They transmit their energy, and it is thus that they truly reproduce themselves. What tho college graduates do not replace themselves in their universities by their own sons! They have filled their places a hundred times by their influence, their teaching, and their vitalized energy."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME ASPECTS OF MORMONISM.

IN cases where prejudices are involved, it is difficult to justly estimate the qualities of an alien people. The contact of the average Gentile with the Mormons is such as to emphasize the dark side of their influence, and to depreciate the remarkable character of their achievements. So at least thinks Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, who contributes to *Harper's Monthly* (April) an account of some social and religious aspects of Mormonism. He points out that this despised religion already claims the allegiance of upward of four hundred thousand people, and that in seventy years the Mormons have transformed what was apparently a desert waste into a fertile and fruitful country. He says further:

"We find in Mormonism, to a larger degree than I have ever seen in any other body of people, an illustration of the individual who is willing to sacrifice himself for the whole, and it is a religious sanction which impels him to do so. On the other hand, the interests of the future are ever held in mind, and to them the present is subordinated, the final goal being the millennium, and the setting up of the kingdom of the Lord in Jackson County, Missouri; for it is there that the great restoration is to take place.

"So far as I can judge from what I have seen, the organization of the Mormons is the most nearly perfect piece of social mechanism with which I have ever, in any way, come in contact, excepting alone the German army. The Mormons, indeed, speak of their whole social organization as an army, the reserve being those at home, and the fighting force being the missionaries in the field. We have faith, authority, obedience, operating through this marvelous social mechanism and touching life at all points, inasmuch as the Mormon creed recognizes no interest as external to the church, and regards church and state as actually one."

So closely bound together, indeed, is the religious and economic life of the Mormons that work under the guidance of the church is considered a religious act, and Mormon leaders have never hesitated to summon their followers to purely social duties. Says Professor Ely:

"Brigham Young, acting always under the guidance of the Lord, as he claimed, directed in detail works calculated to convey a common benefit. On Sunday, preaching in any settlement, such as Provo, for example, he might say, 'To-morrow I want one hundred men and fifty teams to meet and work on the irrigating-ditch.' Or the forces might be rallied for the construction of a road into a canyon of the mountains. Generally, but not always, an account was kept of the work of each one, and if it was for an irrigating-ditch he was given a corresponding interest in the ditch. But the water was connected with the land, and the ditches were owned by the farmers. They were cooperative undertakings which were part and parcel of agriculture."

Even to-day the Mormon Church dominates commercial life in Utah. One of the largest concerns in Salt Lake City is entitled "Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution," and its motto is: "Holiness unto the Lord." The church has many financial interests, and the president of the church is, as such, president of many important corporations, which serve to a greater or less extent the interest of the general cause. Professor Ely continues:

"It is also true that, even at the present time, industry and thrift are inculcated as cardinal duties. This holds generally. A Wyoming teacher says: 'I have never seen either a lazy Mormon or one who is considered a pauper. To be engaged in productive industry, however humble, is a cardinal principle of Mormonism. Since early marriages and large families are the rule in that locality [Wyoming], the majority of Mormon families are poor. In many cases the mother, or mothers, and older children help earn the living, while still smaller children attend to the household duties and care for the babies. The church makes it the duty of parents to see that the children learn a trade. Tho habits of industry are instilled by precept and example, the wise admonition of the church is often neglected.'

"What is asserted by this teacher finds confirmation in their hymns—and it may be observed that in studying any strange people it is always well to examine their songs as self-revealing expressions of the inner life. In the Latter-Day Saints' Sunday-school hymn-book we find, for example, the hymn 'The Bees of Deseret,' in which diligence is praised, the chorus reading as follows:

> Workers are we: no idlers here
> Shall live among our busy, happy band;
> We gather honey all the year,
> And plenty can be found on every hand.

"Nevertheless, the experience of the teacher quoted was exceptional, and can not be regarded as a safe generalization based on wide observation."

Professor Ely takes an optimistic view of the solution of the Mormon marriage problem. He writes on this point:

"Every one who has been in Utah and the surrounding country knows that polygamy is still practised, and that practically no effort is made to conceal it. On the other hand, it is certain that very few new polygamous marriages are contracted in the larger centers. It is asserted, however, by the Gentiles, that in Mormon settlements thirty or forty miles away from the railway, plural marriages are still contracted. Moreover, no Mormon claims that the views of the church respecting the righteousness of polygamy have changed. It would seem probable, however, that as time goes on, and as a generation of people grow up under the influences of monogamy, the actual forces in the church against plural marriages will be so strong as in themselves to prevent their reintroduction."

AN ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO "PRACTICAL" CHRISTIANITY.

THE Young Men's Christian Association is pronounced by a recent observer "the strongest, largest manifestation of enlightened, practical, strenuous Christianity in the United States, and probably in the world." An organization whose sole business is to make men better, and which has, according to its last report, property worth $30,000,000 and a membership of 300,000 young men and boys, certainly deserves investigation. Mr. Raymond Stevens, a writer in *The World's Work* (April), gives a most interesting account of the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association in a single city, Greater New York. We summarize as follows:

The West Side branch has one of the best equipped buildings in the city, and a membership of more than 3,500. About 1,500 are not church-members, and of the rest one-half are Roman Catholics. Twelve hundred men belong to the physical department and take regular exercise. Besides the usual class-work, boxing, wrestling, and fencing are taught. Last year 111 entertainments and lectures were given with a total attendance of 21,000, also 210 religious meetings with an attendance of 30,000. Such eminent churchmen and laymen as Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Rainsford, Jacob Riis, and Col. Leonard Wood were among the speakers. Some of the Sunday meetings in Carnegie Hall were the largest meetings for men alone ever held in New York city. The Association runs a free employment bureau. The West Side, the Bowery, and the Twenty-third Street branches last year secured 3,766 situations.

The Twenty-third Street branch not long ago opened a successful day-school which will probably be imitated in other branches. It has nearly one hundred students, and is really a thorough business college open to members at a merely nominal cost—for $3.50 is about the average fee for all Association courses.

The Brooklyn Naval Building, opened last May through the generosity of Miss Helen Gould, is probably the finest inexpensive club in the world. Besides the usual facilities, it has a rifle range, pool- and billiard-tables, a barber-shop, a camera-room,

and a large number of storage-lockers. The sailors pay a large part of the running expenses themselves, and they do not have religion thrust upon them. The men seen about the Naval Building are older, hardier, and, if rougher, also more virile than the usual Young Men's Christian Association man. They look as if they could fight better than they could pray. The religious work is mostly done by individual efforts, rather than by general exhortation. Any sailor may become a member, irrespective of religion or lack of it. Moreover, the building with all its advantages is open to any enlisted man, whether a member or not.

"The railroad branches in New York do little educational and religious work, as the members are practically all transients. The men who drop into the buildings for a few minutes' loaf, or a dinner, or for a bath and a sleep, represent the rank and file of railroad men, and not the few religiously inclined. From sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the men available join. More than half are Roman Catholics. "We don't preach men away," said a railroad branch secretary. "There have been Young Men's Christian Associations that ran their religious work so far into the ground that not only the Catholics but every self-respecting man got out. But here I never knew a man to keep away on account of the religious part. Two left because we were 'too worldly.' We have many earnest Christians, and we do our best work quietly and by personal touch."

Recently the Young Men's Christian Association has begun to establish what are known as industrial branches. Says Mr. Stevens:

"There are five industrial branches now actually running: one in the iron mills at Lorain, Ohio; one at Stamps, Ark., in a lumber-mill; one at Atlanta, Ga., also in a lumber-mill; one at Wilmerding, Pa., in the Westinghouse Electric Works, and one at Proctor, Vt., for the marble-workers. Here 217 men joined the first week without solicitation; and a night-class contains forty Hungarians. Since January 1 the committee in charge of the industrial department has received applications either from the men or the employers in fourteen plants, some the largest in the country, representing eight industries. The Association secretary or agent goes directly to the men, and if he can get enough to agree to form a branch to insure its success from the point of view of numbers, he raises what money he can from the men before he calls on the company to subscribe. In this field lies perhaps the greatest opportunity of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it has begun vigorously to cultivate it."

The Outlook chronicles in a recent issue the growth and present prosperity of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association:

"The Chicago Association has nearly 4,900 members, who paid for their dues and privileges last year over $72,000—certainly an important sum. Less than one-third of the entire membership represents Protestant Church affiliation. The Chicago Association occupies a thirteen-story building valued at $1,600,000, the rental from which helps to support the organization. Over two thousand young men go to the building daily, seven hundred of these visiting the gymnasium and natatorium. Over seventeen hundred students were taught last year in the evening-school. In the summer one of the finest athletic fields about Chicago is conducted by the Association; its athletes take rank with the best in the country, and stand for honorable amateur athletics. The noon prayer-meeting, established by the late D. L. Moody when president of the Chicago Association, averages over fifty men throughout the year, and has not omitted its daily service for over forty years. Last year, out of over twenty-five hundred men applying for employment, nearly a thousand situations were found through the Association bureau. While the Chicago Association is the largest in the world, it does not limit its influence to its membership. Fully twice the number of its members attend its social gatherings, thus being influenced in a practical and helpful way toward proper manhood and citizenship."

The same paper goes on to comment:

"Whether in Mexico or Chicago or Shanghai, the work of the Young Men's Christian Association has changed in character from its somewhat pietistic attitude of three and four decades ago to a broader, wiser, more practical and rational plan. The work of the Young Men's Christian Association as its exists to-day inculcates a spirit of manly Christianity in all departments of life."

WHAT ASSYRIOLOGY HAS DONE FOR THE BIBLE.

THE views of the radical wing of the modern school of Assyriology, as voiced by Delitzsch, have such a revolutionary appearance to all who hold the traditional views of the Scriptures, that it is something of a surprise to be assured by so excellent an authority as Professor Kittel, of Leipsic, the present occupant of the chair held by the elder Delitzsch, that the Biblical basis has been vastly strengthened, not weakened, by the excavations in the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. This he does in a pamphlet entitled "Die Babylonischen Ausgrabungen und die Biblische Urgeschichte," which, in the great flood of literature on the Babel-Bibel problem, is one of the few contributions to the discussion that has attracted the marked attention of both sides, and promises to have permanent value. We quote from this pamphlet the following views and statements of fact:

In the light of the lessons of history, there need be no fear but that the eventual outcome of the Assyriological and Babylonian finds will add to the dignity and claims of the Scriptures. A little more than a generation ago it was regarded as the essence of critical and historical wisdom to discredit the story of the siege and even of the existence of Troy. When a plain layman, Schliemann, undertook with spade and pick to hunt for the evidence of the historical character of Homer's epic, he was ridiculed most thoroughly by the official representatives of classical lore. But the overwhelming evidence unearthed by Schliemann turned this ridicule into warm commendation.

Again, it was at that time almost an axiom among philologists that there was no such historical character as Minos. Now the palace and throne of that great king have been unearthed in Crete. Even King Midas, of Phrygia, was declared to be a myth; now the Assyrian inscriptions have told us that he was one of the great kings of the eighth pre-Christian century. Everywhere and in every direction the darkness of earliest Greek history has been lifted, and the same is becoming true of the Orient.

The evidences that the excavations in Bible lands have brought forth already justify the expectation that the skilfully reconstructed subjective history of Israel, as taught by the modern school, will have to be in all of its essentials unlearned again. Some years ago the great Ewald uttered the pronunciamento that the names of the patriarchs were not those of historical characters, but of certain tribes, and that the story of the patriarchs was the later history of later generations projected into the earlier ages. Indeed, none of the earlier records of the Old Testament were regarded as historically reliable, since the evidence for the existence of writing at so early an age could not be furnished. The fact that in the days of the Judges and of Saul (which were regarded as the earliest "historical" period in Israel) the civilization and religion of Israel were at a low ebb, was regarded as conclusive evidence that before that period there could not have been a higher state of culture. These are substantially the views of the advanced school at the present day. Now comes the spade of the Assyriologist and brings to the light of day data that stand in bold contrast to these conclusions. The search for evidence of a low state of culture in the earliest period has been in vain; the very opposite was the case. Whatever the excavator finds shows a higher and higher condition in this respect. From the earliest pre-Semitic period of Babylon we possess Sumarian finds of exceptional beauty, dating back to the fourth pre-Christian millennium. Hilprecht has found two bronze gazelle heads from this time that will compare favorably with the best productions of modern art. The later period of Babylonian civilization never attained to the state of the earliest in this regard.

All this shows that the hypothesis as to the crude civilization of earliest Israel can not be maintained in the light of historical parallels. The age of the Judges was evidently a period of decay and was preceded by one of higher and deeper culture, as is depicted in the Old Testament. This is further evidenced by

the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, that prove the existence of literature and a high degree of culture in Palestine and the surrounding countries as early as 1400 B.C. In the light of these facts, it would be remarkable, not if Israel had a literature as early as the days of Moses, but if it had not had.

Even in smaller details, the cuneiform finds confirm the older statements of the Scriptures. The wedging in of smaller nomadic tribes into old civilized districts is now known to have been of frequent occurrence, and the story of the patriarchs to whom these things are ascribed is accordingly in harmony with historical parallels. Indeed, in so far as actual facts have been gleaned from these diggings, these have only helped and not harmed genuine Biblical research.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TENDENCIES IN THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE ritualistic crisis in England, which we chronicled in these pages last week, is mirrored in several significant tendencies in this country. A few days ago it was announced from Boston that the Rev. Samuel Macpherson, a ritualist rector in that city, had left the Protestant ministry and received conditional baptism into the Roman Catholic Church. During the Lenten season the "Fathers of the Holy Cross," with the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, son of the bishop of Central New York, as superior, have been conducting a mission in New York city on lines similar to those followed by the Roman Catholic Paulist and Jesuit missionaries. A new "Roman" party in the Episcopal Church is also making its influence felt, and publishes a monthly organ, *The Lamp*, at Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y. This last-named paper is edited by the Rev. Spencer Jones, author of "England and the Holy See," and is frankly committed to a policy of "reunion" with Rome. Mr. Jones takes the view that there are four parties in the Anglican Church, viz., "An Anglo-Catholic party, a school of Protestant Evangelicalism, a school of Rationalism, and, in more recent times, a Roman school." This "Roman" school is the one to which *The Lamp* gives allegiance, and its position is stated in an editorial entitled "Who is the Author of Division?" We quote as follows

REV. W. L. ROBBINS, OF ALBANY,
The new Dean of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary.
Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

"Protestants who glory in their sectarian divisions, yes, and Anglicans who glory in their separation from the Apostolic See, glory in their shame! . . . Wherein lies the remedy save to acknowledge the error our fathers made four hundred years ago and by concerted action to take the necessary measures which will in due time heal our schisms and make us Catholics indeed by reconciling us to the Universal Father of Christendom and reuniting us with the Holy Roman Church, the Mother and Mistress of all churches, in which resides the seat of supreme authority, the center of Catholic unity, the Chair of the Blessed Apostle Peter, to whom our Lord said: 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' . . . . . .

"The *Terminus ad Quem* of the Oxford Movement seems to us to be by logical and divine necessity the resubmission of the English church to the supreme authority of the Holy See, and God's way of accomplishing this is to multiply the Catholics within the Anglican fold until they fully 'possess the sanctuary' and are able to redeliver the keys of the kingdom wrested by force from him into the hands of St. Peter, to whom our Lord originally gave them."

With the same issue of *The Lamp* is given a "Rosary League Leaflet," telling "how to say the rosary," and suggesting the following prayers:

"I salute thee, Holy Mary, Daughter of God the Father, and entreat thee to obtain for us a devotion like thine own to the most sweet Will of God.

"Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

"I salute thee, Virgin Mother of God the Son, and entreat thee to obtain for us such union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus that our own hearts may burn with love of God and an ardent zeal for the conversion of souls. Hail Mary, etc.

"I salute thee, Immaculate Spouse of God the Holy Ghost, and entreat thee to obtain for us such yielding of ourselves to the Blessed Spirit that we may never grieve Him in thought, word, or deed, but in all things He may direct and rule our hearts. Hail Mary, etc."

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes of the new movement:

"This Roman party is no insignificant or negligible quantity, but is fast growing in adherents all over the world. The previous number of *The Lamp* had contributions not only from this country but from well-known Anglican clergy in England and even in Japan. The Rev. Arthur Lloyd, of Tokyo, tells us that to emphasize his belief in the necessity of a return to union with the Holy See he has begun to pay Peter's Pence, sending his annual contribution to Rome like a good Catholic." [Since this statement was made, a cable has been sent by the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions in this country to the bishop of Tokyo, demanding an "immediate investigation" of Mr. Lloyd's case. The result is that the clergyman in question has resigned his position as president of St. Paul's College, Tokyo.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

The New York *Sun* says editorially:

"Undoubtedly, this revolution, so openly proceeding with a view to 'resubmission to the Holy See,' engages the outspoken support of only a very small part of the ritualists, but, probably, of secret favor it has more. . . . . .

"The end the 'Roman' party is working for is nothing short of the destruction of the Anglican church as a separate organization and its complete absorption in the Church of Rome."

The Milwaukee *Living Church*, the recognized High-Church organ, has recently shown, by a comparison of the growth of the church in the Middle West with that in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, that "where the Oxford Movement has been most in evidence, the gain is largest." Taking up a statement made by Dr. McConnell, of New York, that the alleged decadence of the church must be attributed in part to the Oxford Movement, it says:

"As a matter of fact, the extreme school humorously calling itself 'Broad,' is continually repelling weak people from the church. To our certain knowledge the most recent instance of perversion of one of our clergy to Rome was directly caused by the state of apparent anarchy in the church, wherein the Fremantle incident, the Hale incident, and the Rainsford episode followed each other in quick succession. It was the feeling that all this showed the Anglican communion to have no settled basis of faith that would certainly be maintained, that had its disastrous effect on one mind. The perversion by reason of all that was a weak act; it was a cowardly act, for where the fight is fiercest, there the good soldier remains, and from it only the coward flees; it was an illogical act, for the whole church has repeatedly been overrun with heresy in her past history and has recovered; but for all that, it was an act for which gentlemen of

the school defended by Dr. McConnell, who has never yet met the moral issue that was shown to be involved in the writings and actions of the school he defended, are responsible. Contrast with that the item printed under the diocesan head of Fond du Lac in this issue, wherein a whole community of Romanists is shown to have been received into the American church, and to have been placed by Bishop Grafton under the charge of a priest he had recently received from Rome, and one can easily see whether the charge against the Oxford Movement made by Dr. McConnell is true."

In view of the controversies dividing the Episcopal camp, more than usual significance has been attached to the election of the new dean of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, New York. This important position was made vacant by the death of Dean Hoffman, and it was expected that the ritualists would endeavor to name his successor. The choice has fallen, however, on the Rev. Wilford Lash Robbins, dean of All Saints Cathedral, Albany, and his election is regarded as "a victory for stanch churchmanship, and not a victory for the radicals of either side."

DEARTH IN GERMANY OF STUDENTS FOR THE MINISTRY.

DURING the last year or so, the decreased attendance in the leading theological seminaries of this country has caused considerable perturbation in church circles over what was termed a coming dearth of ministers. Now the same cry of apprehension, only more emphatic, comes from "the land of authors and thinkers." In Germany, the decrease in the theological departments has been so marked that it is now most seriously discussed. Dr. E. Petersilie, one of the most famous statisticians of the country, has published in the *Statistisches Bureau*, of Prussia (p. 53 *seq.*), statistics and comments on the problems that are of special interest. We quote from this source:

A survey of the enrolment of theological students in the various German universities from the year 1831 to 1901 shows not only that relatively the contingent is smaller now than it has been for seventy years, but also that there has been almost an absolute decrease. In 1830 the total was 4,267; in 1850 it had decreased to 1,614; in 1866 it rose again to 2,550; ten years later still it diminished to 1,827; and in 1876 reached the lowest water-mark, namely, 1,503. Then there followed a rapid increase, and in 1888 the number was 4,793, which was followed by a decrease to 3,562 in 1893, and this decrease has continued steadily to the present time, when it is 2,149. In reality this decrease has been greater than surface indications would suggest, for the population of the country has rapidly grown and nearly doubled since 1830. The actual proportions can probably be seen by remembering that in 1830 the theological students constituted 30 per cent. of the whole student body; in 1885 it was 16.4 per cent.; in 1899 it was 7.2 per cent.; and at present it is only 5.9 per cent. Or, to express these facts in another form, the thirty million Germans in 1830 sent 4,267 students to study theology; the forty-one millions of 1870 sent 1,827; the forty-eight millions of 1888 sent 4,793; and the fifty-five millions of to-day send only 2,352.

The rôle played by the various universities in this phenomenal change is another interesting matter. Halle, which with a contingent of 337 still leads in attendance of theological students, was also at the head of the list in 1830 with 826, or 70 per cent. of the whole student body. Berlin through all these years has kept about the same number proportionally, some 9 per cent. of all the enrolment. The most marked progress is reported from Greifswald, which until the present term enrolled 22 per cent. of its students in theology. Similarly the two universities of Tübingen and Erlangen have retained a good percentage of men in the theological departments. All of these have conservative faculties. The heaviest losses have been in the liberal faculties, notably Heidelberg, Giessen, and Jena. Heidelberg for a period of three semesters had only nine theologians, and in Jena there has been a decrease from 297 in 1830 to 37 in the present term.

What has caused these remarkable changes? The first decrease, in 1831, was no doubt owing to the emancipation of the teaching profession from theology, and that which set in about 1848 is to be attributed to the growth of liberal and advanced theological thought at that time. The sudden advance in 1880 is no doubt to be attributed to the increase in salary that the Government granted the pastors, and also to the reaction against materialism and Social-Democracy, and the growth of positive views on religious matters. This conservative reaction was not, however, deep or continuous, and accordingly a third retrogression set in, which continues to the present day. Doubtless this is largely owing to the estrangement of the thinking classes from the church and Christianity. Then, too, there is no longer so great a need of pastors: the population is adjusting itself to new commercial and industrial conditions and is flocking to the centers of population, and can be served by fewer spiritual leaders. Not to be forgotten is the further fact that modern Germany offers so many more remunerative positions in callings other than the ministry, that young men who under other circumstances would study theology now enter upon other pursuits. Professor Baumgarten, in an article in the *Chronik*, emphasizes the fact that the intellectual demands now made on the ministry are so great that many otherwise inclined shrink from entering upon the long course of preparation. The quality of the modern theologian is seemingly superior to that found in other faculties. Fully 38.55 per cent. are sons of university men, which is a larger per cent. than in any other faculty.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Growth of Islam.—Correspondence from India that appears in the London *Spectator* furnishes surprising information on the growth of Mohammedanism. The figures given are as follows.

Between the years 1891 and 1901 the number of Mohammedans in British India increased from 57⅓ millions to 62½ millions. In the same period the Buddhists have grown from 7,131,000 to 9,476,000. A decrease is reported in the heathen population from 207,731,000 to 207,146,000. It must be remembered that Islam is not a native, but a foreign religion in India. During this same decade the Christian population has grown to 2,923,241, an increase of 638,861, which is proportionally a good showing; but it must not be forgotten that much money and vast energies are enlisted in the propagation of Christianity, while Mohammedanism lacks these auxiliaries. The Christian population in India is quite fluctuating, but it is within bounds to say that in British India, including Europeans, it does not yet number three millions, while the Moslem contingent has increased in twenty years by twelve million souls.

The *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 10), in commenting on these facts, says that the comparatively small demands made on converts by the Mohammedans will go a great way to explain why Christianity has not kept equal pace with its Moslem competitor.

These figures do not altogether agree with those furnished by Mission Director H. Zeller, a good authority, in the *Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift*. After stating that the world's population is now 1,544,510,000, of whom 534,140,000 are Christians, 10,860,000 are Jews, 175,290,000 are Mohammedans, and 823,420,000 heathens (among whom he includes 300,000,000 adherents of Confucius), he adds: "It can be stated as a certainty that Christianity is growing much more rapidly than any other religion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, D.D., chaplain of the United States Senate since 1871, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., on April 10. He was known as the "blind chaplain," having met with an accident in boyhood which completely destroyed his sight.

At the Palm Sunday service in the Cathedral at Havana an Encyclical from the Pope was read bearing on religious conditions in Cuba. According to the provisions of the Encyclical, Cuba is to be divided into four instead of two dioceses, the new ones to be known as the dioceses of Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos. Santiago will remain the principal see, to which will be subject the dioceses of Havana, Pinar del Rio, and Cienfuegos. Porto Rico is severed from the see of Santiago and becomes immediately subject to Rome for the present. The Encyclical concludes: "Let everybody in sacred orders wholly abstain from interference in political matters. No man being a soldier of God entangleth himself in secular business."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY.

QUITE a flurry was occasioned among German party leaders by rumors that the coming Reichstag elections would be held in May. However, the date has now officially been fixed for June 16 next. An important announcement is to the effect that government measures may be taken to safeguard the secrecy of the ballot. This step is attributed to the initiative of Emperor William, who is of opinion that the Social-Democratic vote owes its growth to terrorism by party leaders. The Socialist organs profess amusement at this. They retort that Conservative and agrarian magnates conduct their tenants in droves to the polls and look on while the voting-papers are deposited in the ballot-boxes. A voting-paper is distinguishable by its color, and any observer can tell, therefore, how a German subject votes. Employers of labor are charged with taking every advantage of this fact. Under the proposed reform, the voter will enter a booth and put his ballot in an envelope. The use of distinguishing colors will likewise be abandoned. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) welcomes these changes and predicts an increased vote for its following in consequence. The Conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten* objects to a secret ballot on general principles, but more particularly as being in conflict with Bismarckian traditions. As to the election itself, its issues, according to the Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, will be afforded by a Clerical-Conservative combination on the one hand and a union of progressive elements on the other. But it does not conclude from this that the Socialists will necessarily be the gainers. It simply refrains from making predictions.

PAN-GERMANISM IN BISMARCKIAN BOOTS.

Professor Hasse, the Pan-German leader, has taken the Bismarck heirloom as his own.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Liberal papers like the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) think there may be a Clerical setback. The Roman Catholic Center party, it says, has been injured by the affair at Treves, where the bishop forbade Roman Catholic parents to send their daughters to the public high school. True, the bishop withdrew his prohibition, but only after the Government had gone over his head to the Vatican. The fact that the Government went to the Vatican at all in such a case affronts, it says, patriotic sentiment. The Clerical *Germania* (Berlin) thinks the Government will win a great victory by modifying the anti-Jesuit law. It is proposed to repeal a section of that law forbidding individual residence in Germany to Jesuits. But the Government should repeal all the legal disabilities of the Jesuits as a matter of simple justice. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says the more stringent clauses of the anti-Jesuit law will be repealed as a bid for Clerical support in the future.

Meantime the progress of the political campaign tends to accentuate the mutual antagonism of the Roman Catholic Center and the Social-Democrats. The Paris *Correspondant*, a Roman Catholic magazine, devotes an article to a review of the position of the German Center, and its conclusion is that the party is in a very strong situation. It observes:

"The German Center triumphs because it is well organized, because its forces are regularly constituted, because its chiefs lead their battalions to combat according to a plan of battle long matured. It controls the universities, but it also controls the masses. It directs all its societies, all its associations, impressing upon them one and the same direction. By that means it is all-powerful. 'Whoever controls the masses, reigns,' affirmed Mgr. Ireland quite recently, and the zealous partizans of the Center have made these words of the American prelate their motto. The Center party has its devoted friends not only in the parliamentary world; it has the support of the episcopate, the sympathies of a majority of the clergy, the confidence of the people. Finally, it enjoys the imperial favor. Its chiefs in the Reichstag are the supports of the Government, the firm and unshakable pillars of its majority. Count von Bülow knows well enough that those chiefs are at times exacting, that they extort concessions bit by bit, that they now wish a break with the traditional Bismarckian policy and the negation of the Kulturkampf. But he appreciates the treasures of strength and loyalty that he can draw upon in this party of which Malinkrot, Monfang, Windthorst, Lieber, and others have built the solid foundations and which its present chiefs direct with a thoroughly military discipline. The Catholics, soldiers of Christ, are excellent soldiers of the empire. They have faith and they carry patriotism to the point of Jingoism. The imperial Government needs the Center and uses it. William II. wishes to make Germany greater than she is. He cherishes his idea of a world-wide Pan-Germanism. Altho he has at times strange accesses of deism, altho the conception forged by his brain is half-way between the two confessions, it is none the less true—and if the case be curious to note, the example should be remembered—that the Hohenzollern chief of a reformed Germany wishes to realize imperialism by means of Catholicism."

POLITICAL PORTRAIT.

Count von Bülow's dancing policy is all a matter of trifling.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

The Socialist organs, of course, regard the Roman Catholic Center party from a point of view opposed to this and in the heat of the campaign they express themselves freely. Thus the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), official organ of the Social-Democratic party, declares that "perhaps in no other one circumstance does the reactionary character of German official imperial policy reflect itself with such symptomatic clearness as in the fact that the very party which at the foundation of the empire formed itself out of the most reactionary elements to hang as a dead weight to its development, should now speak the decisive word in the Reichstag." The Center, we are told by this organ, was originally not so much a religious as a separatist party. "Religion was but a standard about which gathered all who opposed national unity. . . . Ultramontanism being the most cohesive and most powerful of these elements, it attained the leadership of this new party":

"Bismarck had only to adopt a half-way modern and rational policy in order to overcome this opposition. As is known, he did not do this, but with diplomatic shortsightedness took the appearance for the reality. He began that war of brute force against the Roman Catholic Church that Virchow so fortunately styled the Kulturkampf. . . . The more foolish this Kulturkampf was the greater was the gain it brought the Center. What better could befall this separatist and reactionary party than the privilege of playing the part of champion of popular rights not only with an appearance of truth but to a certain extent in actual fact? Supported by the still potent organization of the Roman Catholic Church it fought the battle forced upon it with a strength and a success hitherto unprecedented in the case of a bourgeois party in Germany. Now nothing so assures a party the steadfast adherence of the masses as fidelity to principle, as ability to crown its cause with its victims to that cause. The Center could long thrive on such capital. But if it could thus boast of being a tower of strength in the battle, none the less has the current of time eaten into the foundation-stones of this tower. With its victory, the Center necessarily lays bare its own antediluvian character. The whole fruit of its victory over a reactionary government was simply to become the footstool of that very government, to do it more abjectly helot service than has ever been rendered by any other bourgeois party. This is not the fault of anybody, but grows out of the nature of the case. The policy peculiar to the Center can not be carried out. The great industrial land of Germany can neither relapse into the long outgrown stage of a German confederation nor can it place itself under the lordship of the Pope. The Center must content itself with supporting every reactionary tendency, no matter whence it emanates. It is not even the soul of reaction, but merely its lackey. So contemptibly little a part has never before been played by a ruling party in a parliament."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BULGARIA.

WHAT the world knows as the Macedonian crisis is in reality a series of crises, one opening into another, and known collectively as the problem of the Balkans. Bulgaria, the turbulent principality created by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, has just aggravated the Macedonian crisis by having a crisis on her own account. It grew out of the attitude of General Paprikoff, a Bulgarian soldier and statesman of the Balkan type. This person is the champion of the great Bulgarian idea, which is that Bulgaria should expand. By absorbing Macedonia, Bulgaria would expand considerably. As General Paprikoff happened to be Bulgarian Minister of War when the Macedonian "reforms" were promulgated recently, he was able to put forth a policy of his own. He suggested large appropriations for the army and a massing of Bulgarian troops. This course would be a highly popular one, but it was resisted by the Bulgarian Premier, Dr. Daneff, who is under Russian influence and who said that measures of the kind would be "provocative." Unable to carry his point, General Paprikoff resigned. The ministry could not find a successor to him and resigned in a body.

The Russian Government now intervened. A message of some sort was sent to Prince Ferdinand, as a result of which the Daneff ministry resumed office minus General Paprikoff, whose place as Minister of War has been taken by Colonel Savoff. He is not exactly a champion of Russia. In fact he refused to take office at first because the Russophile party in Bulgaria wanted to force upon him as his chief of staff one of themselves. However, the net result is believed in the European press to mean a strengthening of the Russian hand in the settlement of the Macedonian question. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It is to be hoped now that the Government at Sofia will continue to hold matters in hand so that the Macedonian effervescence may receive no encouragement from Bulgaria. This is the more imperative because it appears from a series of Russian consular reports, published officially in St. Petersburg, that the revolutionary committees are continuing their unhappy work in Macedonia, where, in consequence of their activity and in spite of the reforms, the situation is still far from satisfactory."

Bulgaria, in fact, is regarded by the European press of the Continent as the obstacle to Macedonian reform. The Bulgarian Government has, it is true, dissolved the Macedonian committees within its jurisdiction, notes the *Figaro* (Paris). "It has refused to ask the sobranje for new military appropriations. It has heeded the advice of European diplomacy. That is very good. But it is not enough." European diplomacy must step in and accomplish something. "It can not be pretended that European diplomacy has yet achieved any noteworthy results." But European diplomacy has at least eliminated Bulgaria from the Macedonian problem, according to the *Vecherna* (Sofia), which says that Russia secured the settlement of the Bulgarian cabinet crisis. Prince Ferdinand was informed from St. Petersburg that he would be held responsible for Bulgaria's action in all that related to Macedonia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

SOME evil spirit, as mischievous as Puck, must preside over the relations which the gods have decreed shall subsist between the realm of the Hohenzollerns and the republic of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Such is the conclusion arrived at by an influential newspaper in Paris, after a long editorial analysis beginning with the dispute as to the particular brand of champagne spattered by Miss Roosevelt over a certain yacht and ending with a series of confidential remarks by Admiral Dewey. The German newspapers do not pay any attention to the theory of a mischievous Puck. They are referring, instead, to "American insolence" and to "the power of the United States at sea," which they deem insignificant just now, notwithstanding the heroic "mouthing" of "Mr." Dewey, as they call him. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, sworn foe of the Monroe Doctrine, is unable to agree that the Dewey incident indicates "a childish spirit." It says the Berlin Government takes the matter calmly in order to avoid conflict. "After all the experience we have already had with Admiral Dewey," it says further, "we can attach little weight to his attempt to talk himself out of his indiscretion"—the Hamburg organ referring here to the Admiral's explanation to the President. "The other considerations affecting the matter may be gaged by recalling what would happen to a German admiral who referred to the American navy in such contemptuous terms. But really . . ." and the German paper interrupts itself with three dots instead of concluding its sentence. The Berlin organs do not think the Admiral knew what he was talking about when he instituted his comparisons between the United States navy and that of William II. German comparisons on this point result in a very different showing. The distinguished German naval expert, Count Reventlow, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says:

"Admiral Dewey feels called upon to say that his recent

remarks concerning the German navy were not inspired by unfriendliness for Germany, and at the same time he admits the accuracy of the version of his remarks that appeared in the German press. He said, therefore, among other things: 'The late maneuvers in West Indian waters were an impressive lesson [!] to the Emperor, who could not send an equal number against my fifty-four ships.' Thus spoke the most famous admiral of the United States, the highest authority in its navy, to an interviewer. Had these words been used by the reporter of a yellow newspaper they would have been thought only natural and in conformity with the prevailing tone of a press that addicts itself to stirring up the masses by means of misrepresentation. The war-tried admiral, who destroyed Spanish ships with vastly superior forces, adopts the tone of the yellow press and has evidently not thought of the element whose torch-bearer he thus becomes. He threatens with his fifty-four ships the German blockading squadron, which, in conjunction with the English cruisers, succeeded in blockading Venezuela, impotent at sea, and he thus lends the authority of his reputation to the absurd fable that only because of the presence of the American maneuvering squadron was Germany restrained from violating the assumed rights of America with the aid of inferior cruisers and antiquated school-ships."

LORD OF THE NEW WORLD.

ROOSEVELT: "Take that statue of Frederick the Great away, until a statue of Monroe has been set up in Berlin."
—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

The respected German count, who is a well-informed student of naval affairs, next takes up the subject of the comparative strength of Germany and the United States at sea, in so far as that subject has any bearing upon Admiral Dewey's observations. "If Admiral Dewey meant," he says, "that Germany is not in a position to send against his fifty-four ships a fleet of equal strength, he flew in the face of common sense, for a man of his knowledge and experience must or ought to know the strength of the German navy. The very mention of fifty-four ships is calculated to mislead the unknowing, for it implies nothing as to fighting strength." In proof of this, the German expert enters into the following analysis of the American force lately in the Caribbean:

"The republic's fleet included but six battle-ships of various and partly antiquated types. The United States navy, moreover, does not include one genuinely modern armored cruiser. Our first squadron, kept constantly in service, which is homogeneous and in a high state of efficiency, would be incontestably superior to this improvised maneuvering combination of Dewey's. The 'lesson' is therefore 'impressive,' but in a sense contrary to that which Admiral Dewey would have accepted. The naval evolutions of the American ships are still of the kindergarten kind throughout. They usually end in victory for the American side and in the annihilation of the wicked enemy, the object being to win encomiums for the American armada and its commanders from the newspapers. I am convinced that the United States navy has a great future before it, but meanwhile there is no occasion to regard it as a superior and awe-inspiring force."

The personal aspect of the problem is glanced at by the count in a manner equally unflattering to American self-esteem. He finds that crews of United States war-ships are apt to desert in a body. "When the food fails to please one of these free men or the service is unsatisfactory he takes leave, never to be seen again."

The "extraordinary inferiority" of marksmanship is also a characteristic of our gunnery. "If it sufficed to annihilate the Spanish fleet, that merely showed the striking inferiority of the latter and the prodigal use of ammunition aboard the American ships." To-day the United States can not find officers and men enough for its navy. And this is the summing up:

"Nobody will seriously deny that America commands the first place in the field of brag, and that Admiral Dewey does not belie this distinction. Whether his standing as a commanding officer of the first rank will be enhanced by giving publicity to opinions that do not correspond to the facts may be doubted. At any rate he has acquired a new standing by this means. Let us hope that one result will be the ending of presents and invitations for the future. It occurs to me, finally, that a despatch-boat in the German navy bears the name of the daughter of the President of the United States!"

The utterances of Admiral Dewey simply express the sentiment of a jingo element in the United States, in the opinion of the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger*. "He belongs to the highest class socially, in the great republic, and behind him stands the imperial jingodom of the Union, which is never weary of rousing hatred of Germany." The same paper also denies that Emperor William sent any invitation to President Roosevelt for the United States squadron to visit Kiel. The *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) says Emperor William notified President Roosevelt that "if an American squadron came to Europe it would be made welcome in Kiel too." President Roosevelt "received this notification from the Emperor with great delight and satisfaction." Furthermore, "there is no connection between Emperor William's notification to the President of the United States and the abandonment of the European trip of the North Atlantic squadron." The London *Times*, however, insists that an invitation was sent, and that "as a matter of fact" two communications were sent to President Roosevelt on the subject. "Some annoyance is felt in [German] official circles at the issue of the affair," it says, "and especially at its having become public." The London *News* adds that when "the Kaiser invited a wandering American squadron to call at Kiel, its peregrinations were promptly curtailed on the flimsiest of pretexts":

"All this must have been sufficiently annoying, without the oil poured upon the flames by Admiral Dewey, who is not the most discreet of personages. . . . . Taking all things into consideration, there has never been a more deliciously provocative expression of opinion on the part of an admiral to the head of a friendly state. If there is one thing the Kaiser wishes to avoid it is the appearance of friction between Germany and America. Yet the admiral said not a word of the British navy, but visited his criticisms solely upon the would-be hosts at Kiel. Really it does seem as if Germany and the United States had better leave one another alone for a while till their heads cool again. Too persistent attempts at unwelcome flattery offend the most good-humored of nations."

Indignant outbursts from the German press are only natural, in the opinion of the London *Standard*. "Such observations [as Admiral Dewey's] might certainly be thought to bear a very direct and pointed application, and the German press has accord-

ingly taken them up with some heat. But Admiral Dewey had never thought of pointing the scornful finger at any one nation":

"Admiral Dewey was, in short, talking at his ease to his own domestic circle and without any after-thought that his words would carry further. He is, however, much too considerable a man not to attract attention far beyond the spacious confines of the United States whenever he opens his lips on matters connected with his profession. Justly admired in his own country for directness of speech, he may become a public embarrassment when, by way of illustrating his argument, he reverts to comparisons with a power which is intensely touchy about its maritime dignity. Such utterances, when telegraphed across the Atlantic in brief summary, are sometimes subjected to a copious process of expansion by comment."

"Every one is aware," observes the Paris *Temps*, in the course of an exhaustive study of Germany's relations with the United States, "that nothing is so painful, in public life perhaps even more than in private life, as advances that are repelled. A friendship offered with a certain exuberance is transformed when refused into downright enmity. Now, Emperor William, with a perseverance forming a striking element in his originality, has for some time heaped upon the republican Yankees proposals for a cordial intimacy and concert. Not without a certain ostentation he did American boat-builders the honor of ordering a yacht from them. When this masterpiece of naval architecture was completed, he was pleased to treat President Roosevelt's daughter—a young person whose charm is valued highly by the world, but whom the ungallant Constitution of the United States does not recognize at all—like a princess of the blood and a daughter of America in the royal sense. He got her to christen his boat and to break over it the traditional bottle of champagne. This extra-constitutional politeness did not have quite the effect its imperial author intended."

The Parisian daily adds that this was not all. "Once again, Emperor William called upon his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to represent His Majesty in person, this time upon democratic soil, as he had recently charged him to be his representative—in a quite different capacity—in China. Whether it be that this naval prince is better fitted to obey an order to make the Son of Heaven feel the weight of the mailed fist of the chief of the German legions than to stretch out to the American people the velvet-covered mailed fist of Europe's first crowned diplomatist, or whether the democracy beyond the sea has a congenital and insuperable incompatibility of disposition as regards scions of ancient dynasties, it can not be said that Prince Henry's mission succeeded." Our authority proceeds:

"As if to accentuate the unfortunate impression produced by this princely junket, William II., who certainly has a mania for making embarrassing gifts and who observed with a jealous eye the reception given the French mission at the time the Rochambeau statue was unveiled, thought it opportune to offer President Roosevelt, who could not help it, and to the American people, who did not want it, the statue of Frederick II. No one had anticipated the appearance in such an aspect of the King of the Seven Years' War and the author of the Anti-Machiavelli. And the American people, embarrassed by the gift, weary of receiving tributes that mean nothing to them and which seem to bind them to something or other, have not expanded toward this monarch in stone and have not as yet made a move toward making ready his site. Under such auspices was ushered in the complication of the Venezuelan blockade. Instantly every Yankee suspicion was aroused. A formidable current of irritation set in. Sentence of death was desired against the British cabinet for lending itself to the German enterprise. The Monroe Doctrine, that last resort of American policy, was brought forth from the archives of the Department of State at Washington and brandished like a menace about the heads of the rash."

The curious circumstance is, says the French semi-ministerial organ, that of the three Powers cooperating in Venezuela, Germany was the one singled out for opprobrium by the Americans. "If Emperor William thought he would improve this state of mind by overpowering a recalcitrant nation with new offers of friendship and loading, in Molière's phrase, the fury of his embraces with protestations, he deceived himself once again." His cordial invitation for the North Atlantic squadron to visit Kiel was not accepted. "Like a well-bred man, a courteous statesman, a prudent chief of state, the first magistrate of the great republic enveloped his refusal in the politest forms. Mr. Hay, his Secretary of State, is undoubtedly a diplomatist of a good school, well able to sugar-coat all pills. But this was none the less a bitter pill. It was in vain that the Berlin official press—probably at an order from the Foreign Office—asserted, against all truth and probability, that no official invitation had been extended." On top of all this, Admiral Dewey "pours oil on the flames," which, concludes our authority, "is an additional link in a chain of misunderstandings." Such was the tone of European press comment when an additional misunderstanding arose in Germany. The presence of the United States European squadron at Marseilles, to do honor to President Loubet, was criticized in Berlin papers, which confused that American naval force with the North Atlantic squadron. All saw an aggravation of the "snub to Germany." This criticism, it seems, led to the order just issued in Washington directing the presence at Kiel during regatta week of the United States European squadron. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MARQUIS ITO'S DOUBTFUL VICTORY.

MARQUIS ITO has emerged from the recent general election in Japan with a larger following than that of any other individual or group in the lower house. The Seiyu-Kai, as the party of the marquis is called, has shown symptoms of a disposition to break away from the leadership of this grand old man, and trouble is anticipated when efforts are made to increase the taxes for the sake of the navy. The result of the election, in Russian opinion, means that the voters are dissatisfied with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Too much money is going for battleships and guns. The land tax must be reduced instead of being increased. This Russian interpretation of the event has been disputed in England. The Kobe *Herald*, a British paper published in Japan, says:

"Marquis Ito's party have a working majority. Viscount Katsura's appeal to the electorate, it is plain, has not helped to improve his position; rather has it made it more difficult. The question that now awaits solution is what course will the Government adopt. They deliberately appealed to the country for support against a House of Representatives which refused to approve and indorse their land-tax program, and have been signally defeated. Will they now, notwithstanding the emphatic verdict given by the electors in response to a clear and definite appeal, insist upon the adoption of their plan and again endeavor to force the enhanced land-tax bill through the Diet; or gracefully recognize that upon this subject the opposition are the real interpreters of the voice of the country, and place their resignations in the hands of his Imperial Majesty? The latter would appear to be the only logical course open to them."

Native press opinion deems it probable or at least possible that the Marquis Ito may arrive at some arrangement with the ministerial minority by means of which the cabinet can be saved. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* shares this opinion. But whatever happens, the anti-imperialists appear to be gaining control of the popular branch of the Japanese legislature. The *Jiji Shimpo* is unable to concede any importance to a rumored split in Marquis Ito's party. The *Asahi* has a different opinion, and it intimates that "bolters" will destroy the majority of the marquis. It should be remembered that parliamentary institutions in Japan are conceived in a German spirit rather than in a British constitutional one. Ministries and majorities do not necessarily go together.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN INTERPRETER OF THE OBSCURE.

THE BETTER SORT. By Henry James. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 420 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN Mr. Henry James's latest book, consisting of eleven short stories, his admirers will find those qualities which they most care for, and his detractors, those whom Mr. James has the power of irritating and angering, will find much to enrage them.

Mr. James has summarized his stories and his attitude toward life in a word which he has put in the mouth of one of his characters: "It is not my fault if I am so put together as often to find more life in situations obscure and subject to interpretation, than in the gross rattle of the foreground."

HENRY JAMES.

In these stories he deals entirely with obscure situations. He has expressed obscure emotions which other writers have never dared attempt. Occasionally he goes too far, and the "obscure situation" becomes so shadowy that one wonders if there really is any situation.

"The Beast in the Jungle" is one of these latter sort of stories. But most of these tales are up to his very highest standard, faultless in workmanship, original in motive. They belong to that rare and precious kind of writing which enlarges the reader's knowledge of human nature, and open new vistas of what a writer, if only he is great enough, can express on paper. One is impressed with the fact that while other authors are ringing the changes on the same old plots, all around them lies life, full of situations that have never been "written up"; an earth peopled with men and women whose emotions have only been touched upon in the most superficial way.

He has the defects of his virtues undoubtedly. He has written long stories which contain only the material for a short one. His passion for the obscure situation has often run away with him so that he has not stopped to consider whether it was significant or not, if only it was difficult to interpret. But how far he can make one see when he is at his best! "The Papers," for instance, the last story in the volume under consideration, is the story of the desire for publicity which the daily press has aroused in the world. Certain facts known to all newspaper people, of the way people talk for publication about their private affairs, have been described with an insight that is little short of uncanny. "The Birthplace," "The Beldonald Holbein," "The Tone of Time," are all stories which deserve the highest place among the short stories of the last fifty years.

THE WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

THE HISTORY OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE. Edited by Susan B. Anthony and Ida Husted Harper. Illustrated. Cloth, 6¾ x 9½ in., 1,144 pp. Published by Susan B. Anthony.

AFTER an interval of fifteen years, this volume comes to complete the history (in four volumes) of the earnest struggle of half a century. It is of advantage to the opponents as to the advocates of woman-suffrage that the history of the movement should have been prepared by those who have been its chief promoters and champions.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

In the preface, Mrs. Harper relates how in 1876 Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton undertook the work:

> "So little did they foresee the magnitude which the labor would assume that they made a mutual agreement to accept no engagements for four months, expecting to finish it within that time."

It was not till 1881 that the first volume appeared, the second following in 1882, and the third in 1885. Mrs. Stanton's name does not appear in the final volume, and many of the collaborators have passed away; but Miss Anthony has given the work her close personal attention to the end.

The history of the general movement for woman-suffrage is of necessity largely a history of conventions, arguments, addresses, petitions, and resolutions. As always in a woman's record, the personal element is made especially prominent, and feminine emphasis is given to receptions, banquets, fairs, greetings, and farewells. Yet these personal touches add piquancy and vividness to what might else be rather a dry record.

At the same time every man must respect the strength and keenness of argument, the indomitable persistence, the courage, self-sacrifice, and quenchless enthusiasm with which the reform has been advocated and brought into prominence.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

The most valuable part of the volume as a record of *res gestæ*, and that which will give it deservedly high place as a work of reference, is the detailed account by localities of what has been attained in behalf of woman in the various States of the Union, in Great Britain, in the British colonies, and in other lands. To this itemized record no less than fifty chapters (xxv. to lxxiv. inclusive) are devoted.

Incidentally are brought out the results attained in the long conflict for the now unquestioned "rights" of woman, "to have personal freedom, to acquire an education, to earn a living, to claim her wages, to own property, to make contracts, to bring suit, to testify in court, to obtain a divorce for just cause, to possess her children, to claim a share of the accumulations during marriage." Testimony to show the favorable effects of woman-suffrage in the four States where it prevails,—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming—is accumulated.

IRISH TYPES.

THE SQUIREEN. By Shan Bullock. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 288 pp. Price, $1.25. McClure, Phillips & Co.

WHO can read one of Shan Bullock's pastoral tales without being conscious of an atmosphere that carries one altogether out of the ruts and requirements of every-day practical life? It is not perhaps an atmosphere of which one would care to inhale a great deal; but an occasional steep in it refreshes, uplifts, and gives a sense of variety.

The Squireen is far from an admirable character, we would not care to have him for a near relative, nor be obliged to dine and sup with him daily; nevertheless we feel the fascination of his untamed, primitive soul, his brute strength, overflowing life, and uncurbed masterfulness, that knew no law save its own desires. He makes us feel that we know what our remote ancestors were at their best—those Norman raiders and buccaneers from whom our "best people" to-day try to claim descent. It is a type that the older English writers used to present with variations in the Yorkshire squires; that Charlotte Brontë drew in Rochester. Just now, however, we see him at his best only when manipulated by the newer group of Irish writers, and when placed within Irish environment.

SHAN BULLOCK.

And this, too, is as it should be, for it is doubtless in Ireland, not in England, that the type in its pristine glory may be found still flourishing, just as Shakespearian English may be daily heard from the lips of an Irish peasant, but never from that of an English cockney. The history of the peerage shows that while old Norman titles still exist in plenty in England, neither name nor blood of their founders can be claimed by those holding them to-day; but a dozen or more of the titles founded by Strongbow and his followers in Ireland are held to-day by direct descendants of the men who built them; while the Norman names among the peasantry are almost as numerous as are the O's and Mac's of the Celts.

So much in support of Shan Bullock's well-depicted type, Martin Hynes, the Squireen, or petty squire; bullying, persuasive, sordid, lavish, mean, reckless, and beloved,—a type that clings to memory.

The women of the story are as distinct in their way as the men. Kate Trant, the woman whom Martin loves, and Jane Fallon, she whom he marries, have in their totally different ways more strength than the man—the chaste, self-controlling strength of womanly poise. All the characters are of the Protestant, Orange cult.

Contrasting them with their Catholic neighbors, the author remarks: "They are better clothed and better fed, bolder of eye and bearing, bigger, harder, coarser, tighter of lip, stronger of hand and body; more prosaic, also narrower of mind and less variously gifted."

Bullock knows his land too well not to intimate that while it is from these the thrifty traders spring, it is not from them spring the poets, the artists, orators, scholars, or statesmen of Ireland.

MR. CARRYL'S PERPLEXING QUESTION.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 259 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. GUY WETMORE CARRYL has the reputation of being a man of wit in his private life, and, in his writing, a semiprofessional humorist. We know him through the many humorous rimes which he has written, some of them very funny. He has also written many acceptable short stories, usually in a gay and amusing vein.

Here in his first novel we find ourselves sometimes in darkest politics, sometimes in softest sentiment, and in neither the slate-making nor the love-making does a ray of humor ever penetrate. Such a book from the pen of Mr. Carryl seems explicable only on the ground that the author, understanding that both sentiment and politics pay in literature, had gone to work and laid on the love interest and the political interest with a trowel instead of a mere pen. The ending makes one feel that Mr. Carryl has written with malice aforethought. In closing, he leaves an ethical problem for the reader to grapple with—one of these, "Should-she-kill-her-child-or-let-it-starve?" sort of questions. The situation briefly is this: The State of Allegheny is afflicted with a rascally governor and a pure and virtuous lieutenant-governor. A strike is pending, which, for political reasons, the governor refuses to avert, nor will he protect the property of the mill-owner, to whose daughter the lieutenant-governor is engaged. Meantime the lieutenant-governor has saved from the gutter an old friend. The friend falls victim again to the demon rum, and only partially sober comes to the state house to warn the lieutenant-governor that his life is to be attempted. He finds the governor attempting to throw the onus of the strike on the lieutenant-governor, and he shoots the former, to save the latter, the peace of the capital city of Alleghenia, and the property of the mill-owner. The odious governor now happily dead, all goes well. Everybody in Alleghenia signs a petition for the release of the murderer. Nothing is wanting but the signature of the new governor. But the latter says, in effect: "I am here to uphold the *justitia*, *lex*, *integritas* of my State. To the gallows with my poor old college chum." And the curtain falls with his fiancée shedding tears of sorrow and admiration on his bosom.

GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

Now if all goes well, and this book makes a hit, we may have a lively discussion as to whether the governor did right in hanging his friend.

SOME SIMPLES AND A STAR.

THE STAR DREAMER. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 375 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE key in which this story is written is clearly indicated by a passage in the "Introductory—Concerning Bindon Cheveral." It is told the reader that there "stands, in the midst of the nurtured pleasances of Bindon Cheveral, the curvetting iron gate leading to the close known on the estate as the Garden of Herbs—a place of mystery, always, as reported by tradition, and by the legend touching certain events in the life of one of its owners, a place of somewhat sinister repute." It is of this romantic Physick-Garden, with its mystery and melancholy, and closed gate, that Mr. Castle confesses he fain would write.

Sir David Cheveral and a kinsman of his, Master Simon Rickart, lived at the old place a hundred years ago when the third of the quartet of Georges lay dying,—the one on the lofty tower, as far from earth as the castle would let him get; the other almost buried in the earth, in a laboratory at the foot of the keep.

Ten years before the story begins, young Sir David Cheveral was a courtly, dashing university man, and he and his sister and his aunt and his cousin Elinor and her father, Master Simon, all dwelt at Bindon Cheveral, and things were gay. Then his Aunt Sophia married the rector, Elinor married young Mervel, and a strange misadventure in love fell to the young lord and master. The pain of this was intensified by his sister's marriage to Lord Lochore, the very one who had diverted David's young woman from him. Then, through disgust of this world, David went to other worlds, as far as he could; for he became literally a star-gazer, and lived, with his telescope, apart from everybody. He consorted with those bright orbs where passion had no play.

When the story opens, Elinor returns to the old home, as her husband has died, much to her joy. On that very evening David has experienced the rarest joy an astronomer can know. He has discovered a new star. He wants witnesses to the fact, and without delay rushes down to Master Simon (who is as keen in his quest for life-giving herbs as his melancholy kinsman is for stars), that he may introduce him to the celestial stranger, and there finds this beautiful cousin. She and the star have inevitable association.

This is the beginning of a romance that is romantic indeed. Elinor awakens David to new love and life. Of course, there are complications, thanks especially to David's sister, Lady Lochore, who comes to Bindon when she hears of the presence there of a comely young woman who looms as the one through whom the ancestral place may be wrested from Lady Lochore's son. The weird little closed Herb Garden plays an important part in events, and so does David's new star. Master Simon has discovered the precious herb Euphrosyne, Star-of-Comfort, a wondrous herb brought to Europe by the Crusaders, but lost in the destruction of monastery gardens in England. It was a marvelous tonic, and plays its part, too, very tragically, in this most unctuous and brain-mad romance. How, the reader may discover for himself. It is enough to say that the story ends happily.

EGERTON CASTLE.

"The Star Dreamer" is not a great book, but it is full of interest and the peculiar charm the public has learned to associate with all that comes from the pen of its wedded authors. It was a happily ingenious stroke "to move heaven and earth" to make the story a success, as they did by having one character a searcher of the heavens and another a seeker after the souls of herbs and flowers, that, from the essences of these lowly creatures of the earth, he might make life more of a heaven by banishing the ills that flesh is heir to.

There is a deaf and dumb boy and a Poe-like grimalkin, Belphegor, who haunts the laboratory of Master Simon and imparts a sort of diabolical air to his intrusions into alchemy. Aunt Sophia, after she marries the sleek, classic, loving rector, supplies a comedy element by misquoting Scripture on all and every occasion.

A WOMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

ROBIN BRILLIANT. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¼ in., 398 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

MRS. HENRY DUDENEY has always occupied herself with the consideration of one central character and that a woman. Robin Brilliant is no exception to this rule; but Mrs. Dudeney this time has tried her hand at the delineation of a woman of the old school, a conservative, an aristocrat, with whom family pride is a virtue and the love of her own land a religion. The author has not been as successful as in her drawing of Harriot Wicken, or Silecia, the heroine of "Spindle and Plow."

"The Maternity of Harriot Wicken" was a morbid book, but a strong one. It was decidedly a problem novel, one that set a grim riddle to its readers and gave no key to any solution. In "Spindle and Plow" there were a few unnecessarily disagreeable people as a background to Silecia; but it is a picture of her, strong and supple, doing a man's work in a garden, that remains with the readers.

MRS. HENRY DUDENEY.

From "Spindle and Plow" to "Robin Brilliant" is a descent. This latest book gives a picture of a little English village, its trades-people, farmers, gentry, and while much of the conversation is well done, Mrs. Dudeney has not welded the two parts of the story together. Then, too, she has not the same interest in Robin or the same comprehension of her as she had of her other two heroines. Robin's constant talks about "us Brilliants" or "a Brilliant does not sell his lands," has no convincing touch.

Nowhere does Mrs. Dudeney succeed in awakening a spark of enthusiasm for her heroines or her heroine's principles. She has tried to present Robin as the tragic champion of a lost cause, bravely sticking to her aristocratic principles; she has made her only an opinionated and stupid young person whose aristocratic pretensions do not seem noble or praiseworthy, but merely tiresome. The best feature is Robin's attitude toward her lover. She cares for him, she wishes to marry him—some time. But her intuition tells her that his love for her will be of a more flattering character while he is not sure of her. All the parts that treat of Robin's vacillations are interesting and subtly done; they give life to a character which would otherwise be only a book heroine.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vol. III. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Twenty Original Piano Compositions by Franz Liszt." Edited by August Spanuth. (Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, $1.25.)

"Fifty Songs by Robert Franz."—Edited by William Foster Apthorp. (Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, $2.25.)

"More Letters of Charles Darwin." (D. Appleton & Co., in 2 volumes, $5 net.)

"New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle." (John Lane, in 2 volumes, $6 net.)

"The Spoilsman."—Elliott Flower. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Systems and Counter-Systems of Education."—Rev. Eugene Magevney. (Cathedral Library Association, New York.)

"The Reformation and Education."—Rev. Eugene Magevney. (Cathedral Library Association.)

"Love's Labour's Lost."—William Shakespeare. First Folio Edition. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50.)

"Phonic Word List."—Sarah F. Buckelew and Margaret W. Lewis. (Richardson, Smith & Co. New York.)

"Introibo."—Rev. Cornelius Clifford. (The Cathedral Library Association, $1.50.)

"Our Northern Shrubs."—Harriet L. Keeler (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"A Dictionary of the Lithuanian and English Languages."—Anthony Lalis. ("Lietuva," Chicago.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems.

By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

[Mr. Zangwill's new volume of verse, "Blind-Children" (Funk & Wagnalls Company) contains an undertone of sadness that often borders on despair. There is a cynicism about many of the poems that one would resent, if Mr. Zangwill had not given us also poems of deep sentiment. We quote the following :]

PASTORAL.

A rich-toned landscape, touched with darkling gold
Of misty, throbbing cornfields, and with haze
Of softly tinted hills and dreamy wold,
Lies warm with raiment of soft summer rays,
And in the magic air there lives a free
And subtle feeling of the distant sea.

WINSLOW & BIGELOW, Architects, Boston.

Shingled Houses

are warmer, prettier, cosier than clapboarded—not so pr.m ; and shingles stained with

Cabot's Shingle Stains

Have a soft depth and richness of color impossible in paints. They wear as long as the b st paint, preserve the wood better,* and are fifty per cent. cheaper to buy and to apply. All the merits of paint (and more), twice the beauty and half the cost.

Stained Wood Samples and Colored Sketches sent free

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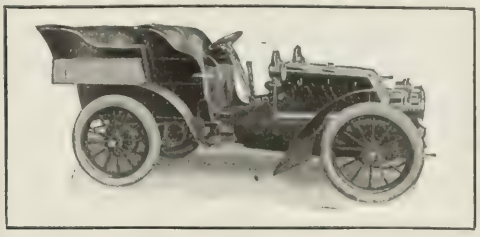
Agents at All Central Points

*"Wood treated with Creosote is not subject to dry-rot or other decay."—CENTURY DICTIONARY.

Columbia

24 H. P. GASOLINE TOURING CAR
MARK XLI.



Everywhere admitted to be the most perfect gasoline car yet devised. Seats six persons. New and exclusive features throughout. All parts of engine and transmission gear instantly accessible. Igniting plugs and valves removable without tools. Speeds four to forty-five miles per hour. Minimum of vibration and noise. Finest body work and furnishings ever seen on an automobile.

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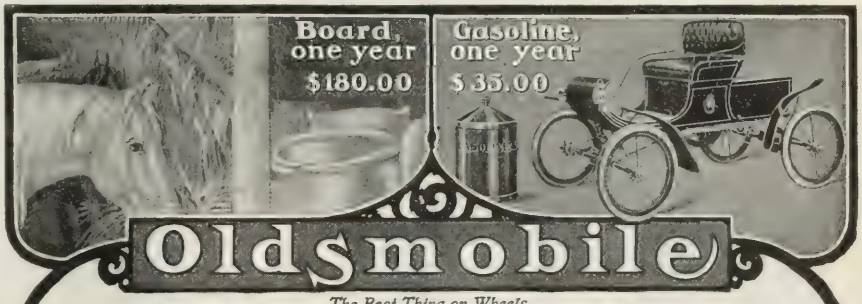
New York Salesroom : 134, 136, 138 West 39th Street
Boston : 74, 76 Stanhope St. Chicago : 1421 Michigan Ave.



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saves in fuel sufficient to pay in time the whole cost of the apparatus. Why therefore continue to pay extra for the bother, drudgery and fuel expense of stoves and hot air furnaces? Why lose in addition all the comfort, convenience and healthfulness of our way?

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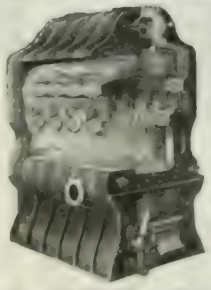

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Dept. 32
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IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

The perfect day slips softly by its end,
The sunset paints the tender evening sky,
The shadows shroud the hills with awe, and lend
A softened touch of ancient mystery;
And o'er the silent change of heaven's light
I feel the coming glory of the night.

Oh, for the sacred, sweet response we gaze
Of eyes divine with strange and yearning tears
To feel with me the beauty of our days,
The glorious sadness of our mortal years,
The noble misery of the spirit's strife,
The joy and splendor of the body's life!

FOREVER YOUNG.

Forever young, forever young!
Lo, Death hath stolen thee from Time,
And Love hath stolen thee from Death.

Forever thoughts of thee have clung
Round Nature—woodland air thy breath,
Thy voice the planetary chime.

Forever loved, seen everywhere,
In flowers thy lips, in stars thine eyes,
My soul grows royal by such grief.

Forever young and loved and fair,
With sunbeams, brooks, and soft blue skies,
With bud and blossom, bird and leaf.

A POLITICAL CHARACTER.

In him the elements are strangely blent—
Two consciences he hath, two hearts, two souls,
On double wrongs and errors he is bent,
And ne'er appears except in dual rôles.

He hears both sides, but 'tis with different ears;
Sees both sides of the shield—with different eyes;
Between two Rights with nice precision steers,
This double-headed King of Compromise.

Not his to hold the scales of Life and Death—
Not his, this nebulous invertebrate,
Who heeds and scorns at once the vulgar breath,
Nor knows the fixity which stamps the great.

The kingly souls with instinct for the Right,
Vibrant to conscience and her trumpet-call,
With clarity of vision, inward light,
And strength to follow out their thought through all.

THE SIGN-POST.

"To Heaven," "To Hell" so said the guiding fingers
I looked to right, to left, around, above:
The self-same path it was to which both pointed;
Then saw I that the road was Sexual Love.

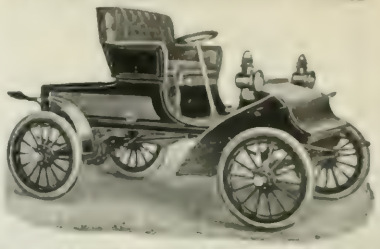
LOVE'S PRAYER.

Tho thy starlike spirit shine
O'er the earthliness of mine,
Let Love only be my plea,
Love me but for loving thee.

NIGHT MOODS.

My mind is as a sea of shudd'ring pines
At thick o'night when all's asleep but wind—
Wind blindly groping in the heavy darkness—
And formless shapes crowd round their mother Night,
And all the moonless, starless horror seems
Of old and changeless, hopeless, everlasting.

THE PHYSICIAN'S TRUSTY STEED



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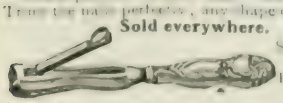

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Terry's Safety Razor

A FOE TO ALL BEARDS

$1.50

SHAVE YOURSELF

Comfort, Economy, and Cleanliness demand it. You may have tried others, but do not judge Terry's by that standard. **It is safe, automatically adjusted, easily sharpened** and **cleaned.**

We will send you for **ten days' free trial,** without deposit, and postage paid any of the following:

Razor in metal case	$1.50	Stropping Machine and Strop	$2.00
Case No. 1—Razor in leather case			2.00
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FREE booklet on reasons for self-shaving and how to use a razor.

THE TERRY MFG. COMPANY, - 137 Michigan Street, TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

TO THE BLESSÉD CHRIST.

O blessèd Christ, that foundest death
When life was fire and tears,
Not drawing on a sluggish breath
Through apathetic years!

Still, still about Thy forehead gleams
The light we know Thee by.
O blessèd Christ, to die for dreams,
Nor know that dreams would die!

DREAMS.

I craved for flash of eye and sword,
I dreamt of love and glory,
And Fate—who sends dreams their award—
Unfolds like changeless coils of cord
Life's long, slow, sordid story.

"NON OMNIS MORIAR."

"Immortal as the Gods!" But they
Half grudge the boon they share and give.
"I shall not wholly die," you say,
But neither did I wholly live.

PERSONALS.

Query that Stunned Tillman.—Senator Tillman was once sent out by the Democratic Congressional committee to Kentucky to orate for the ticket, says the Baltimore *News*. In one of his speeches he spoke of the necessity of electing incorruptible men to Congress, "such as the Democracy of this district has chosen to represent the people at Washington."

Just at this moment some one in the crowd interrupted with:

"Would Dr. Claherty sell out?"

"What's that?" asked Tillman, somewhat riled at this break in his train of thoughts.

"Would Dr. Claherty sell out?" repeated the questioner.

"And who the blazes is Dr. Claherty?" asked Tillman.

"He's the man you're asking us to vote for," came the prompt response.

The Senator was stunned, and could only blurt out: "I never heard of him before."

Edison's Anger and its Consequences.—Thomas A. Edison is of the opinion that it was anger that first turned him toward inventing the incandescent light. How it happened is related by the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

That was, of course, in the early days, and Edison was then quite the inventor that one reads of—poor, enthusiastic, never sleeping. He lived in a small house, innocent of anything approaching a laboratory; scientific apparatuses were in every room, and all the money went for experiments. Then, one day, came the crisis in the guise of the collector for the gas company. He had been to the house often, but Edison, hardly heeding his calls, had waved him away, saying, "Don't bother me."

On this last call, the collector's instructions were peremptory. He must turn off the gas.

"But, man," protested Mr. Edison, "I can't stop

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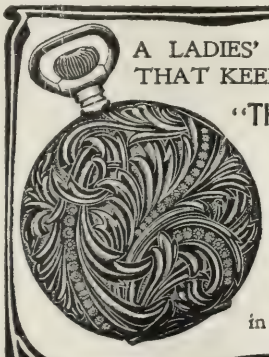

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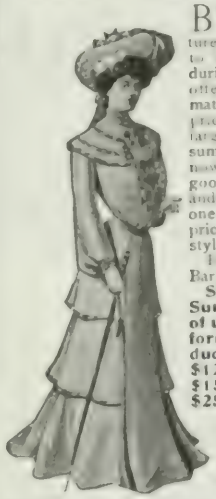

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Here are a few of the Bargains:

Suits in the newest Summer models, made of up-to-date materials, former price $10, reduced to $6.67.
$12 Suits reduced to $8.
$15 Suits reduced to $10.
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for a strong, durable, attractive Wrought Iron or Wire Fence for your Lawn or Cemetery. Quality and styles unequalled. Write for **free** Catalogue F 231 S. Senate Ave.
Enterprise Foundry & Fence Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

this experiment to-night. I'll pay the bill, of course. I didn't know about it. I must finish this work with no interruption."

But the man was a gas collector and the lights went out.

"That night, as I sat helpless in the darkness," says the great inventor, "I swore a deep, solemn, and far-reaching oath that I would put all the gas companies in the world out of business. I haven't done quite that, but I did the best I could."

It was W. D. Howells. "Your average detective is about as fat-witted a citizen as exists," says Mr. George K. Rinthman, of Boston, in the Washington *Post*, "He may be clever in his line, but outside of that his mind is a howling wilderness. His point of view is narrow and his judgment contracted as a result of his calling." To illustrate this, Mr. Rinthman tells this incident:

"A friend of mine who is fond of showing up the defects of his fellow man had a lot of fun lately with a pair of Boston's leading detectives. He called the sleuths into his office in the most serious way and exhibited to them the picture of a tough-looking individual, about whose identity he was crazy for information. He flattered his visitors into the notion that if they could unravel the puzzle he would regard them as world-beaters. Each gazed at the photo long and earnestly. Both were positive that it was in the rogues' gallery. One of them identified it as being the counterfeit presentment of a notorious bank-robber; his mate thought it the likeness of an equally noted forger.

"When they got through, my friend turned the likeness over and on the back thereof they read the name of the original—William Dean Howells. Mr. Howells isn't handsome, but he was never accused before of being an ornament of the rogues' galleries. But Mr. Howells laughed when the incident was narrated in his presence."

Coming Events.

May 4.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, at Wheeling, W. Va.

May 5-8.—National Congress of Mothers, at Detroit, Mich.

Convention of the American Medical Association, at New Orleans.

May 6.—Convention of the Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War National Commandery and Congress, at New York.

May 6-12.—National Conference of Charities and Correction at Atlanta, Ga.

May 8.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at Denver, Colo.

May 11-12.—Convention of the American Academy of Medicine, at New Orleans.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

April 14.—Bulgarians massacre a whole village of Mussulmans, men, women, and children; murder and pillage are rampant in the vicinity of Monastir.

April 16.—King Alexander declares that fateful

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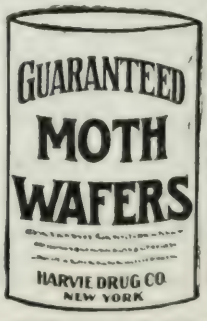
We Pay All Damages

You can now put away your winter garments with the **positive assurance** that they will be unharmed by moths.



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Book 25 A Free. **DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

times are approaching in the Balkans, and that Servia must be ready to fight.

The Sultan's commissioners fail to secure the submission of the Albanians to the reform scheme of the Powers.

April 17.—Additional Turkish troops are ordered to Ipik, where the Sultan's commission is practically imprisoned by Albanians.

April 18.—Revolutionists at Opela, in Macedonia, throw dynamite bombs among the Turkish soldiers, seventy of whom are killed or wounded.

April 19.—Italy, Germany, Austria, and Russia urge upon the Sultan the importance of checking the Albanian disorders.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 13.—Minister Squiers outlines the details of the permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba.

President Loubet reaches Marseilles and King Edward leaves Gibraltar for Malta.

Empress-Dowager of China issues an edict repealing the Stamp tax.

April 14.—The International Agricultural Congress at Rome postpones the German proposition for an anti-American union until next session.

Shamrock III. again defeats *Shamrock I.* in a trial race.

Arias, usurping President of Honduras, surrenders to President-elect Bonilla.

Russia demands $250,000 indemnity of Turkey for the killing of Sicherbina at Metrovitza, in Albania.

April 15.—The Congress of Latin peoples is opened at Rome and the International Anti-alcohol Congress opened in Berlin.

The Salon of the National Society of Fine Arts opens in Paris.

Further fighting is reported in San Domingo.

April 16.—The National Irish convention, at Dublin, accepts in principle the Wyndham Land bill.

President Loubet witnesses great military and naval maneuvers at Algiers, and King Edward arrives at Malta.

The Moroccan rebels capture Muley Arafa, the Sultan's uncle.

April 17.—The Alfred Mosely Commission issues its report.

Shamrock III. is dismasted in a squall in Weymouth Bay.

The Irish Nationalist Convention adjourns after agreeing to the amendments to the Land bill.

April 18.—Bolivian troops are advancing on the disputed territory of Acre.

President Loubet continues his journey into Algeria.

April 19.—A commission is appointed to inquire into the question of Great Britain's food supply in time of war.

The Dominican rebels are besieging Monte Cristi.

The Anti-Alcohol Congress ends its session.

Domestic.

April 13.—Postmaster-General Payne returns from the West Indies and announces that the Post-office Department scandals will be thoroughly investigated.

Senator Hoar, William J. Bryan, and Charles

The Story of One Woman's Happiness

The

Joyous Heart

by

VIOLA ROSEBORO,

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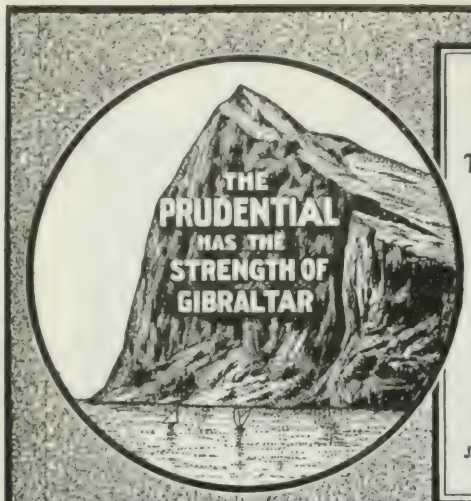

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Emery Smith speak at the Jefferson dinner in Washington.

April 14.—Several new developments are reported in the Post-office Department investigation.

In his annual report to the National Association of Manufacturers, President Parry denounces the labor-unions.

Ex-President Cleveland speaks, in New York, on the general development of the negro.

April 15.—A document found in the Bureau of Insular Affairs and indorsed by Aguinaldo, commissions two Filipinos to kill General Otis.

The battle-ship *Maine* is to be sent to Cramps' shipyard for repairs.

General Frank D. Baldwin disavows the interview in which he is quoted as making disparaging remarks of negro and Filipino soldiers.

The Manufacturers' Convention adopts resolutions defining the attitude of the Association toward unions.

Rabbi Gustav Gottheil dies in New York.

The President returns to Fort Yellowstone after an eight-day excursion in the Yellowstone Park.

April 16.—A committee of Senators to visit and study conditions in Alaska is appointed by Senator Beveridge.

Charges continue to be presented in the Post-office Department.

April 17.—The Northern Securities Company appeal to the Federal Court for a suspension of its decree as far as it prevents the payment of dividends.

Labor organizations in Washington prepare charges against officials of the Post-office Department.

April 18.—The President appoints Robert C. Morris agent to present American claims against Venezuela to the commission at Caracas.

The armored cruiser *West Virginia* is launched at Newport News.

Secretary Moody makes arrangements to send the Atlantic squadron to Kiel during the German naval maneuvers.

Clerks in the Post-office Department are said to have profited from sales of dead letters.

April 19.—Minister Conger sends details of the suppression of a Boxer uprising near Peking.

Postmaster-General Payne declares that it would be unjust to prosecute further the American naval officers indicted in Porto Rico for smuggling

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

April 17.—*Philippines.* The *Reina Christina*, which was sunk by Dewey in Manila Bay, is raised; skeletons of eighty of her crew are found in the hull.

April 15. *Porto Rico.* Two more officials of Mayaguez are arrested on charges of municipal frauds.

April 17.—Two United States naval and one army officer and two civilians are indicted for smuggling at San Juan.

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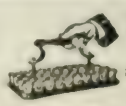

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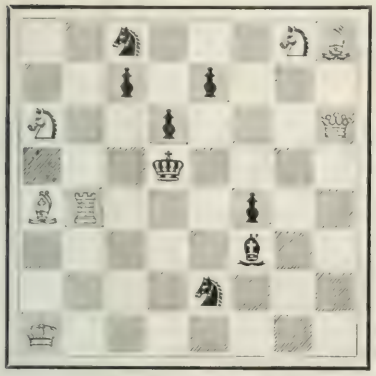
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 829.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By MURRAY MARBLE.
Black Eight Pieces.



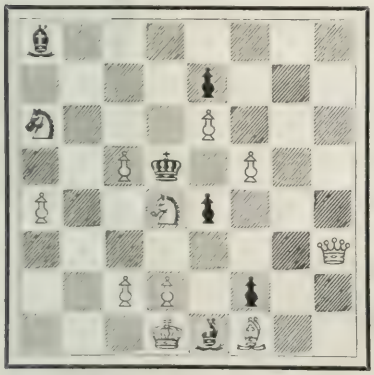
White—Seven Pieces.

2 S 3 S B; 2 p 1 p 3; S 2 p 3 Q; 3 k 4; B R 3 p 2; 5 b 2; 4 S 3; K 7.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 830.

By G. HEATHCOTE,
First-Prize, *Knowledge* Problem-Tourney.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

b 7; 4 p 3; S 3 P 3; 2 P k 1 P 2; P 2 S p 3; 7 Q; 2 P P 1 p 2; 3 K b B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 823. P—Q B 5.

No. 824.

1.	Q—R sq	2.	K—Kt 2	3. K—R 3, mate
	R—R 8		Any	
1.	.....	2.	R x B ch	3. K x Kt mate
	Kt—K 7		P x R	

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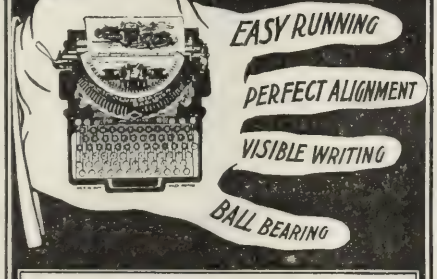

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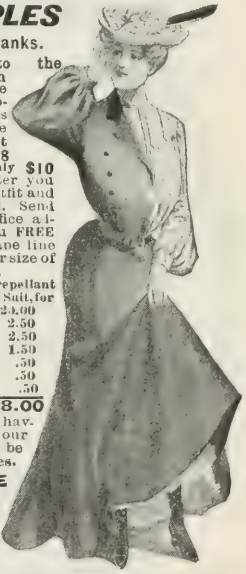

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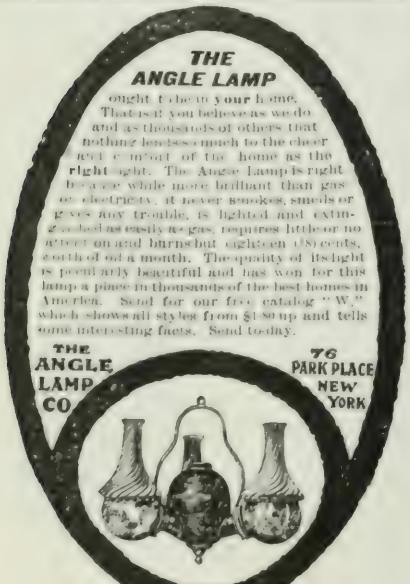

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In solution of 820, one variation was incorrect. It should read:

Kt—K B 2	Kt x B ch	Kt—Kt 4, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
K—K 4	P x Kt	

In addition to those reported, W. B. H. got 817, 818, 819; F. Black, Port Colborne, Ont., 820; S. M. M., W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Col.; T. H. Malone, Nashville, Tenn, 821; C. M. F., 821, 822; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich., 822.

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3 B—Kt 5	P—K B 4	32 Q—Q R 8	B—B sq
4 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	33 Q—R 7 ch	K—K sq
5 P x P	P—K 5	34 Q x R P	Q—B 5 ch
6 Q—K 2	Q—K 2	35 K—Kt sq	Q x P
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	36 Q—B 5	B—Kt 2
8 Kt—K R 4	P—Q 4	37 P—Kt 4	Q—K 7
9 P—Q 4	P—Q R 4	38 R—R sq	R—K B 2
10 B—Kt 5	B—R 3	39 R—R 5 ch	K—Q 2
11 B x Kt	Q x B	40 R—R 6	R—B 8 ch
12 Q—R 5 ch	K—Q 2	41 K—Kt 2	Q—K 2
13 Kt—Kt 6	Q x Q P	42 Q—Q 4	R—K 8
14 Kt x R	B—B 4	43 K—R 5	K—B 2
15 Q—R 4	R x Kt	44 Q—B 4 ch	K—Kt 3
16 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 5	45 Q—Q 4 ch	P—B 4
17 Q—Kt 4	K—Q sq	46 P x P ch	Q x P
18 Q x Kt P	R—K sq	47 R—R 6 ch	B—B 3
19 Q—B 6 ch	K—Q 2	48 Q—B 6	Q—Kt 4 ch
20 P—Q R 3	Q—Kt 3	49 K—B 3	Q—B 5 ch
21 R—Q 2	P—K 6	50 K—Kt 2	Q—Kt 4 ch
22 P x P	B x K P	51 K—B 3	Q—B 5 ch
23 Kt x P	B x R ch	52 K—Kt 2	Q—Kt 4 ch
24 K x B	Q—B 7 ch	53 K—B 3	R—K 6 ch
25 K—Q sq	Q—K 7 ch	54 K—Q 2	R—K 7 ch
26 K—B sq	P x Kt	55 K—Q sq	R—K sq
27 R—Q sq	P—B 3	56 K—Q 2	Q—K 7 ch
28 Q—R 4	Q x Kt P	57 K—B sq	Q—K 8 ch
29 Q x P ch	R—K 2	58 K—Kt 2	R—K 6 ch

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR MANCHURIA.

THE man who walked up and down the street saying "all those houses are mine," and explained that he was "trying to create a general impression" that they belonged to him, did not have the success that has attended Russia in her claims of China's northeastern provinces. The impression has been created in many minds that Manchuria, for all practical purposes, belongs to Russia; and altho Japan and England may object, and Russia withdraw her demands for the time being, there seems to be a general expectation that the Russian troops will never leave. A year ago Russia made an agreement with China to withdraw from the three zones of Manchuria at six-months intervals. The first evacuation was made last fall, and the second was due April 8. Instead of evacuating the second zone on that date, however, Russia presented a set of conditions precedent to withdrawal that amount to a demand for control of the province, so the American papers think. The demands are outlined and commented upon as follows by the Washington *Star*:

"Russia's new demands on China relative to Manchuria amount to a declaration of sovereignty. She declines to fulfil her previous promise to evacuate the province until certain new conditions are granted to her. These conditions, if granted, will give Russia virtual dominion over the entire territory as against not only all other Powers, but China herself. It is impossible to foresee any liberty of administration for China in Manchuria under the terms of this new proposition. The customs revenues at New-Chwang, the only port which Russia will permit to be opened, are to be paid into the Russo-Chinese bank and not into the Chinese customs bank; this gives Russia control of the provincial income. No portion of Manchuria is to be alienated to any other Power; this gives Russia command of the territorial future of Manchuria. None but Russians are to be employed in an administrative capacity in Manchuria, military or civil; this gives Russia absolute control of the provincial government. Russia is to have the right to string her own telegraph wires on all Chinese lines; this gives her equality of means of communication with China.

"These are the important features of the new demands, save the first item, that no new treaty ports be opened and no new consuls admitted. This slaps directly at the United States, which had proposed the opening of treaty ports at Mukden and Taku-Shan. Of course, the United States will be inclined to take a hand in the affair, as it has more than once in the past, and remind both China and Russia that certain obligations exist which can not be waved aside by the Russian claim that this is a bargain entirely between the two. . . . . .

"To yield now to Russia in this matter is to give her absolute dominion not only over Manchuria, but over China as well. If Russia can bulldoze China in the matter of the province she will acquire such a prestige at Peking that no amount of diplomatic persuasion later will restore the other Powers to their rightful status with the Chinese court. So impudent are the Russian demands and so grave their import that a joint note from the Powers is to be expected forthwith, else good-by to all hope for the rescue of China from the thraldom of a combination of Chinese reaction and Russian selfishness."

The possibility of war is being widely considered, but war does not seem to be really expected. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks the British and Japanese protests will not go beyond the paper stage:

"It is most unlikely that anything more than paper protests will be made by the governments of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, which are the three Powers most directly interested in holding Russia to the pledges which she has now broken. In Japan, of course, popular indignation will run high, and the Japanese alliance with Great Britain might conceivably be invoked were it not for the fact that Russia has the means of appeasing Japanese resentment. A concession of authority in Korea, which is vitally important to Japan, would surely keep the Mikado's Government from any act which might threaten war; and without Japan Great Britain would not stir. As for the United States, while its commercial interests in China will be injured by Russia's absorption of Manchuria, the matter is not with us so serious as to lead to anything beyond a diplomatic remonstrance. Therefore, in spite of the fact that Japan has despatched a squadron to New-Chwang, there is no doubt that from this time forth the map of Russia's Asiatic possessions will show a new and valuable province on the south bank of the great Amur River."

The New York *Evening Post*, too, thinks the Russian policy will succeed:

"Nothing but divine power or an internal revolution of her own can prevent Russia from absorbing Manchuria eventually. She has the position and the forces to carry out her purpose whatever it may be, but her policy in the past has been to accomplish her ends by diplomacy. In Korea she avoided trouble with Japan by allowing France and Germany to intervene in an advisory capacity. In the later troubles at Peking she got her standing at New-Chwang recognized by promising to restore its Government to China at a definite time. She now says that its revenues must be paid into the Russo-Chinese bank instead of the Chinese customs bank. Where the revenues are, there the Government is also. But who is going to dispute this point with Russia? A despatch from Yokohama says that three Japanese war-ships have been ordered to New-Chwang, and that Japanese feeling is much excited by the Russian demands. We do not look for war in that quarter, however. The trouble will be smoothed over for the time, and meanwhile Russia will take

another step which will make her dislodgment harder than before."

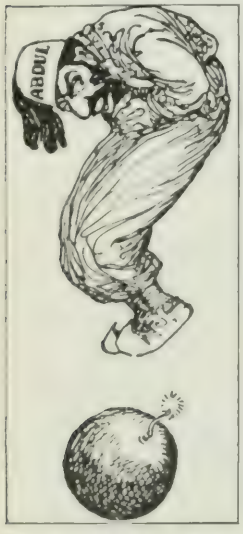
Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, says in an interview:

"I have not received official news, and, in consequence, can not discuss the points mentioned in the despatches. I can say, generally speaking, however, that it is only natural that Russia, before evacuating Manchuria, should take measures to prevent a repetition of the troubles of 1900, as well as to insure in that country her political influence, which was never contested, owing to its geographical position.

"The assurances which Russia has given on different occasions relative to the security of American trade interests in Manchuria continue in full force, and could not be otherwise construed."

A CASE IN POINT IN THE BALKANS.

HOW much better off Macedonia might be without Turkish rule is illustrated by William E. Curtis, the newspaper correspondent, in his new book on "The Turk and His Lost Provinces." One of these lost provinces is Bosnia, which, thirty years ago, was the most barbarous spot in the empire, but which is now peaceful and prosperous. Here is a picture of Bosnia drawn by a German writer shortly before the Russo-Turkish war:



THE EASTERN QUESTION.
—*The Chicago Tribune*

"The misrule existing in the whole of the Turkish empire is so great and so universal that it can be best characterized as a stateof chronic and chaotic anarchy. One province, however, and that perhaps the least known of all, has in this respect a sad preeminence. It is a province where one can travel only with the greatest difficulty, and with not less danger than in the wilds of Kurdistan, where the intolerance and hate against the Christians is more living and active than around fanatical Damascus, and where the condition of the people is more abject and hopeless than that of any fellaheen upon the Nile. That province is Bosnia."

In 1878 the Berlin Conference placed Bosnia under the protection of Austria. A little over a year ago Mr. Curtis visited the province. Here is what he says of it:

"One who visits that country to-day can scarcely believe that such conditions could have existed only a short time ago—the people are so peaceful, contented, and prosperous. Crime is almost unknown. Railroads reach every corner of the province, and the freight-houses are fed by long caravans of carts hauled over excellent highways. The towns are filled with new and handsome houses, factories have been built to utilize the water-power, a university, colleges, academies, training-schools, and other institutions have been established to qualify the people to make the most excellent use of their opportunities. Members of the different religious faiths mix with each other on amicable terms and show mutual respect and mutual toleration; the courts are wisely and honestly administered, justice is awarded to every citizen regardless of his religion or social position, taxes are low and honestly collected and disbursed. There has been little corruption in office, and whenever it has been discovered it has been severely punished. The people have learned for the first time in their history that honest complaints will be patiently listened to and that wrongs will be redressed. The introduction of free education has enabled them to appreciate the value of such a government, and, altho the older peasants are still ignorant, backward, and distrustful, the younger generation show ambition and enterprise, and are conducting their affairs with intelligence and order.

"The most convincing proof of the change in the condition of affairs is furnished by the statistics of crime and violence and the increase in population. Thirty years ago brigandage was a recognized profession. There were no railways and few wagon roads. When people were compelled to travel they went in large parties, fully armed, or were accompanied by an escort of soldiers. Murder was not considered a crime, and the number of people killed by the soldiers or by each other was not recorded. Robbery was as common as lying. To-day human life is as safe in Bosnia as in Illinois. Travel is safer there because there has never been a train robbery in that country. During the last ten years, out of a population of nearly 2,000,000, the homicides have averaged six a year, and in 1900 there were only two. There has been no case of highway robbery since 1895. Which of the States in the American Union can show a better record?"

EDUCATIONAL FAILURE IN THE PHILIPPINES?

"WE are making a failure of this scheme, a monstrous, mortifying failure; not irremediable, perhaps, but fast becoming chronic, and requiring instant attention from those who are competent to modify the situation." This rather startling statement in regard to our attempt to set up an American educational system in the Philippines is made in an article in *Gunton's Magazine* by Theodore de Laguna, Ph.D., a Cornell man who went to the Philippines as a teacher. There is "widespread disgust" among the Filipinos for the American educational scheme, he tells us, and the chief desire of the teachers is to get back to America. All this is in strange contrast with the high hope that so many had in the civilizing influence of that shipload of teachers that crossed the Pacific a year and a half ago.

Dr. de Laguna attributes the failure to two principal causes—the quality of the teachers, and the attempt to impose the English language on the natives. In regard to the teachers he says:

"The teachers were a regiment of carpet-baggers, come to exploit the country in their small way, and then, after a few years, would sail happily home without a regret to spare. Had everything gone smoothly with the work here, the carpet-baggers' interests might have been sufficient to keep them at their task; but with the first breath of failure, it would be hard to find any class of men more liable to hopeless discouragement. Then, indeed, it became a mere question of living out one's time somehow and getting home again.

"Few of the teachers had any considerable knowledge of Spanish; scarcely any could speak it grammatically and fluently. This was a serious handicap, not so much in the class-room as out of it. For tho in these islands only a small percentage of the inhabitants can speak Spanish, it is none the less the established idiom of culture. Every gentleman speaks it, almost without exception. Thus it happens that the American teacher in his ignorance of Spanish, and still more in his picturesque attempts to express himself in broken, ungrammatical phrases, puts himself upon the level of the boor and unavoidably exposes himself to contempt."

The teacher, in time, may learn Spanish; but the native does not care to learn English:

"The scheme is to teach the Filipinos something for which they feel no immediate need, and in which they take no direct interest, namely, the English language. Other subjects have a place in the program, but the English language is practically the sole subject of instruction.

"Why, then, do not the children learn it? Some do learn it, namely, the few that have a daily opportunity of using what they learn. In a few cities, where there are hosts of Americans, soldiers and citizens, English is a living tongue; but for the great multitude of Filipinos it is practically a dead language.

"Why should a Filipino care to learn English? Not many reasons are conceivable. In a few cities it might help many a boy to get employment, and in these cities English can be successfully taught. Elsewhere it is important only for the governing class, affecting, as it does, their commercial and political interests.

"But for the Filipino peasantry there is no motive for learning

English, and accordingly they will not and can not learn it. A new language can only come to them with a new life; schooling can not give it to them. Americans commonly suppose that these dialects are very simple affairs, consisting at most of a few hundred words, and with no very elaborate grammatical structure. This is far from being true. To speak of the Visayan language, to which I have given some study, the richness of its vocabulary has been an ever-recurrent occasion of wonder to me, and the beauty and consistency of its grammatical structure are obvious enough to charm even a very imperfectly trained philologist."

Simultaneously with this declaration that our Philippine educational scheme is a failure in practise, comes a declaration by Dr. A. F. Chamberlain in *The Pedagogical Seminary* that it is wrong in principle. He says:

"Education, no more than a nation, can exist half-slave and half-free—its motto, too, is liberty or death. To educate the Filipinos, without using to the full their language and their literature, the thousandfold stimuli of their environment, their racial temperament and ideals, their past history and natural ambitions for the future, is to stunt them in body, mind, and soul. We have let loose upon them the soldier, the trader, the school-teacher, and the missionary—and we talk about education! The brain-cure we are treating them to at the hands of our teachers is worse than the 'water-cure' our soldiers gave them. In education, as in everything else connected with the 'new colonialism,' we began wrong. We can change, if we will, for it is not altogether too late yet. But it must be a complete change and an honest admission of error. To educate the Filipinos as Filipinos, and not as Americans, is the right ideal. Let 10,000,000 Malays as such develop along the lines of their native genius and some day the world will rejoice that they have been. Educate them through themselves and they will become strong, as their kinsmen the Japanese have done, adding a new star to the constellation of civilized races."

THE HANNA-PARRY CONTROVERSY.

IT is only a few years since Senator Hanna was cartooned all over the country with dollar-marks sprinkled profusely over his garments, and his heel planted firmly on a skull labeled "labor." On Tuesday of last week the same man was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers in Columbus, and was referred to by the toastmaster of the evening as "the greatest captain of all defenders of organized labor and its rights," amid the tumultuous cheers of the delegates. Mr. Hanna's speech, which dealt mainly with the work of the National Civic Federation, wound up with what the Columbus *Dispatch* calls "a convincing reply and a stinging rebuke to the reckless, groundless, and inflammatory speech" delivered in New Orleans by President Parry, and considered in this column last week. Senator Hanna intimated that Mr. Parry did not know what he was talking about, and went on to say, in part:

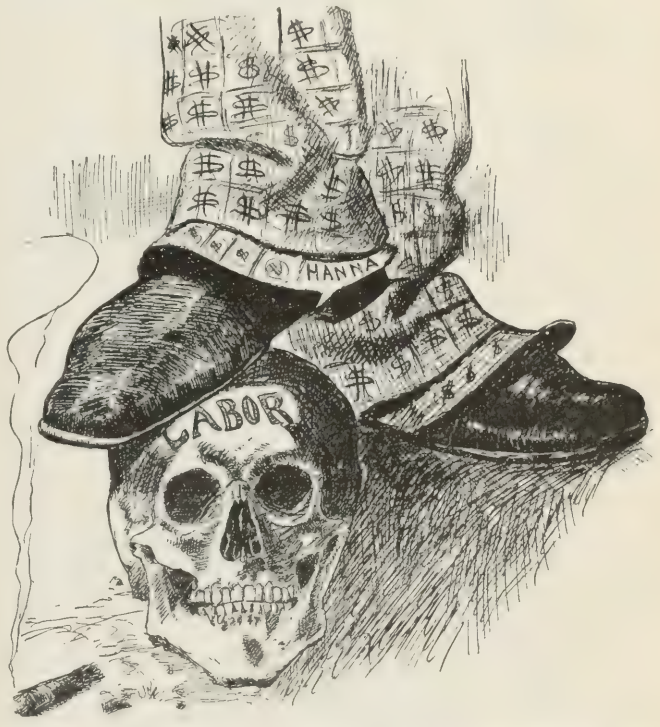
"I say, shame upon the man or men, in the face of the spirit of our institutions, in the face of our high educational opportunities, in the face of the spirit of this Government and its people, to rise up and say, 'I am better than thou,' and condemn those who, not having in their early environments those opportunities of education and enlightenment, and who go astray in the pursuit of their own interests, to condemn all their fellow men who are honestly and earnestly working for the benefit of themselves and their families, whether in organized labor or outside of it.

"On the other hand, is it not more Christian-like, more civilized-like, seeing the faults and mistakes of others, knowing what our opportunities can be made if we will, to extend the hand of fellowship and brotherhood and say, 'You have done wrong, but we will help you to do right'?

"It is no part of those who represent capital from the standpoint of better advantages, recognizing their duty that they owe to the body politic, to condemn a principle, to condemn a policy, because mistakes have been made. Therefore I say shame to a man who would teach the public and misrepresent the facts."

As between Hanna and Parry, the country will "overwhelmingly" indorse the former, declares the Pittsburg *Dispatch*; and *The Wall Street Journal* thinks "it is safe to say that if the labor problem is ever solved it will be by following the lead of Senator Hanna rather than that of Mr. Parry." Most of the newspapers take this view. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says:

"Messrs. Parry and Baer represent the extremists on one side, as the professional labor agitator represents the extremists on the other, while Mr. Hanna represents the spirit of reasonableness, of readiness to consider both sides, of conciliation and arbitration, of twentieth-century civilization. Parry's 'senseless



THIS CARTOON, ENTITLED "WHERE MR. HANNA STANDS ON THE LABOR QUESTION," APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK "JOURNAL" DURING THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896, AND WAS WIDELY COPIED AND CIRCULATED.

criticisms,' declares Senator Hanna, 'are chiefly remarkable for their one-sided views of things about which Mr. Parry evidently knows very little,' and 'are calculated to produce endless discord.' The truth of the latter affirmation is exemplified in the project started at New Orleans, rapidly followed up by the business men of Omaha and also of Vermont, and likely soon to become general, to organize a gigantic federation of employers 'to fight labor-union to the death.' This simply means disastrous industrial war. It is the defiant reply of capital to the Federation of Labor—the natural result of undue aggression on the part of many labor-unions during the past year—the ripe fruit of extremism. Yet it is hard to believe the saner counsels of Senator Hanna, the spirit of conservatism and conciliation and mutual justice he preaches and the Civic Federation appeals to, will not, in this glorious twentieth century, finally prevail among civilized men."

Mr. Parry has given out a reply to the Senator's speech, charging Mr. Hanna with "encouraging chaos in wage relations" to further his own political ambitions. He says:

"The transformation of Mr. Hanna from an energetic business man, with a labor record not particularly distinguished for leniency, into a political leader, and finally a United States Senator, who is the leading spirit, if not the founder of the Civic Federation, is a remarkable instance of what the political bee will make a man do when it gets to buzzing in his bonnet. Who

knows where the metamorphosis of Mr. Hanna will end? Is it possible that he has become a convert to all the leading tenets of trades-unionism? It appears that he actually joined the Amalgamated Union, or whatever it was which he addressed, and his speech would certainly pass as an excellent one to mark an initiation into the order. As a good union man, he may yet think it incumbent upon him to look with an indulgent eye upon Bryanism, and I am almost inclined to believe it an opportune time to make the suggestion that he be made the next running mate for Mr. Bryan. Bryan and Hanna—how is that for a ticket? . . . .

"Mr. Hanna corraled the manufacturers of the country in the first McKinley campaign because of the fear of Bryanism, but if he thinks he can ring the noses of the manufacturers of this country on the labor issue and lead them into the camp of Gompers and his aggregation, I think he overestimates his strength and influence very much.

"The National Association of Manufacturers is not a political organization and will not be led by any politician. As long as I am president of the association it shall not be used as a kite to advance the fortunes of any politician or political party."

OMAHA'S ANTI-UNION ORGANIZATION.

HOW far the movement to organize employers against labor-union aggression will spread, and what the consequences will be, are becoming topics of considerable comment and concern. Omaha, says a press despatch from that city, has been chosen by the National Association of Manufacturers as the spot "to fight the labor-unions to a finish," and 800 business men in that city have "banded themselves together to fight the different labor organizations, each pledging himself to assist any member who has trouble with his employees." A similar movement is on foot in Vermont. The Omaha organization declares for "freedom to employ union or non-union labor without discrimination," and declares against "limitation or restriction to output," and against the sympathetic strike. It says, in a public statement:

"The Business Men's Association in its purpose is purely defensive, and made necessary, as has been thought by the various business interests identified with it, by the apparent determination upon the part of the labor organizations of the city to either control or ruin every business enterprise. . . . . .

"The organization seeks no fight with organized labor in any form, so long as its own rights are not interfered with. Its position is that, while organized labor has the undoubted right to become associated together for any lawful purpose, yet, when it becomes a breaker of the law, by resorting to intimidation, threats, or personal violence, the picketing and boycotting of persons and firms who are unwilling to submit to their dictation, when it becomes an obstruction to commerce by interfering with the lawful pursuits of the individuals or firms, or when it takes upon itself the duty of chastising persons who are seeking to make an honest living in such manner as seems best, that it then becomes an unlawful, illegal, and unpatriotic combination of men, who must be met with whatever organization and force is necessary, in order that the principles of this Government may be maintained, which guarantee to all individuals life, liberty, and an opportunity to secure the means of subsistence in such manner as they may elect."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says approvingly:

"This is plain talk. It can not possibly be misunderstood. It is an elaboration of the old motto on the Rattlesnake flag, which used to be freely translated into 'Don't tread on me.' It is the 'live and let live' principle with an application that is bound to make to the advantage of law and decorum, to promote industry by discouraging interference with it. We do not believe the employers' union, of Omaha, will offer to the other unions one solitary cause for quarrel. The labor people can not find a warrant for attack in the announced purposes of the organization. Those purposes are their purposes, slightly modified to fit the other aspect of the case, and the right to advance those purposes on the one side must logically imply the right to advance them on the other. Organization is the tool of the employer as well as of the employed, of the general public as well as of the labor-union. And it is a tool that cuts both ways. It should be used with care and discretion."

The Omaha labor-unionists are not slow to accept the challenge. W. H. Bell, president of the Omaha Central Labor Union, thinks that a contest might be beneficial to both sides, and predicts it "would probably result in a compromise on middle ground." He says, in an interview:

"On two of the main issues, recognition of the union and sympathetic strikes, there can be no yielding on the part of the labor organizations.

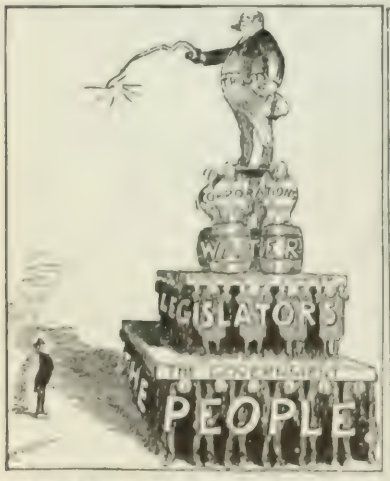
"To recede now from the stand that employers shall employ only union men would mean the ultimate destruction of the unions. This is a basic principle of unionism, and when it is swept away unionism is wrecked.

"Sympathetic strikes are natural and desirable where real grievances exist. Nowadays, however, many union men are striking without reason, and just because they are strong. They should be taught not to misuse their strength, and that is why I say that a contest of this kind might teach both sides their true positions and help to adjust the present evil relations existing between capital and labor.

"As to the control of a man's business or its destruction, the union men should learn to respect an employer's right to conduct his own business. At present there are some men at the head of labor-unions who submit all sorts of petty conditions to employers. On this point the labor unions will have to seek the middle ground on which the employers will be glad to meet them."

Says the New York *Times*:

"There is room for employers' associations, and they are capa-



IS THIS "THE RESULT OF AN INEVITABLE PROCESS OF ECONOMIC EVOLUTION?"
— *The Commoner.*

SURE CURE FOR THAT MERGED FEELING.
UNCLE SAM—"It shocks a little at first, but it will make another man of you."
— *The Philadelphia Press.*

TWO IDEAS OF WHO IS RUNNING THE COUNTRY.

ble of great usefulness if wisely planned and conservatively managed. It would in every instance be a mistake, however, to model them on trades-union lines or to launch them with proclamations open to criticism on the score of insincerity. That some initial mistakes will be made in these respects is probable. Indeed, some have been made already. Diplomacy will serve the purposes of employers much better than fighting; to do what is right and just and generous is a much more useful reputation than that of desiring to conquer peace by fighting for it."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN WORKMEN.

THE fact that the Moseley commission, sent from Great Britain to investigate our manufacturing methods, have reported that there is practically nothing for the British manufacturer or his workmen to learn here, has produced in the minds of our newspaper editors a poor opinion, not of American industrial methods, but of the British commissioners. We are beating the British in the competition for the markets of the world, our papers argue, and if they can't see how we do it, why so much the worse for them. The "inferior" American workman, notes the Baltimore *Sun*, "turns out products which find ready sale in all parts of the world, and are bought in England by patriotic Britons in preference to products of native workmen," and "the fact that the European demand for our manufactured products is unabated is conclusive evidence that the American artisan not only 'knows his business,' but knows it more thoroughly than his foreign rivals." Some of our newspapers, indeed, are glad the commission's report is adverse; for, as the Cleveland *Leader* remarks, "if Englishmen are not willing to admit that they can learn anything from Americans, it will be better for this country, for that will make it easier to maintain the industrial supremacy which has enabled the United States to fight its way into foreign markets."

Mr. Moseley's commission, which visited this country last year, was composed almost exclusively of the secretaries of the principal British trade-unions—a fact that may have affected the tenor of their report, so some of our papers think. The commissioners "all agree that the British workman has nothing to learn from the American workman, while British employers are not as far advanced as the Americans in their treatment of their employees." They admit, however, that "a hankering for the latest machinery and the best methods" characterize our industry, and perceive that "the Americans, employer and employed, realize more fully than the Britishers that brains and not brawn count." Mr. Moseley, who is a retired capitalist, says that the American workman has a far better education than his British cousin, "is infinitely better paid, housed, fed, and clothed, and, moreover, much more sober," and declares: "If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world, the old methods must be dropped and the old machinery abandoned."

Most of the commissioners, however, seem bent on doing us the service of telling us where we can improve, so that the report saves us the trouble and expense of sending a commission to England, as would seem to be called for by their adverse verdict. James Cox, delegate for the iron and steel-workers, found that in Chicago "the almighty dollar is the unquestioned king," and he says of the new Chicago post-office that "any third-rate corporation in Great Britain would have accomplished the work in four years instead of eight," and adds that this delay "is illustrative of government work in general." Delegate Taylor, of the operative bricklayers, would be sorry to see American methods of building adopted in England; and Delegate Deller, of the plasterers' union, found our plastering bad, "even in the room of the White House where the delegates were received by President Roosevelt." Referring to the steel town of Homestead, Mr. Dellar remarks: "The principal shareholder might here find a good place to expend his millions in improving the conditions of the working-people. I would for this purpose forego the pleasure of donating libraries to towns in Great Britain." Delegate Steadman declares the British workman can not be beaten in the world for solid and well-finished work, and makes the prediction that "unless something is done to conciliate labor in America, the trust system will bring such an uprising as has not been witnessed for forty years." "The workmen who have built up American industries," we are told in the report, "are largely British," while "most of the inventions in American workshops come from men hailing from the old country." "Let us adopt modern methods," the delegates say in conclusion, "and England will hold her own in the commercial rivalry of the world."

Delegate Cummings holds this country up before his people as a "horrible example" in the following picture:

"Gambling and pleasure-seeking appear to be characteristic of the American's life. These, taken in conjunction with his ordi-

DIDN'T LEARN ANYTHING.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

nary restless spirit, seem to shorten life, make men prematurely old, and increase insanity. Climatic conditions may be to some extent the cause of the generally unhealthy look of the American people, but the opinion generally expressed, to enjoy life while it lasts, has also some effect. There is, however, less regard for human life in America than in our own country. Life altogether is held cheaper, and that may be inherited from earlier times, when firearms were used on the slightest provocation. Altogether I am of the opinion that a halting time will have to take place in the States. The rush for enjoyment, the disregard of human life, the corruption of local politics and other immoralities, and the almost continental Sunday, added to which is the disinclination to walk or make any exertion after business hours if it can be avoided, all tend toward the moral and physical deterioration of the people, and must be arrested if disaster is to be averted."

Our papers are not yet ready to yield the laurel, however. Says the Philadelphia *Record*:

"The British iron and steel delegate says that 'any third-rate corporation in Great Britain would have built the Chicago post-office in four years instead of eight'; but the fact is that the Westinghouse works in Manchester were built in a year instead of the four or five the English builders said it would take, and the American contractor who, with American assistants and some American bricklayers to set the pace, accomplished this, received from the King a commission to build a hospital on the Isle of Wight, because the English builders wanted too much time. The bricklayers' delegate says he would be sorry to see American methods of bricklaying adopted in England, but the contractor in question got the number of bricks laid in a day on

those works in Manchester raised from 400 to 1,800, and possibly this is the method the British delegate does not wish to see adopted."

And the Baltimore *American* says, similarly:

"In fact, the recent history of our export manufactures clearly demonstrates that American labor is without a peer in the industrial world. If a bridge is to span the Nile and its construction is limited to a few weeks, England has to turn to America with an acknowledgment of her own incompetency. The same thing occurs when locomotives have to be rushed to India or South Africa. The American way is to do a thing just a little more rapidly than any one else, and with the added speed there is no lack of thoroughness, for the American manufacturer understands well the advantage of building for the future.

"The progress of the United States to the front rank of nations, a progress so rapid as to be a continual cause of continental jealousy, is due, in its ultimate analysis, to the superiority of the American mechanic and artisan over every other laborer. There is a deftness observed among all classes of our people that is lacking in so many nationalities, an almost intuitive perception of the adaptation of means to end and the ability to accomplish it. To this quality, perhaps, above all others is due our superiority, and as long as the American mechanic is more quick-witted and more nimble-fingered than his English competitor American superiority will be maintained."

A delegation of forty-six German agriculturists are coming over soon to study American methods of farming and stock-raising. They will stay two months and travel ten thousand miles.

WHY WOMEN'S WAGES ARE LOW.

MRS. JOHN VAN VORST, whose description of the factory girl's life brought out President Roosevelt's letter on "race suicide," makes some interesting observations in the same book ("The Woman Who Toils") on the comparative wages of women and men. Women's wages are lower, Mrs. Van Vorst thinks, because many of the girls, living at home and paying no board, work merely to obtain money for luxuries, and their satisfaction with small pay drags down the wage level for all the rest. The men, on the contrary, are all working for one end, their living; they demand more pay, therefore, and unite, when necessary, to get it. This wage theory is the result of Mrs. Van Vorst's experience as a working-girl in the factories of Pittsburg, Perry, N. Y., and Chicago, where she studied the problem at first hand. She also offers a plan to remedy the low-wage situation, which we quote below. First, however, she gives the reason for the small pay of women:

"In the factory where I worked men and women were employed for ten-hour days. The women's highest wages were lower than the men's lowest. Both were working as hard as they possibly could. The women were doing menial work, such as scrubbing, which the men refused to do. The men were properly fed at noon; the women satisfied themselves with cake and pickles. Why was this? It is of course impossible to generalize on a single factory. I can only relate the conclusions I drew from what I saw myself. The wages paid by employers, economists tell us, are fixed at the level of bare subsistence. This level and its accompanying conditions are determined by competition, by the nature and number of laborers taking part in the competition. In the masculine category I met but one class of competitor: the bread-winner. In the feminine category I found a variety of classes: the bread-winner, the semi-bread winner, the woman who works for luxuries. This inevitably drags the wage level. The self-supporting girl is in competition with the child, with the girl who lives at home and makes a small contribution to the household expenses, and with the girl who is supported and who spends all her money on her clothes. It is this division of purpose which takes the 'spirit' out of them as a class. There will be no strikes among them so long as the question of wages is not equally vital to them all."

Now for the remedy:

"What occurred to me as a possible remedy both for the oppression of the woman bread-winner and also as a betterment for the girl who wants to work, tho she does not need the money, was this: the establishment of schools where the esthetic branches of industrial art might be taught to the girls who, by their material independence, could give some leisure to acquiring a profession useful to themselves and to society in general. The whole country would be benefited by the opening of such schools as the Empress of Russia has patronized for the maintenance of the *petites industries*, or those which Queen Margherita has established for the revival of lace-making in Italy. If there was such a counter-attraction to machine labor, the bread-winner would have a freer field and the non-bread-winner might still work for luxury and at the same time better herself morally, mentally, and esthetically. She could aid in forming an intermediate class of laborers which as yet does not exist in America: the hand-workers, the *main d'œuvre* who produce the luxurious objects of industrial art for which we are obliged to send to Europe when we wish to beautify our homes.

"The American people are lively, intelligent, capable of learning anything. The schools of which I speak, founded, not for the manufacturing of the useful but of the beautiful, could be started informally as classes and by individual effort. Such labor would be paid more than the mechanical factory work; the immense importation from abroad of objects of industrial art sufficiently proves the demand for them in this country; there would be no material disadvantage for the girl who gave up her job in a pickle factory. Her faculties would be well employed, and she could, without leaving her home, do work which would be of esthetic and, indirectly, of moral value."

Mrs. Van Vorst adds a word of advice to those who are trying to help the working-girl. She says:

"On Saturday the owner of the factory comes at lunch time with several friends and talks to us with an amazing *camaraderie*. He is kindly, humorous, and tactful. One or two missionaries speak after him, but their conversation is too abstract for us. We want something dramatic, imaginative, to hold our attention, or something wholly natural. Tell us about the bees, the beavers, or the toilers of the sea. The longing for flowers has often come to me as I work, and a rose seems of all things the most desirable. In my present condition I do not hark back to civilized wants, but repeatedly my mind travels toward the country places I have seen in the fields and forests. If I had a holiday I would spend it seeing not what man but what God has made. These are the things to be remembered in addressing or trying to amuse or instruct girls who are no more prepared than I felt myself to be for any preconceived ideal of art or ethics. The omnipresence of dirt and ugliness, of machines and 'stock,' leave the mind in a state of lassitude which should be roused by something natural. As an initial remedy for the ills I voluntarily assume I would propose amusement. Of all the people who spoke to us that Saturday, we liked best the one who made us laugh. It was a relief to hear something funny. In working as an outsider in a factory girls' club I had always held that nothing was so important as to give the poor something beautiful to look at and think about—a photograph or copy of some *chef d'œuvre*, an *objet d'art*, lessons in literature and art which would uplift their souls from the dreariness of their surroundings. Three weeks as a factory girl had changed my beliefs. If the young society women who sacrifice one evening every week to talk to the poor in the slums about Shakespeare and Italian art would instead offer diversion first—a play, a farce, a humorous recitation—they would make much more rapid progress in winning the confidence of those whom they want to help. The working woman who has had a good laugh is more ready to tell what she needs and feels and fears than the woman who has been forced to listen silently to an abstract lesson. In society when we wish to make friends with people we begin by entertaining them. It should be the same way with the poor. Next to amusement as a means of giving temporary relief and bring about relations which will be helpful to all, I put instruction, in the form of narrative, about the people of other countries, our fellow man, how he lives and works; and, third, under this same head, primitive lessons about animals and plants, the industries of the bees, the habits of ants, the natural phenomena which require no reasoning power to understand and which open the thoughts upon a delightful unknown vista."

THE SOUTH A COUNTRY W THOUT STRIKES.

"THERE is no section of country in the world embracing so large an amount of territory, employing in proportion to the population so many wage-earners, and where such extensive money interests are involved, which has been so free from labor strikes." Thus *The Tradesman* (Chattanooga) remarks in an editorial in which it shows that labor and capital are working harmoniously in the South. We learn from the same paper that with the exception of four minor disagreements during last year, the South has been practically exempt from strikes, boycotts, lockouts, and other labor disturbances. What brings about this harmony between labor and capital in the South? The most important factor, we learn, is the presence of the negro. Next in importance is the gathering in, in the ranks of labor, of thousands of white women and children of once wealthy families, mountaineers and "piney-woods and sand-hill people" known as "Crackers," to work in the textile plants. In the third place, wage-earners are generally well satisfied with their wages, because a dollar in the South will buy as much of the necessities of life as $1.50 will in the North. The land is cheaper and more fertile, and many work their own farms. In the fourth place, labor-unions have made little headway in the mining portions of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama: and an additional fact is that most of the Southern laborers work on farms. Just how these conditions affect the labor problem is shown by *The Tradesman*. In regard to the presence of the negro:

"There are more than 2,000,000 negro laborers tilling the cotton, corn, sugar-cane, and rice-fields, in the timber-forests and lumber-mills, in the cotton-seed oil factories, in the iron and coal-mines, in the brick and coke-making establishments, and in all vocations requiring muscular strength and physical endurance.

"In all of the above-named kinds of work they are far superior to white labor, and possibly superior to any other labor in the world. Racial antipathy and social ostracism prevent admission of the negro to white labor organizations. Unsystematic, and not being an organizer himself, the negro is a free lance in the labor field, and stands as what the labor-unions designate a 'scab,' an irreconcilable and constant menace to the trade-unions.

"The negro wage-earner is a strenuous believer in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. He is for number one against the world, and when, by his labor, he is earning from $1 to $5 per day, according to his skill and industry, with that labor always in demand, he can not understand why he should voluntarily tax himself for the benefit of a less thrifty workman. Improvidence is his greatest weakness, and the rainy day has no terrors for him until it arrives, and then the clouds are soon dispelled through the medium of sated hunger. Amiability is a prominent characteristic when he is in his normal state, and when he is at peace with himself and with the world, the blandishments of the walking-delegate can not propagate in his breast seeds of dissatisfaction toward his employer."

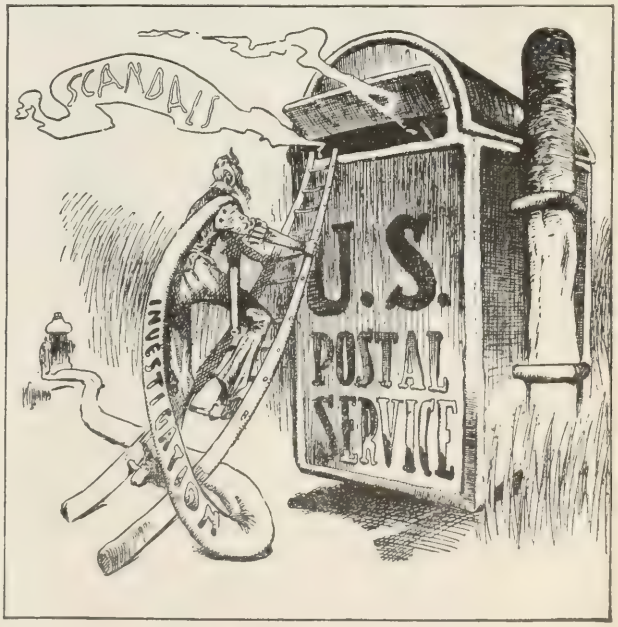
Speaking of the workers in the textile-plants, *The Tradesman* declares that "they have found their employment in the cotton-mills far more satisfactory and superior to the conditions that confronted them in their impoverished and isolated homes." Under previous conditions they barely managed to live and "were without educational advantages, refining or sanitary enjoyments, religious or civilizing influences." Happy and contented in their new surroundings, "they are loath to antagonize their employers, and show scant courtesy to labor agitators who would engender strife between them." That the labor organizations have been unable to make any progress among the agricultural element is attributed to the size of the plantations and to the fact that the farm hands are too widely scattered for cooperation. Besides, these laborers have little education and are satisfied with their present lot.

But how is the South to guard against the labor agitators and maintain the present peaceful understanding between labor and capital? *The Tradesman* says on this point:

"It is to meet these new and inevitable conditions that the Southern employer must show wisdom, tact, and justice, meeting the pending aggressiveness of the labor-unions in a spirit of kindliness and concession. . . . Instead of inciting enmity and passing laws for the destruction of corporations, let the Southern people take heed lest they destroy themselves and retard the progress of their unexampled prosperity. Let labor and capital grasp hands and reconcile their constantly conflicting interests by amalgamating their interests. Both sides, capital and labor, must be content to make concessions—to give and to take. Capital should be satisfied with a reasonable annual return, and labor should be satisfied with such a reasonable compensation for its services as is justified by its intrinsic productive value to the employer, and by the great law of supply and demand."

"GET THEM ALL, GENERAL."

—*The Ohio State Journal.*



IN FOR A DUCKING.

—*The Boston Herald.*

POSTAL INVESTIGATION IN CARTOON.

HIGH TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

ENOUGH immigrants to repeople Colorado, Florida, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, or any one of half a dozen smaller States have entered this country since July 1 of last year (1902), and enough came in on April 10 (10,300) to found a small city of their own. These figures lead some of the newspapers to predict that the total for the fiscal year, ending June 30, will surpass all previous records, except that of the phenomenal year of 1882, when 788,992 immigrants came in. Within four years the increase has been 100 per cent., the figures being: for the year ending June 30, 1899, 311,000; 1900, 448,000; 1901, 487,000; 1902, 648,000. "As there is nothing to indicate that our prosperity is not to continue for some time," says the Chicago *Post*, "we may look for immigration statistics for a year or so at least fully as remarkable as those for the last few months." The Boston *Globe* speaks of these accessions to the population of the country as follows:

"Within a single generation this country has absorbed, from Europe mainly, a population more than equal to that of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Servia combined, twice as many as now live in Persia, once the world's mistress; or nearly as many as the total peopling to-day of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and all Canada.

"We need not be afraid of these astounding accessions, nor are we liable to be swamped by them. The problem is not how to exclude them, but how to get these hundreds of thousands of newcomers away from the coast cities to the farms of the Middle West, where the need of labor is very keen, where wages are good, and social conditions as hopeful as the sunny skies.

"Immigration reached its lowest ebb in 1897 and 1898. Since then a regular tidal-wave has been sweeping this way."

Of the number which arrived during the first quarter of this year, nearly 48,000, or about one-third, are Italians, and the next largest contingent consists of Poles. It is stated by many newspapers that the immigrants now arriving are above the average in education and many of them have gone to Western and Northwestern points to take up farming; but Commissioner Williams is quoted as saying that a "considerable portion" of them are positively undesirable, are "unintelligent, of low vitality, of poor physique, able to perform only the cheapest kind of manual labor," and "unfitted mentally and morally for good citizenship." He thinks that they will be "of no benefit to the country," and believes that their presence "tends to drag down its standards." He calls for "proper regulation" that will keep out this undesirable element. *The Journal of Commerce*, in commenting on these statements, takes issue with Commissioner Williams. It declares:

"It is the demand for labor in this country and the higher rewards offered for it that set the current of immigration going, and it is the cheapest kind of manual labor that is most in demand. Those who are willing to do that kind of work, or who have to do it to live, are naturally attracted in considerable numbers, and not those who could not be induced to do it and for whose labor there is not the same demand. In prosperous times our native people and the 'better class' of immigrants, those who are comfortably off where they are, will not do much of the digging and delving, the hewing and carrying that have to be done. So far as the effect upon 'good citizenship' is concerned, there is an easier and more effectual safeguard in defending our citizenship by stricter naturalization laws than by trying to keep out the raw material. We are not obliged to make citizens, with all the rights and privileges of natives, out of all that we may need as laborers, while they are 'unfitted mentally and morally.' It will be hard for us to pick and choose of those who will leave Europe for our shores, but when they get here we can pick and choose those whom we will clothe with all the privileges and immunities of citizenship."

Norway, it appears, is finding the emigration of her people to this country a serious and growing danger. The Philadelphia [illegible]

"It is announced that the Norwegian Government will probably adopt measures to check emigration to the United States. So great has become the outflow that there is danger that Norway will lose the best class of its working population. The Norwegians and Swedes are among the most desirable immigrants into the United States. They are industrious, frugal, and law-abiding. Very much of the prosperity of the Northwest is due to them. Sweden sent 30,894 of her population to the United States in 1902, and Norway 17,484. The population of Norway in 1900 was 2,239,880. The drift of emigration from that country is plainly shown by the statement that in 1900 10,655 Norwegians settled in the United States and only 276 in all other foreign countries. The drift of the Swedish population to the United States has not been so decided, but many more Swedes emigrate to this country than to any other."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. MORGAN will soon have enough of them to form a jar trust. *The Detroit Tribune.*

THE colored man that works six days a week is doing more to solve the negro problem than all the orators in the country.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

CLEVELAND has been for Tom Johnson and three-cent fares for quite a while. Thus far she has succeeded in getting Tom.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

JUDGING from the opinion of Colonel Watterson and Cleveland and others, the negro race made the mistake of its life in ever coming to America.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

PERHAPS one reason there are so many kinds of Jeffersonian Democrats is the fact that some people are inclined to agree with his acts and others with his theories.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

J. PIERPONT MORGAN is sixty-six years old and has achieved most of his success since his sixtieth year. Would there be anything left for the rest of us had he begun younger?—*The Chicago News.*

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS pronounces the Northern Securities decision revolutionary. Mr. Griggs escaped all suspicion of being a revolutionist while he was in the Cabinet.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is very evident from the way the newspapers of the country back up that decision in the Northern Securities case that all the editors have managed to get rid of their trust stocks.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

STATE Senator Schoenlaub, of St. Louis, was arrested on Saturday night for running a policy game. It is a shame to molest a member of the Missouri legislature when he is trying to make a comparatively honest living.—*The Kansas City Star.*

IN the recent Chicago election a native American was elected mayor, a Pole was chosen city attorney, a German city treasurer, and an Irishman city clerk. You can't beat that combination anywhere under the sun.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

HIS PUNISHMENT.—Lemuel D. Cummings, the Kansas soldier who admitted shooting the Filipino prisoner whom Colonel Metcalf was accused of killing, has been appointed a capitol guard in Washington, which is not unnecessarily severe.—*The Kansas City Star.*

MR. [illegible] "Gentleman, don't [illegible] about a river [illegible] save thirst."
—*The Kansas City Journal*

LETTERS AND ART.

A PLEA FOR OLD-FASHIONED READING.

AGNES REPPLIER, the well-known Philadelphia authoress, enters a spirited protest, in the current issue of *The Era* (Philadelphia), against what she terms the "oppression" of books. "Of all the many heresies which afflict the world," she says, "not one is more unreasonable nor more mischievous than the notion now current among intelligent people that reading is in itself, and apart from the matter read, a useful, desirable, and, in some sort, meritorious occupation." She continues:

"The habit of rapid and indiscriminate reading does not stimulate mental growth; the quick replacing of one book by another lessens the value of all. I have seen a girl, too young to lose the fresh, keen, priceless memory of youth, standing before a long row of battered novels, and striving to recollect which of them she had or had not read. To say that she would have been better employed in working ridiculous samplers in wool like her great grandmother, is not too strong a statement. It would have been an equal waste of eyesight perhaps, but a real saving of her mental fiber."

MISS AGNES REPPLIER,
Who urges the modern reader to throw off the "oppressive" yoke of ephemeral books.

As for the race to "keep up" with current literature, Miss Repplier takes the view that it is something more serious than mere waste of time. It "means the sapping of our physical and mental powers, the frittering away of whatever intellect we possess in an attempt to do something which, in the first place, can not be done, and, in the second place, would not be worth the doing if it could be done." Furthermore:

"'Current literature,' as it is called, has now gotten far beyond the pursuit of the most industrious reader. We can not, even with the help of magazines and reviews, pretend to keep pace with it; and the time has come when we must now and then confess that we have not read, that we have not seen, that we have not even heard of the book about which our friends are talking. This ought not to be such a humiliating experience. Because people are talking about a book is seldom a good reason for reading it; and they talk about it for such a very little while that our humiliation is at least short-lived."

It is a melancholy truth, continues Miss Repplier, to which we might as well make up our minds first as last, that many of the most delightful and valuable books ever written are very lengthy, and they can not be shortened "without mortal hurt." We quote again:

"Not one famous work in a hundred can bear abridgment. Boswell took his time to write the 'Life of Johnson,' and we've got to take our time to read it, unless we are content to lose the best biography and one of the most entertaining books in all literature. Mr. Birrell, urging upon us the Journal of John Wesley, makes the touching suggestion that we should, if need be, abandon our 'annual reading' of Boswell in order to make Wesley's acquaintance. We should like to know to what race of men Mr. Birrell addresses himself. If there dwell in Great Britain mortals so richly endowed with leisure, wit, and judgment that they read their Boswell every year, we have no need to hunt further for the Happy Islands. They lie where we would least expect to find them, between the North Sea and the great Atlantic.

"Yet perhaps there is more real gain, as there is undoubtedly more real pleasure, in a friendly and thorough intimacy with one masterpiece of biography than in scampering through a whole shelf of 'English Worthies,' or 'English Men of Letters,' or 'English Statesmen,' each skimpy little volume telling us just enough to be quickly forgotten, and telling it in just the way which is warranted to make the least possible impression upon heart and brain. It is better to know one great man thoroughly than to have a bowing acquaintance with half a hundred. It is better to read all of Charles Lamb's letters—there are only two volumes—and then reread them, thanking heaven for the privilege, than acquire a superficial and joyless knowledge of all the letter-writers of the centuries. 'Specimen' reading seems at best but dreary work. ''Tis like feeding a child with chopped hay from a spoon'—dry diet, and of doubtful nourishment. The curious claim put forward for abridged editions—Froissart in two little books, Pepys in one, and a volume of selections from Horace Walpole—is that these meager substitutes give people a 'working nowkledge' of the literature of the world. What a working knowledge of literature may imply it is difficult to divine, unless it means that the reader so equipped is ready to practise authorship, and blithely impart his ignorance to the world."

In view of the "ever-increasing number of books we do not want" and the "ever-decreasing chances of tranquilly perusing those we do want," Miss Repplier thinks it is time to call a halt. We are losing "the friendship of books," and we can afford to lose any friendship rather than that.

SARAH BERNHARDT AS "WERTHER."

ONE of the most notable theatrical events of the past month in Paris was the production, in the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, of an adaptation of Goethe's "Werther," the great actress playing the title rôle. The play has provoked much comment, on the whole unfavorable. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:

"Sarah Bernhardt delights in male parts, especially when they contain emotional death scenes, and Pierre Decourcelle, a clever dramatist whose reputation was earned by startling melodramas for the Ambigu Theater, and of which 'Les Deux Gosses,' or 'Two Vagabonds,' is a striking example, has in his free and ruthless adaptation of Goethe's 'Werther' provided the French actress with a fatal dénouement quite as harrowing as those supplied by 'Hamlet,' 'Lorenzaccio,' or 'L'Aiglon.' Massenet may be pardoned for transforming the sentimental reverie of Werther into an opera which was produced in Paris some ten years ago with moderate success, but the selection of a literary and purely psychological study, described by Goethe himself as 'a painful discord between a young man's heart and reality,' and in which action is restricted to one situation, seems almost inexplicable.

"It was, nevertheless, upon the initiative of Sarah Bernhardt that the Parisian dramatist set to work to make a play out of 'Werther.' It was a quixotic venture, and the success is decidedly qualified. Sarah indeed gives a new presentation of death, she waltzes with juvenile grace, and there are delightful living pictures of Teutonic bliss; but there is a continuous thread of monotonous melancholy throughout the five long acts of 'Werther,' and the movement of the piece keeps revolving upon itself in tedious circles. The 'Werther' of Sarah Bernhardt and of Pierre Decourcelle is surrounded by personages and incidents that would have astonished Goethe, who probably never dreamed that his idyl would be developed into a melodrama for a Parisian public. It would have been theatrically impossible for Sarah Bernhardt to occupy the stage for five acts soliloquizing with her own heart."

M. Doumic is inclined to make fun of the play in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He says:

"The story is very simple. A young man by the name of Werther meets a young girl, Charlotte, who is already promised to another man. He loves her, and on their next meeting finds her married to a certain Albert Schmidt. Unable to endure the

thought that she is happy with any one but himself, he commits suicide. To this bare plot what ornaments are added! . . . . .

"There can be no good melodrama without a character that evokes our sympathy. Now it is quite impossible to feel any sympathy whatever for Werther. This melancholy youth, this lachrymose dreamer, this declaimer of phrases, is insupportable. Because a man has dragged you from the water, it does not give him the right to impose on you the sight of his sad face and the weight of his tiresome presence. What right has this busybody to trouble the peace of a family which did not seek him out, and which never did him any harm? It is too obvious that his disappearance can only be a blessing to everybody. This fact diminishes our regrets from the beginning, and dries up the sources of sympathy. We should say, Alas! We say, instead, Ouf!

"'Werther' is a compromise between a melodrama and a sentimental comedy. The sentimental parts drag and hurt the play as a whole. There is no comparison whatever to be established between the work of M. Decourcelle and that of Goethe. Mme. Bernhardt has expressed all that the rôle would yield, without being able to give to M. Decourcelle's creation any species of consistency."

The *Journal des Débats* dismisses the play with a few words, which we quote, in part:

"To tell the truth, M. P. Decourcelle, a clever man, has written a clever play, in which are some agreeable enough scenes—secondary scenes especially—and some more which are quite touching. All the same, this good Werther is somewhat irritating. . . . There came a moment when one had a strong desire that the too excellent Albert would kick him out of doors.

"But, after all, the piece is one to see. It is mounted with extreme care, and Mme. Bernhardt is not an indifferent actress in any rôle."

It remained for M. Immanuel Aréne, of the *Figaro*, to write an enthusiastic appreciation of "Werther." We quote from his article:

"M. Decourcelle has followed the novel amply on broad lines. His literary conception is admirable, and he has used it like a practical manager of a theater, or, if you choose, like a business man. He has materialized the thought of the poet very prettily. He was able—and this was essential—to make of a subject undoubtedly sublime, but monotonous, five acts, or rather five pictures full of color, grace, and emotion, that touched and charmed the audience and which they applauded warmly . . . . .

"The play was captivating and made a success, but M. Pierre Decourcelle would be the first to be angry with me if I failed to say that a large part of that success was due to the puissant collaboration of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as directress and actress. The deliciously poetical touches were the greatest aid to the play, and its interpretation could not but elevate it further, since it was Mme. Sarah Bernhardt who played 'Werther.' The great artist employed all the admirable and infinite resources of her marvelous dramatic genius. She was a magnificent incarnation of those three sacred things, youth, love, and sorrow. And it was with good reason that at the end of each act the enthusiastic public gave one of those ovations and awarded one of those triumphs which it reserves for its greatest and most idolized artists."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND,
The Creator of "Hans Breitmann"

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION OF "HANS BREITMANN."

THE death of Charles Godfrey Leland illustrates anew the fact that the work done by a man in play may often outlive his serious achievement. Lewis Carroll's mathematical treatises have been completely eclipsed in public fame by "Alice in Wonderland"; Thomas Dunn English grieved on his death-bed because he was known only as the author of "Ben Bolt"; and now "Hans Breitmann's Ballads" are being exalted over all the long line of scholarly works that came from Mr. Leland's pen. To Mr. John Masefield, a writer in the London *Academy and Literature* (April 4), "Hans Breitmann's" place is fairly won. He writes:

"In reading American books, in studying that eager American life so unlike anything to be found in sober Europe, one learns why it is that, even with all Europe's culture ready to its hand like an ax to the pioneer, the republic has not yet produced its poet or its cunning artist, to give voice or form to the emotions and the beauty pulsing so hotly among its citizens. The land is too cosmopolitan. It says, as its one great mind said:

I am large. I contain multitudes.

and it is perhaps not unfair to liken its literati, as they are at this day, to four and twenty blackbirds baking in a pie. So many ingredients will have to combine, and resolve, and crystallize; so many 'grounds' will have to settle, so many bubbles to arise and burst, before the dish can be dainty and fit for the President's table, that it is likely to be a great while before the artists have a medium with which to work, let alone a skill in the shaping and molding of the material.

"They are a great people, these Americans, and a new people, and a people struggling to make something new from an old speech and a set of old traditions. Their impetuous hearts are even now changing that old speech into something quaint and strange (I can not say 'rich' and strange) which is quicker, as it seems, and snappier, and which reminds one of an electric lamp set within an old horn lantern. Everywhere one sees the ingredients in the caldron, bubbling and seething, and imparting, each one of them, some flavor or smack to the great pie they help to make. Here is Mr. Dooley with his Irishman's ways of speech that stick in the popular mind, and that thousands use daily. There is Uncle Remus—a tenth of the population speaks the 'English' of Uncle Remus. There is John Chinaman and Jhonna Dago, but they are not vocal, I believe, as yet; and there is the most potent of all the alien influences, that of the late Mr. Leland's Hans Breitmann and the fine class he represents."

"Hans Breitmann," continues the writer, is not "a mere caricature with a fine thirst and the heroic manner." He is rather a type. We quote further:

"He represents a class—a wise, kindly, laughter-moving class—which is not common now, and which we seldom see in England, but which exists, and is delightful, in many parts of Germany and in the States. The laughter is always *with* and not *at* this old hero. He loves the pleasures of the table, and he will drink, it seems, as long as he has passage in his throat, yet he has an eye for beauty, the wisdom of a man, and a most ripe talent for events. He is that old Germany, as I feel, that died, or became changed, with the rise of the shop-class after the French war. He is of the blunt Luther type, with,

perhaps, the 'Wein, Weib, und Gesang' elements set up in caps.

"Hans's prototype, Mr. Trübner tells us, was 'a German serving during the war (of Secession) in the 15th Pennsylvanian Cavalry, and who—we have it on good authority—was a man of desperate courage whenever a cent could be made, and one who *never* fought unless something *could* be made.' Many of the ballads tell of his merry battles, and of the great spoils, chiefly liquid, that his battles brought him, but it is hardly as a fighter that Hans makes his appeal to us. We like him when he is at peace, well primed with the schnapps, or the lager, or the sauerkraut so dear to him. And then, by the fireside, puffing the meerschaum of content, the warm reminiscences come gently to the soothed brain, and the story comes, between tobacco puffs, ripely and well considered from a seasoned and mellowed personality."

Mr. Masefield goes on to pay tribute to the "wonderful speech" in which the ballads are written:

"Fully to appreciate the cleverness of it one must have lived in Germany and in, say, Hoboken. Old Hans uses the American idioms with such aptness, and sandwiches them between such deft and apposite quotations from the literature of his Fatherland, that an outsider misses half of the abundant points he makes. How happy the blend is may be seen from the two quotations I have culled at haphazard:

> Du bist ein Musikant
> Top-sawyer on der counter-point
> Und buster in discânt,

and

> Und knock dem out de shpots
> Come pack to eart', O Schnitzerlein,
> Und pring id down to dots.

It is not dialect. It has not the fixity of a dialect. We feel that in a year's time old Hans would be using a very different speech with quite different effects upon his hearers. In the ballads he is at 'the top of happy hours.' He is precise in his use of the snappy, effective idiom of the States. And his German—the German, always, of a cultured and deep-thinking man—saves him, and his rimes, from any taint or accusation of commonness."

The only accusation that might be brought against the ballads, we are told, is one of "over-insistence upon certain traits in Hans's character." Mr. Masefield confesses that he is not entirely edified by "the details of his swillings." He concludes:

"One can pardon him for taking so jolly a delight in the good things of the world, for we know that (after the 'morgen-hetache') he will be up and about, playing the man like a master. I must own, however, that he touches me more nearly when he is in his serious vein. When he is dreaming over the beautiful things that have touched him in the past, or at music, or giving advice to the young. In his moods he says things which place him with the poets. 'Breitmann in Leyden,' tho perhaps the quaint Breitmann lingo rather mars its gentleness, is a thing that none but a true poet could have made:

> 'Tis shveet to valk in Holland towns
> Apout de twilicht tide,
> Vhen all ish shdill on proad canals,
> Safe vhere a poat may clide.
> Shdrange light on darkenin' vater falls
> In long soft lines afar,
> Der Abenddroth on Dunkelheit
> Vitch shows—or hides—a star.

The end comes to one with a grace and a softness that is like 'rare 'Gene Field' at his rarest:

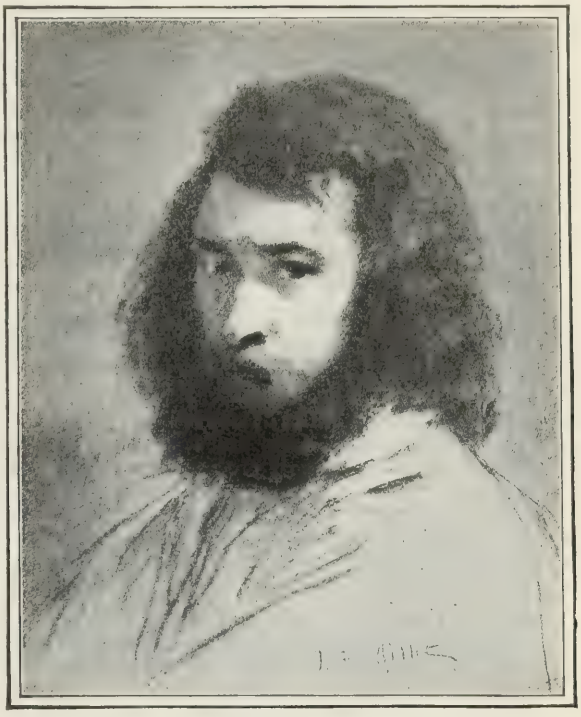
> O if you live in Leyden town
> You'll meet, if troot be told,
> De forms of all de freunds who tied
> Vhen du werst six years old.

Lovers of Hans will wish him a peaceful old age in Leyden, with lager of the best, and Rhein-wein, and a seat in the Bier-Garten looking over the old town; and twilight and death coming to him very gently at the last, almost obsequiously, like a grave waiter announcing closing time."

THE SADNESS OF JEAN-FRANÇOIS MILLET.

THE spirit that we are least wont to associate with France is that of brooding melancholy, and the last place to which we should turn for an expression of that spirit would be to French art. It is probably because of this that the personality of Millet stands out in such marked relief. "He seems to be a man belonging to another time, another race, a different form of thought," observes M. Romain Rolland, a Paris art professor, in a recent study of the great French painter contributed to the "Popular Library of Art" published in London. The professor goes on to emphasize the "extraordinary power of pessimism," the "extraordinary intensity of sadness," manifest in almost all Millet's work:

"Everybody has seen it; everybody has been struck by it. But everybody has misinterpreted it; everybody has read into it



JEAN-FRANÇOIS MILLET.
From a Crayon Portrait by Himself.

a sort of bitter criticism, a sort of condemnation of society. The mind of no single French writer or artist has succeeded in perceiving that this pessimism, this sadness, were not the agitated state of a rebel, but the natural, normal state of a man who had received their impress so deeply that he could scarcely conceive of any person's being different. All French art for nearly a century has been so remote from Christianity—it may even be said, as a whole, so antichristian—that the Christian point of view, which sees suffering as a law and as a good, has become almost incomprehensible. Some people look suffering in the face, but only to fight and curse it. Others turn their eyes from it as an ugly, unpleasing spectacle, which they try to forget; and they devote themselves to the pursuit, the attainment, or the imagination of joy. None among them could understand that a Millet might find an austere and religious joy in pain. None of them guessed when they looked at 'The Gleaners' or 'The Man with the Hoe,' oppressed by fatigue, bowed over the earth like beasts beneath a yoke, that the artist who painted them thought their pains natural, good because moral, and beautiful because good."

Millet's "serious and peaceful melancholy," continues M. Rolland, was of the kind that "has its secret sweetness for souls of his stamp—'the dark pleasure of a melancholy heart,' of which La Fontaine speaks." He was not an artist observing poverty from afar. He knew poverty in his own person and

accepted it without surprise and without rebellion. Nor was he alone in this respect. We quote again:

"The lives of the principal French painters of his day and of the great landscape painters in particular constitute a sad martyrology. Except in very few instances, such as those of Corot and Jules Dupré, almost all suffered cruelly from want, indigence, hunger, illness, and ill-luck of every kind. The great Theodore Rousseau lived for the greater part of his days in terrible poverty and loneliness, and died, struck down by general paralysis, with a mad wife beside him. Troyon died insane. Marilhat died insane. Decamps tormented himself his life long, lived without friends, and died in a tragic way. Paul Huet literally nearly died of hunger, and lost his health owing to privations. Even Diaz was acquainted with black poverty and bodily sufferings. It can not therefore be said that Millet was exceptionally treated by fortune, and he himself refuses to think so. 'I do not pretend to be unhappier than many others' (1859); 'I feel no resentment against any one, not thinking myself more of a victim than are many others' (1857). He shared the common fate; he suffered like others from poverty, loneliness, and indifference. But that which is exceptional in him and distinguishes him from others is the tranquillity with which he accepts his ill-fortune, as a matter of necessity, a superior and beneficent fate."

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute, New York, is the author of a new book entitled "Barbizon Days," in which the sadness of Millet is interpreted in the same way. Says Professor Smith:

"His spirit knew not such a thing as protest against the ordering of God and nature. Turning backward over the centuries, he heard the curse spoken. He felt its shadow brooding over all the earth, darkening the tilled field, bending the back of the laborer. It was a mystery, but to a Millet human toil and pain are but the discipline of divine justice, love, and wisdom. His canvases present life as he saw it, reveal profound sympathy with toiling humanity, but breathe neither lament nor protestation. . . .

"The peasant patiently bearing his burden from the cradle to the grave, in the hot fields of summer and the cold, desolate woods of winter, was to Millet the earth poem, and grander far than royal sunset or voice of wind in the forest. There was the battle of life out there in the fields. There was the world's true hero, sowing, reaping, gleaning. He was redeeming the earth from its curse and making atonement, by a life of self-renunciation, for the vast, primal sin; waiting too patiently the revealing of the world of peace and joy beyond. The scintillation of the stars whispered to him thereof as he watched by the sheepfold at night. When as evening fell the Angelus sounded forth from the bells of the village church tower, he bowed his head and drank in for a moment a holy, quiet peace, presage of that beyond.

"Such was the poem that formed itself in Millet's mind; every action of the peasant life, indoors and outdoors, takes on a religious aspect in his canvases. It is humanity performing the old necessary patriarchal services, man working with nature, both under the shadow, under the burden, uncomplaining, waiting for the morning.

"There is without doubt a deep truth in all this. That peasant and son of peasants in coarse blouse and *sabots* who roamed these woods so many years was one of the prophets. The forests of the Bas Bréau and the gorges of Apremont are holy places to-day, because Jean-François Millet walked there. And yet it is only a part of the whole truth. Neither nature nor human life rests all under the shadow. And he who, as Corot, finds and interprets the sun-sprent beauty of the woods, who sees bright-colored forms dancing in the glades, whose heart is sensitive, responsive to the joy, the carols that breathe everywhere in this world, is a prophet too."

An Artistic Sensation in Russia.—"All Russia"—as the phrase goes—is exercised over a painting exhibited at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Society of Art, by a painter unknown to fame named Bounin. It represents several eminent Russians, with Count Tolstoy among them, in what is denounced by many as a shocking and scandalous attitude. The picture has provoked a protest from the great novelist's son, and may by this time have been removed as the result of indignant comment in the press.

It is entitled "Catching Fish," and the fishermen are: Tolstoy, Chekhoff, the novelist, Repin, the celebrated painter, and Gorky. The alleged violation of artistic and moral propriety consists in too realistic copying of "nature," in that the fishermen (with the exception of Gorky) are painted in a trouserless state. Some three or four years ago Repin painted Tolstoy minus shoes and socks, and it is said that the famous author ironically thanked him in a private letter for leaving him his trousers. Bounin has bettered (?) the instructions of the brother-artist. Some writers declare that there is nothing revolting or reprehensible in the conceit. They even see symbolism in the painting, the fishermen catching fish being the allegorical way of expressing the power and influence of the great men over their readers and disciples!

A. C. Souvorin, the publisher and author, ridicules this defense, and writes as follows in the *Novoye Vremya:*

"There is no doubt that Bounin deliberately imitated Repin. There is no cause for excitement. It is probably the new way in art. We must wait for the advent of artists who will represent all our great men in the act of bathing—some with and some without a coat of soap, some in a sitting, some in an erect position. This will be new. It will attract attention and be a success. What more is there to be wished?"

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says that the artists are indignant at the action of the directors of the exhibition, and regard the picture as merely an attempt of the painter to advertise himself. H. Rok writes in the *Novosti:* "The poor artist simply had no typical figure in his imagination, and, hardly realizing what he was doing, he gave his fishermen the faces and figures of living types. Actors frequently do the same thing in creating parts."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

SIGNORA MATILDA SERAO, the Italian authoress, intends to visit this country next year. She will deliver a series of lectures on artistic and literary subjects.

EMERSON'S "First Visit to England" has been reprinted in a dainty little brochure by the new English press "At the Sign of the Hop-pole, Edenbridge, Kent."

THE farewell concert tour in this country of Mme. Adelina Patti (the Baroness Cederström) is under the management of Robert Grau. Mme. Patti will leave England on October 24 and will not return until February. She will sing in most of the principal cities of the United States and of Canada, and may also visit Mexico.

The Bookman's May list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. Lovey Mary.—Hegan.
2. Lady Rose's Daughter.—Ward.
3. The Pit.—Norris.
4. Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.—Lorimer.
5. Under the Rose.—Isham.
6. The Circle.—Thurston.

ELLEN TERRY'S revival of Ibsen's early drama, "The Vikings," is greeted with great interest in London. The stage setting and lighting effects were planned by Miss Terry's son, Gordon Craig, and are of an unusual character. Says the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*: "The play is a weird and realistic presentation of an Icelandic saga of courage, love, and vengeance, with Ellen Terry in a part resembling Lady Macbeth, and playing it with sustained force, fiery energy, and metallic heartlessness. . . . The last act, with a rising storm, supernatural effects, mocking voices in the air, and a tragic catastrophe, was most weird, poetic, and impressive."

THE amount of money Mrs. Ward received from *Harper's Magazine* for the serial rights of "Lady Rose's Daughter" is an interesting subject of current comment. Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, an experienced literary agent, surmises that, as the book rights of the novel also went to the Harpers, in accordance with an inflexible rule of the house, Mrs. Ward could have received no less than $25,000 for the serial rights. Adding to this her royalties on the sales of the book, which, she says, promise to be enormous, it is estimated that Mrs. Ward will reap a tidy profit of over $150,000 on "Lady Rose's Daughter." No living author has ever received as much. Miss Gilder asserts that "there is no doubt that Mrs. Humphry Ward is the best-paid of living novelists." The Harpers, following their custom, are reticent as to the figures in the case.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE HARMLESSNESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

WE noticed a few weeks ago an article in one of the electrical papers in which it was suggested that the presence of a Marconi sending-station in a great city might be a menace to public safety, owing to the great steel structures through which induced currents would course at every throb of the "thunder-factory," with the production of sparks at all gaps and consequent danger of fire. *The Scientific American* dissents strongly from all this. It says editorially (April 18):

"The absurdity of the whole matter is apparent when one stops to consider that the electric surgings set up in the receiving-antenna by the Hertzian waves, tho of very high voltage, are, on the other hand, of such an infinitesimal quantity that the most delicate of instruments is required to detect them. . . . . .

"The whole discussion illustrates the recklessness with which some writers launch forth on an elaborate argument not based on facts or figures. The writer in question evidently overlooked the quantity of current set up at a transatlantic or even a local receiving-station, overlooked the power generated at a Marconi receiving-station, and above all overlooked the laws governing the radiation of Hertzian waves. According to his argument, Hertzian waves radiate in all directions, filling an imaginary sphere. Their energy would, therefore, vary inversely as the square of the distance, or, in other words, the energy at a distance of three miles would be one million times that at a distance of three thousand miles. As a matter of fact, Hertzian waves as set up by an oscillator travel out in a plane at right angles to the antenna, so that, roughly, their intensity is inversely proportional to the actual distance, and the efficiency at the three-mile station would be only one thousand times greater than that at the three-thousand-mile station. His deductions lead to the supposition that Mr. Marconi's 'powerful thunder-stations,' as he calls them, must generate a quantity of electricity equivalent to that of lightning in order to cause visible sparking at a distance of three miles. Now, as a matter of fact, only 7 kilowatts were used in transmitting President Roosevelt's message to King Edward across the Atlantic. Furthermore, we are informed that Mr. Marconi's experiments are constantly leading toward a reduction rather than an increase of power. The writer of the article certainly overestimates the quantity of current generated in the receiving-antenna, for, even within the three-mile limit, the quantity is immeasurably small. Even at the sending-station the current must be reduced to an infinitely small fraction of an ampere in order to obtain the best results. In fact, we have held a piece of paper in a spark which was capable of affecting a coherer 50 miles distant. The paper was punctured, but not ignited, because, tho the heat was very intense, the quantity generated in the spark was very small. What dangers of fire could ever arise from such cold sparks as these, to say nothing of the minute sparks set up in surrounding air gaps, which represent so small a fraction of the energy in the transmitting spark? As for the danger of grounding a circuit by means of open-space lightning arresters, we can safely say that no spark of sufficient length to accomplish such a result can be generated within a short distance of the most powerful transmitter in use, even with the circuits perfectly in tune with the sending-antenna."

The "Poison-Eaters" in Washington.—The American public takes kindly to nicknames, the more startling the better; and the subjects of Dr. Wiley's experiments on food preservatives will doubtless be known as "poison-eaters" to the end of time, altho, as *The Evening Post* remarks, the matter to be decided is whether they "are really eating poison or only harmless food preservatives unjustly suspected of being injurious." The experiments go on, however, tho the funny men and the yellow journals have grown tired of discussing them—at least until recently, when a dubious report that the subjects were all turning bright pink seemed to promise a revival of interest. *The Evening Post*, in the note above referred to, thinks that the experiments are unduly prolonged. It says:

"It needed no elaborate experiments to prove that drugged food may be eaten without serious harm. Many of us are probably eating more or less of drugged food all the time without actually having to be taken to the hospital; but many others do suffer in health, vitality, and capacity for work from eating it. In regard to salicylic acid and formaldehyd, Dr. Wiley himself wrote in *Leslie's Weekly* two years ago that there is no doubt of the pernicious influence of these preservatives in some cases. He also said, truly, that 'the public supervision should look after the weak and diseased digestive systems rather than the strong and vigorous.' Why, nevertheless, he chose to make his Washington experiments on the strongest young men he could find, is a mystery he has not explained. In *The Lancet* of November 30, 1901, an account was given of a series of experiments with boric acid made by Dr. Rinehart, in which the symptoms of poisoning disappeared as soon as the use of the drug was given up. Further evidence is furnished in the *Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift* of January 26. Dr. G. Merkel, of Nuremberg, experimented with boric acid on eleven patients, seven of whom promptly showed disturbance of the gastro-intestinal tract. The inevitable inference from such facts is either that the use of boric acid as a preservative of food should be prohibited by law, or, at least, that the law should require mention of its use on the label of canned goods, and in butter, cream, milk, and meat, in order that those whose digestion is not as robust as that of Dr. Wiley's select boarders may take warning."

PELEE'S INDIRECT WORK—REAL AND IMAGINARY.

WHEN there is a great catastrophe such as an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, many people are fond of trying to connect it with all sorts of phenomena, terrestrial and celestial. In some cases these attempts have been successful, sometimes quite unexpectedly, and so they can scarcely be condemned as useless, if conducted in the spirit of scientific investigation. In *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, April 4) M. Louis Contard tells of some speculations of this kind connected with last year's great outbreak in the West Indies. Says this writer:

"From a purely geologic point of view the Martinique catastrophe is perhaps insignificant, in so far as it has modified the relief of the earth's surface very little. It is not from this standpoint comparable to the explosion of Krakatau, which almost annihilated a whole island and which, by the resulting tidal wave, modified the configuration of the coast for considerable distances. In spite of this, certain meteorologists have attributed to it the most unheard-of consequences. The wrath of Pelee has served to explain the persistent rains that have inundated one region and the continued dryness that has prevailed in another; it has blown both hot and cold and has brought on wind or early frost.

"Its influence on the twilight glows observed in Europe last autumn admits of discussion. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th of October these glows were so brilliant in Paris that many people thought that they were caused by a conflagration. Now in 1883, following the Krakatau explosion, which took place on August 25, there were observed at Paris the same blood-red glows on November 26 and 27. In both cases these phenomena were attributed to the existence of fine dust in suspension at great altitudes. The diffraction of the solar rays by an atmosphere charged with fine particles explains the observed effects perfectly.

"Despite this coincidence of beautiful sunsets with great volcanic eruptions, M. Perrotin, the learned director of the Bischoffsheim Observatory at Nice, has his doubts. According to him, the cause of the red twilights may be a simple meteorological phenomenon, for in 1902 as in 1883 they also appeared in the same month of the year. . . . . .

"It is well known that the sardine did not appear this year on the coast of Brittany, and that the result was general suffering among the fishing population and the workers in the canning factories, who are poor enough even when the fish are abundant. To what do you think this absence has been attributed? To

many causes, of which perhaps none is the true one, and hosts of reasons have been given in the daily papers. Old fishermen have been found to affirm that this desertion by the sardines was due to the Martinique eruption.

"You may laugh at this, but nevertheless in a communication made on January 26 last to the Academy of Sciences, on the results of his last expedition in the Atlantic, Prince Albert of Monaco said:

"'It has been found that the rocky bank discovered last year near the Azores extends over an area of 215 square kilometers [83 square miles]. This region, which was at first found to abound richly in fish, seems to have been deserted by its aquatic population. Besides this it has been shown that, in the vicinity, one of the telegraph cables that pass near the Azores was melted in two. Perhaps there exists some kind of correlation between these facts and the Martinique eruptions.'

"Great eruptions hurl into the air porous stone that floats on the surface of the sea and is often carried by currents to great distances. This has not taken place in the Antilles as on our own coasts, but notwithstanding this a large number of people believe that they have found floating stone coming from Mont Pelee."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER WITH SALT.

THAT common salt will preserve timber is announced by a correspondent of a Southern paper as an important discovery. "It is well known," he says, "that salt is used to preserve meats, and why not timber?" That the preservative qualities of salt are not limited to meats, however, is no new discovery, as we are reminded editorially by *The Railway and Engineering Review*. Says this paper:

"It has been well known for a long time that any metallic salt injected into timber will preserve it from decay as long as it remains in the timber in considerable quantity. Common salt is the chlorid of sodium, and chlorid of zinc is the salt used in the Burnett process of timber treatment, which engineers have applied to structural timber and railroad ties for a long time. In many respects, including those of general appearance, and deliquescence in the presence of moisture, these two materials are very similar. This latter property gives rise to one of the difficulties in the use of metallic salts as a timber preservative. In desert countries, where the atmosphere is very dry almost all the year round, railroad ties and other timbers retain the salt and resist decay for a long time, but in ordinary climates the moisture in the atmosphere, the rains, and the moisture in the ballast will cause the salt to leach out of the timber in a few years, and the antiseptic is thereby removed. Other salts which have been used for timber treatment to a considerable extent are the sulfate of copper (blue vitriol) and the bichlorid of mercury (corrosive sublimate). These also disappear from the timber in the presence of moisture. The problem with engineers has been to devise means to retain the antiseptic in the timber in sufficient quantity to protect it from germs of decay.

"The tendency of the salt to leach out of the timber seems also to have been 'discovered' by the correspondent referred to, for he recommends that the salt be renewed annually, and thinks that if this were done the timber would last indefinitely. He has had experience in applying salt to telegraph-poles. This he has done by boring a hole diagonally downward into the heart of the timber, starting about three inches above the ground line and going three or four inches below the surface. The hole is filled with salt and then plugged. He states that after many years of observation this method of treatment has shown good results, and such is about what would be expected by experts in timber treatment. What this man has found out about timber treatment has been well known to engineers who have worked in that line, for a long time. What engineers have been looking for in the way of cheap substances for timber treatment is not so much a cheap material with preservative properties as one which will remain in the timber when once applied, or means to hold it in the timber. One means which has been extensively applied is to force in a solution of glue by hydraulic pressure, after the preservative has been injected. In order to properly impregnate the timber and to protect it from loss of the preservative it has been found necessary to steam the timber, place it in a vacuum, and finally use pressure to secure the desired penetration of the solution, and these various processes are what figure largely in the expense of the treatment. Should it be found advantageous to substitute common salt for other metallic salts used in timber preserving, the treatment would still be expensive, owing to the cost of handling the timber and the various processes necessary to get the material into the timber in the desired quantity, and hold it there."

A NEW DEFINITION OF LIFE.

SPENCER, in his "Principles of Biology," defines life as "the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations." This vital interplay between the organism and its surroundings has been interpreted somewhat mechanically by modern biology, which looks upon the body as a machine that transforms and evolves energy, very much after the manner of a steam-engine. Prof. Justus Gaule, of Zurich, writing in *The American Journal of Psychology* (January), asserts that the living organism is more than a machine, because it does not create energy directly from combustible materials only after building up its own tissues. A machine does work; but it does not create and repair itself. A second direction in which Professor Gaule would modify the current definitions of life is in emphasizing the fact that life is as much an interaction between various parts of the organism as between the organism and the world. One organ or one group of cells draws the materials that it needs for its work and for its own structure from other organs or other groups of cells. "The whole organism," he says, "resembles a chemical laboratory with as many apartments as there are organs or glands. The substances produced in each apartment are those needed in others either for the construction or for their work." Life consists partly in a continual process of interchange and of reconstruction at times sufficiently violent to tear muscles, to mutilate nerves, and to cause stoppage of blood—a process that goes on "in the interior of the organism without external excitement." One phase of this process the writer has studied experimentally in the frog. He says:

"The method by means of which I made these observations was to weigh the single organs, and, in order to be independent of the varying size of the frogs, I estimated in each case the relative weight of the organ to the weight of the body. The organism of the frog is especially adapted for these observations because of the hunger period during the winter months. During this time no food is taken and a minimum of work is done. Thus, if during this period the relative weights of the organs to one another vary, this can only happen by one organ losing while another gains, that is, one organ is reconstructed at the expense of another or from the material stored in another."

The results of the research showed that such variation takes place, one organ losing in bulk while others increase, so that at one time, for instance, the organs of sex grow at the expense of the muscles and the liver while at other periods the reverse change takes place. Gaule's general conclusion is that life is essentially a continuous process of reconstruction within the organism.

Does Water Ever Feed a Fire?—A correspondent of *The Scientific American* protests against the use of water to extinguish great fires, on the ground that in many cases the water "feeds" instead of putting out the conflagration. To this the editor replies as follows:

"We are aware that there is a popular impression that water thrown upon a fire assists the conflagration under certain conditions. We, however, are also aware that chemists do not consider this to be a fact. Water can not feed a flame unless it is separated into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen. Water is the most destructive to fire of any liquid which can be

commanded in sufficient quantities for such a use, since it contains all the oxygen it can hold. The question, then, resolves itself into this: can water discharged upon a fire be separated into gases so as to feed the flame? The probabilities are decidedly against this. Water is every day separated into its constituent gases in all our cities in the making of water-gas, as it is called, so that the problem of accomplishing this is well understood. For the beginning of dissociation a temperature of 2,200° F. is required. The dissociation is complete at 4,500° F. It is very safe to say that these temperatures are not possible in the open air. The blast-furnace will give a temperature of 3,300° F. In a confined space, as in a water-gas plant, anthracite coal under a blast of air will pass the temperature required for dissociation; but with nothing to prevent the escape of the steam there is no reason to suppose that it can be made hot enough to dissociate it, and so there is no reason to believe that any open-air conflagration was ever fed by playing water upon it."

INACCURACY OF THERMOMETERS.

PROBABLY no instrument claiming to register with precision is so inaccurate as the average thermometer. This being so, it is somewhat amusing to notice the blind faith with which the average citizen depends on these devices for indicating temperature. As a "scientific instrument" each is apparently entitled to a respect approaching reverence, and its dicta are not to be questioned. The fact is that the variations among a dozen ordinary thermometers will often amount to five or six degrees—as any one can see who will glance at a druggist's window. With thermometers used for scientific work there is of course less variation, but their inaccuracy is often considerable, and in clinical instruments it may easily be so great as to affect a physician's diagnosis. Says *The Medical News* (February 28), in an editorial on "The Vice of Cheap Thermometers":

"A prominent hospital in this city has scarcely recovered from the shock of a recent discovery made by the members of its house staff, namely, that the thermometers in regular use in its wards vary so much as to render valueless the temperature charts which well-trained nurses have been taught to regard as one of their chief responsibilities. It is a rude awakening, indeed, for a physician suddenly to be made to realize that he has been treating for fever patients who have no fever, and that patients have been discharged as 'cured' whose temperatures were far from normal. Think of the wasted energy of sponge baths and tubbings; of antipyretics used without due warrant; of fluid diets forced upon half-starved convalescents who longed for solid food and would have been all the better for it; of patients kept in bed and in the hospital when they might have benefited by freedom out of doors. These are no imaginary evils; they are errors actually committed, and errors which we have no doubt are being repeated to-day in many of our best hospitals, where every possible care is supposed to be lavished on patients. Is this the hospital management of which Americans are so proud?

"In the hospital whose experience has been made known to us, actual tests of groups of thermometers used in the same wards and on the same patients, revealed differences too striking and too serious to be lightly passed over. In some cases these differences were as great as 2.5° F.—variations wide enough to prove embarrassing in diagnosis and misleading in treatment. This intolerable state of affairs has existed apparently for a long time—the inevitable fruit of a policy which seeks to divorce economy and efficiency. . . . Good thermometers are costly; cheap ones flood the market, and the tide rises even unto the sacred precincts of hospital wards, where it drowns all decent regard for the patient's welfare.

"It is not in hospitals alone that the vice of cheap thermometers has taken root. In the stock of the average drug-store in this city will be found a small number of clinical thermometers reliably certificated, and a much larger number bearing certificates of doubtful authenticity or having no certificate at all. These latter represent the practise of private physicians and the public in the taking of temperature at home. Most of these thermometers are cheap, many of them are old, and all of them are unreliable, because even when they happen to be accurate we can not feel sure of them, and we are bound to question and perhaps to discount their evidence. We have been accorded the privilege of testing selections from retail stocks, but we have found that variations of two degrees are not uncommon.

"Here is a matter of vital concern to the profession and the public. The voluntary testing and certification of thermometers by recognized experts is a safeguard within the reach of those who are willing to pay for it. Inasmuch as this protection is so commonly neglected, however, the question may well be raised whether compulsory certification is not desirable."

NEW VEGETATION ON A VOLCANIC ISLAND.

NEARLY twenty years ago, a great volcanic eruption absolutely killed all life in the volcanic island of Krakatau, near Java. An interesting account of the way in which this island has again become covered with verdure, without the agency of man, is given by Dr. O. Penzig in a recent scientific memoir noticed in *Nature* (March 26) by W. Botting Hemsley. The beginnings of the new vegetation were observed, it appears, by a Dr. Treub, who visited the island in 1887, three years after the eruption. Says Mr. Hemsley:

"He found that the first vegetable settlers on the covering of pumice-stone, lava, and ash were microscopic algæ. These organisms covered the surface with a slimy layer, which acted as a decomposing agent and created a suitable substratum for ferns, of which about a dozen species were already abundant in 1886. Dr. Treub also observed a few individuals of fifteen species of flowering plants, most of which had sprung from drift-seeds. In the spring of 1897 a party of botanists visited the island, and . . . sixty-two species of vascular plants were observed on Krakatau and the neighboring islets, Lang and Verlaten. Fifty of these colonists are flowering plants, representing twenty-one natural orders, and it seems highly probable that they all reached the islands independently of man. Classifying these fifty-three species according to the assumed means by which their seeds were conveyed to the islands, 7.54 per cent. were possibly carried by birds, 32.07 per cent. were probably wind-borne, and 60.39 per cent. were almost certainly cast up by the waves of the sea. No additional species of fern appears to have established itself in the islands between 1886 and 1897. This is inexplicable, because the region is rich in ferns, the spores of which, one would suppose, would be brought by winds in abundance. Apart from ferns, the probable 'eolophilous' element consists of eight Compositæ, six grasses, and four orchids. After passing the strand belt of vegetation, which is by far the most numerous in species, dense thickets were encountered. The interior and higher part of Krakatau is still much less covered with vegetation, ferns largely preponderating."

Amongst the flowering plants were several species of orchids. Krakatau, says Mr. Hemsley, is about twenty miles distant from both Java and Sumatra, and the most interesting question suggested by the new vegetation is, "How far does it afford a solution of the problem of the origin of the vegetation of much more remote islands which have more than a littoral or coral island flora?"

How Mosquitoes Pass the Winter.—That adult mosquitoes live through the winter is quite evident to all who have seen and felt them on the first warm days of early spring. Now we are told in addition that the larvæ and even the egg of the insect may survive great cold. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 4):

"It is well known that mosquitoes hibernate in the adult state; a certain number of these unpleasing insects pass the winter in various retreats—in slaughter-houses, granaries, cellars, etc., and in the spring they resume active life and multiply their kind. Hibernation, however, does not always take place in the adult form only; the larva can also pass the winter with safety. This has been shown by the observations of Mr. John B. Smith made during the winter of 1901–2 and at the end of 1902. The winter cold does not regularly destroy aquatic larvæ. They will bear a considerable degree of it; they have been seen surrounded with ice, the water having frozen around them, and after the

melting of the solid envelope they still lived. The same larva may be alternately frozen up and melted several times in the course of the winter. This is true of the *Culex pungens* and of several other species both of Culex and of Anopheles, etc. Certain species hibernate in the adult state; others in the larval state also; others still hibernate only in the larval state, and some hibernate in the egg. But many have hibernating larvæ; with many the larvæ pass the winter under the ice, or in the ice, without the least injury. It may easily be seen that cold will not kill mosquitoes, for numbers of polar explorers have noted the abundance of the insects in the regions of ice; and it is well known that the mosquitoes are one of the plagues of the summer in the moist parts of Alaska.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS CHANGED BY THE SMALL ELECTRIC MOTOR.

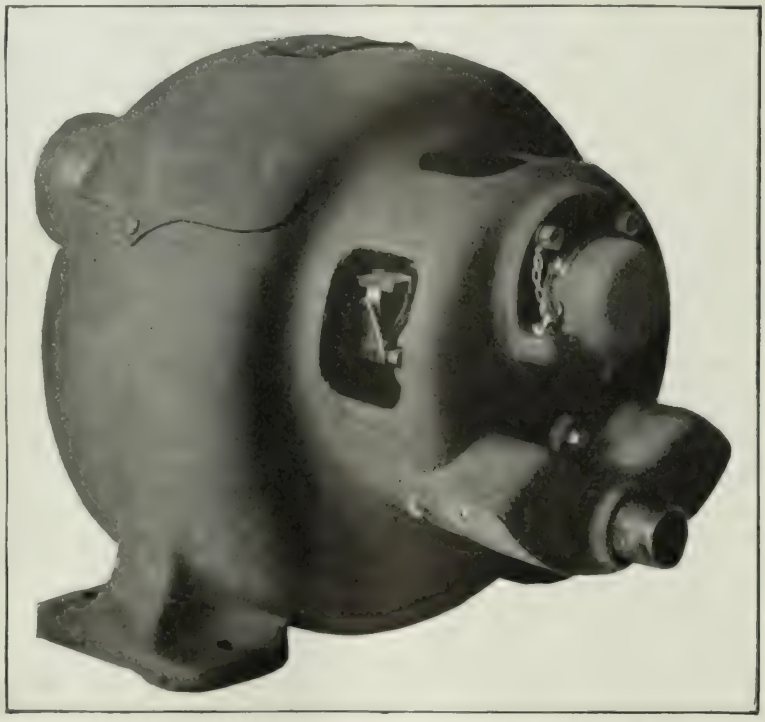
TWENTY years ago the electric motor was hardly more than a toy, or at best a bit of laboratory apparatus. Since then, and especially in the past ten years, it has almost revolutionized methods of producing, transmitting, and distributing power. Some interesting facts are given in an article on the subject contributed to *The Engineering Magazine* (April) by F. M. Kimball. An attempt to indicate all the principal lines of industry in which small motors are now successfully employed, says Mr. Kimball, would require volumes. He continues:

"As motors have improved in quality and have been purchasable at lower prices, and central stations have multiplied over the country, distribution systems have been extended, and the cost of operating motors lessened, until they have come into such common use that the small steam-engine is seriously threatened, and various oil and gas engines as well.

"When one considers the enormous amount of power generated and distributed for manufacturing purposes in the United States, and then remembers that probably less than seven per cent. of all this power is distributed electrically, he can begin to form some idea of the vast possibilities yet unrealized in the use of electrical motors. It is estimated that there are at the present time not less that 60,000 motors in daily operation in America, exclusive of those used for railways, automobiles, fans, and elevators, and these 60,000 motors—which represent an investment of about $12,000,000—are supplying something like 1,000,000 horse-power. Among the more urgent reasons for the adoption of electrical distribution of power and motor drive are: Increased production due to possibility of almost perfect maintenance and regulation of speed; saving in power supply; saving in floor space required for producing a given output; flexibility of machine location with regard to light, sequence of operations carried on, and ease of supplying the raw material and removing the finished product; elimination of dust and dirt; safety to operatives; ease and facility of adding to the existing equipment; ability to work individual machines overtime without wasting more power in operating line shafts than is consumed by the machine operated; independence of operation in each machine, *i.e.*, freedom from a complete shut-down if a main shaft or belt gives out; possibility of lighter roof structures—no heavy shafts and belts having to be supported—and consequent decrease in cost of building. . . . . .

"There is no problem of more vital interest to the small manufacturer, repair-shop man, or user of light machinery, than that of obtaining a cheap, reliable, simple, and continuous source of power. This question is often the dominating factor in determining the location of a shop or manufactory. Nearly everything else is subservient to it. There are throughout the United States thousands of mechanics and manufacturers using light machinery, who are quartered in out-of-the-way, low-studded, badly ventilated and badly lighted shops, for the reason that it is only in such locations that they can find shafting to which they can attach their machines and from which they can obtain the necessary power to operate them at a reasonable cost.

"Aside from the prejudicial effects to health and eyesight arising from working in such unhygienic surroundings, they are a positive and serious detriment to a man's business success. People do not like to enter gloomy, out-of-the-way, ill-ventilated, and dirty shops to place their orders or to look for such articles as they may be in search of. A pleasant, well-lighted, and well-ventilated, easily accessible store or factory is an absolute necessity to any man desirous of making the most of his business. Even if a room be clean, light, and well ventilated at the start, it soon becomes gloomy and dirty if power is supplied to its occupant from the time-honored line shaft with its attendant heavy belts, frictional electricity, constant dust, and dropping oil."



A MODERN DIRECT-CURRENT ONE-HORSE-POWER MOTOR WITH TERMINAL COVERS.

Courtesy of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York).

With the advent of the electric motor, the writer reminds us, the necessity of putting up with these conditions is largely eliminated. In most towns there are stations from which a supply of electricity may be obtained, and also attractive and accessible locations for small shops or factories which want only power-supply to make them available. The electric motor is the connecting-link between these two, and the user has at once at his disposal a wonderfully flexible supply of power at a reasonable price. Says Mr. Kimball in closing:

"The flexibility of a motor system is of the greatest advantage. There is hardly a shop where frequent changes are not made either by putting in additional machinery, or changing the location of the existing machines. When such machines are driven by motors, it is far easier to change the wire circuits supplying them than to change a line of shafting with its attendant pulleys and belts. Furthermore, in engine-driven factories the entire location and layout has to be dependent upon the relative accessibility to, and location of, the driving-shafting. This often results in the necessity of arranging the machines most disadvantageously, so far as strict regard to the sequence of operations to be carried on is concerned. Motor-driven machines, on the contrary, may be located to the utmost advantage in relation to the general layout of the factory and without regard to a line shaft. As motors may be attached to the wall or ceiling, the belts may be short and the pulleys light, causing a material saving in floor and ceiling space.

"The final results of all these desirable features of electric-driving and the use of motors are increased output, lower cost, higher quality of product, and larger profits."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A BISHOP'S PLEA FOR RITUALISM.

THE pending discussion of the question of ritualism in the religious circles both of England and of this country gives timeliness to an article in *Munsey's Magazine* (April), written by one of the most pronounced of American ritualists, Bishop Grafton, of Fond-du-Lac. In this article, the bishop makes a frank popular appeal for ritualism, urging that it is (1) based on divine sanction; (2) justified by the good works of its supporters; and (3) adapted to human needs. His opening argument is one based upon the natural beauty of the world:

"God is a ritualist. Nature is only God thinking out loud. He speaks in the truthful precision of mathematics, as, according to the inverse square of their distances, the stellar bodies curtsey and bow to one another. He, who is not only Beautiful, but Beauty Itself, can but join in marriage together the useful and the beautiful. The same laws which make for health and life paint the sky in its sunset colors and clothe the bending grain in ripples of light.

"As the Almighty, He loves to hide His power. Verily said the prophet: 'Thou art a God that hidest Thyself.' The material universe is but a *velamen Domini*. As Power hidden as Love, He makes Himself known. So all Nature is but a symbol of Himself. If we could understand its inner meaning, the universe would be seen to be an expression of the Christian creed. He who is the Eternal and the Ancient of Days is yet also Eternal Youth; and so all Nature is full of the song of an ever-enduring life. 'Red in tooth and claw,' her pessimistic poetic interpreter may see no sign of love in the blood-stains that rest upon her; but Nature cries out: 'Only by pain and death do all things enter into higher life.' Truth, beauty, symbolism—these are the elements of ritualism, and so God is a ritualist."

To those who make the objection that "this dressing up of the ministers, and waving candles to and fro, and marching ceremonial, is entirely puerile and un-American," Bishop Grafton replies: "American men like ritual very much. A large number of our best business men, lawyers, and statesmen belong to secret orders in which vestments and lights and ceremonial prevail. The fact is that ritual is what keeps these orders alive." Proceeding to a justification of ritualism by the good works of its advocates, the bishop says:

"It was the ritualists who started special work in England among the poor. Before the Salvation Army was in existence, men like Fathers Lowder and Mackonochie and others had begun this work. Since then other ritualists, some in the garb of the Cowley Fathers, some as Sisters of Charity, have gone forth from England into every foreign mission-field. Persons among the highest ranks of society, both men and women, have given themselves up to this evangelizing work."

The "dark and dour aspect" of the Puritans' religion, we are told, is "passing away." Christians are "again learning how to make their places of worship glorious temples of praise." We quote further:

"Our old Puritan forefathers built their meeting-houses, and so did the early Methodists and Scottish Covenanters, with studied plainness. Steeples were forbidden. Organs were regarded with displeasure. Interior decoration was out of place, as savoring of vanity. The senses were not to be gratified, that the spirit might be the more free to worship God.

"But the Divine Goodness has given man a dual nature. We have bodies as well as souls. Both come from His hand who pronounced all good that He made, and we shall not worship less with the spirit in worshiping with the body also.

"Those who have not studied the condition of the church in England have scarcely any idea of the condition into which the services and church buildings had sunk in the Georgian period. No better object-lesson of the wonderful transformation can be found than in the restoration of the great cathedral of St. Paul, in London, with its glorious mosaics and great altar, with its cross, its lights, and its magnificent reredos, whereon is displayed our Lord in His triumphant offering of Himself for us on Calvary's Cross."

The bishop deals, in conclusion, with the objection that "if we emphasize the outward too much we may lose the inward," that "the soul may be so occupied with the form of worship as to forget the Blessed Being to whom it is due." On this point he says:

"There is this danger. There is danger in everything, for that matter; no Garden of Eden but has somewhere its serpent of temptation lurking beneath its flowers. But the answer that Gladstone made is, we think, the right one. So long as the ritual does not come in between the soul and its Maker, detain it in itself, it is not harmful, but performs its true office in aiding the soul in its communion with God."

PROFESSOR HILPRECHT'S EXCAVATIONS AT NIPPUR.

IT may be doubted if any publication in recent years has excited interest among Biblical scholars equal to that which has been manifested in the volume recently put forth entitled "Explorations in Bible Lands in the Nineteenth Century," edited by Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht, who occupies the chair of Assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania. In the preparation of this large volume, Professor Hilprecht has had the assistance of four distinguished German scholars. Professor Hommel, of the University of Munich, writes on "Arabia"; Dr. Benzinger, of Berlin, on "Palestine"; Professor Steindorff, of Leipsic, on "Egypt"; and Professor Jensen, of Marburg, on "The Hittites." The chief interest of the books, however, centers about the four "campaigns" conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania for the purpose of making a systematic exploration of the ruins of Nippur. The fourth of these campaigns closed in May, 1900, and a fifth is being planned for the coming September. Professor Hilprecht's account is devoted entirely to the discoveries made, and occupies about two-thirds of the work.

PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT,

Who is credited with some of the most important archeological discoveries of recent times.

Courtesy of A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia.

Nippur, the scene of the explorations, is situated between the Euphrates and Tigris in Babylonia. It is one of the oldest towns spoken of in the Scriptures, being mentioned under the name of "Calneh," in Gen. x. 10. The location and partial excavation of the famous temple library and priest school of Nippur have been pronounced "one of the most far-reaching archeological discoveries of the whole last century."

The professor tells us that the mound covering the library rises on an average of twenty-five feet above the plain, and covers an area of some thirteen acres. Only about the twelfth part of the library has thus far been uncovered, out of which over twenty thousand cuneiform tablets and fragments, mostly belonging to the third millennium B.C., prior to Abraham, were

taken. This is, consequently, "the oldest library in the world." Says Professor Hilprecht:

"More than four thousand cuneiform tablets had been discovered in the upper twenty feet of accumulated débris . . . during our excavations of 1889-90. They included several hundred contract tablets and temple lists written at the time of the Assyrian, Chaldean and Persian rulers (about 700–400 B.C.), a few fragments of Neo-Babylonian hymns, letters, and syllabaries, a considerable number of business documents, dated in the reigns of the kings of the first dynasty of Babylon (about 2300–2100 B.C.) and more than twenty-five hundred literary fragments of the third pre-Christian millennium, generally half effaced or otherwise damaged. I consequently had reached the conclusion that either there were two distinct libraries buried—an earlier and more important, and a later comparatively insignificant one lying on the top of the former—or the mound concealed the remains of but one library continuously occupied and repeatedly restored, which contained documents of many periods in the same room."

THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE TEMPLE COURT IN NIPPUR.
From "Explorations in Bible Lands during the Nineteenth Century."

This discovery has an important bearing upon some of the critical disputes as to the authorship of the books of the Pentateuch, and other of the Scriptural narratives. The traditional views as to this authorship have been denied on the ground (partly) that no such degree of culture as was implied by the writing and preservation of these books existed in the days of Moses, in that part of the world. Professor Hilprecht has unearthed multiplication-tables, grammars, and textbooks used five thousand years ago. He finds evidences that free-hand drawing, clay-modeling, and sculpture were taught. He produces works of reference, scientific treatises, and various technical volumes on astronomical and religious subjects.

Another important result achieved may be said to be the determination of the character of the Babylonian temple and its storied tower, or *ziggurat*. Professor Hilprecht's understanding of the Temple of Bêl, in Nippur, offers the first reasonable explanation of the passage in Genesis concerning the erection of the Tower of Babel: "Let us build us a city, and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven." The professor writes on this point:

"Most of the names of Babylonian temples express a cosmic idea. According to the old Babylonian conception of the gods and their relation to the world's edifice, En-lil, or Bêl of Nippur, is 'the king of heaven and earth,' or 'the father' and 'king of the gods' and 'the king of the lands,' *i.e.*, the earth. Bêl's sphere of influence, therefore, is what we generally style 'the world.' It extends from the upper or heavenly ocean (the seat of Anu) to the lower or terrestrial ocean (the seat of Ea), which was regarded as the continuation of the former around and below the earth. In other words, Bêl rules an empire which includes the whole world with the exclusion of the upper and lower oceans, or an empire confined on the one hand by the starry firmament which keeps back the waters of the upper ocean (Gen. i. 6-8) and is called heaven (*an*), and on the other hand by that lower 'firmament' which keeps the waters of the lower ocean in their place (Gen. i. 9-10) and is called earth (*ki*)."

It is most interesting to note that Professor Hilprecht's investigations have led him to conclusions the very reverse, in important respects, of those set forth by the younger Delitzsch. In this connection we quote the following tribute from a German periodical, *Der Alte Glaube* (The Old Faith). It has reference to Professor Hilprecht's recent lecture in Leipsic, and is translated by Dr. Adolph Spaeth in the Philadelphia *Lutheran*:

"High as our expectations were, they have been surpassed by Hilprecht. Tho he had obtained such great results in this field, Hilprecht spoke with a modest objectivity, a dignified reserve, free from all self-complacency and conceit, and, what we would particularly emphasize, with the fervent enthusiasm of the believer, which at once gained the hearts of his audience. It was no small venture to speak in the language of an Isaiah and Jeremiah before a society which recognizes no religious foundation whatever. But Hilprecht did this very thing. He introduced his remarks with the confession that in spite of all the masters in Old-Testament interpretation, he had never seen such a powerful demonstration of the full and unshaken truth of its prophecies as on the ruins of that great 'Island of the Dead,' as we must call to-day the most ancient civilized country of the earth, situated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Not only his introduction, however, but his whole presentation, was full of the light of scriptural prophecy. The curse of the prophet, 'How art thou fallen from heaven, O day star, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst lay low the nations!' resounded from those chaotic heaps of ruins which were presented to the hearer in word and picture. But it was even more daring to testify against the windy speculations of a Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, and thereby to challenge the fury of all the critical spirits of Germany. But here also Hilprecht did not hesitate, in the presence of this vast assembly, to express his firm and unshaken conviction. 'As the attempt has recently been made to trace the pure monotheism of Israel to Babylonian sources, I am bound to declare this an absolute impossibility, on the basis of my fourteen years' researches in Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions. The faith of God's chosen people is: "Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord." And the faith could never proceed from the Babylonian mountain of gods, that charnel-house full of corruption and dead men's bones!'"

The Philadelphia *Sunday-School Times* adds:

"As for Professor Hilprecht's personal views concerning the Bible, readers of *The Sunday-School Times* have had ample opportunity to judge during the sixteen years in which he has been writing for this paper as a member of its editorial staff. And those who know him intimately know, as the public can not, of the simple-hearted, reverent faith of this scholarly man, of his trust in his personal Savior, and of his unshaken confidence in the Bible as containing the Word of God."

Fifteen Churches a Day.—People who are pessimistic about religious conditions in the United States may well take heart from the figures supplied by the Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection. Dr. White is responsible for the statement that in the United States, every day in the year, fifteen church buildings are built

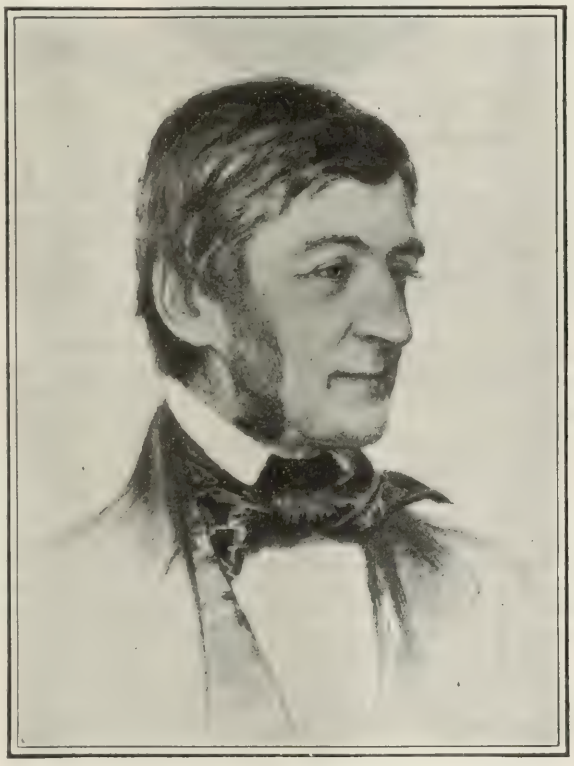
and dedicated. *The Church Economist* (New York) prints his calculation, with the following additional information:

"Other men say the number per day will not exceed twelve, but the consensus of opinion places the number between twelve and fifteen. As to the part played by each denomination in the result, authorities agree that the following figures, based on the smaller total, are substantially correct: Methodists build three churches a day, Baptists two, Lutherans one and one-half, Roman Catholics one and one-half, Presbyterians one, Episcopal one, Congregationalists three-quarters, and miscellaneous, which would include the Reformed, United Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, United Brethren and Southern Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist bodies, one and one-half.

"The same ratio, according to Dr. White, is not maintained in the cost of the buildings erected, altho he admits that average costs are harder to determine than are the number of buildings. His opinion, agreed to by the authorities, is that Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches will average in cost slightly higher than those of other bodies. Presbyterian and Congregational, and perhaps Lutheran, rank next, while Methodist and Baptist will average lower cost than others. The average cost per church building, including all bodies, based on the best obtainable statistics, is $7,000. The average daily expenditure for church buildings is, therefore, from $85,000 to $105,000."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF EMERSON'S RELIGION.

THE revival of interest in Emerson, occasioned by the plans for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, is reflected in a searching estimate of Emerson's philosophy which appears in *The North American Review* (May) from the pen of Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll. It is evident that Dr. Nicoll, who is himself a leader of evangelical Christianity in England, is far from accepting Emerson's religious beliefs *in toto*; but he pays a remarkable tribute to one who, as he admits, has become "the spiritual guide of thousands." He writes:



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
From a Crayon Drawing by Samuel Rowse.

"It was recorded lately that the most reactionary and powerful of Russian statesmen kept always on the table beside him the essays of Emerson, and referred to them as an oracle. I can testify to the mighty force with which he acted on the minds of young men in Scotland early in the sixties. The absence of a copyright convention between America and Great Britain had some good effects. Many in the old country who could not afford to buy the new books of Carlyle and Tennyson were able to purchase the innumerable cheap reprints of Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others. Young men, now in middle life, knew these authors from cover to cover, and lived by them. Very recently, a shilling edition of Emerson's essays was published in England, and twenty thousand copies were sold at once."

Proceeding to an analysis of Emerson's religious faith, Dr. Nicoll calls attention to the fact that "his ancestors were not only Puritan, but clerical." The Rev. Peter Bulkeley, rector of Odell on the Ouse, in the time of Laud, had Emerson as his direct descendant. He was "driven out of the country by Laud for his non-conformist practises, and in middle life sold all his property and crossed the seas to New England, and founded the town of Concord." Yet Emerson, with all his affection for the past, was a man of the new time and the new world; his philosophy was a peculiarly American philosophy. Says Dr. Nicoll:

"The principles of Transcendentalism are to be felt as religious emotions, or grasped by the imagination as a poetic whole. They are not to be proved, neither are they to be set down in proportion as the articles of a creed. The truth comes to us not when we are critical, not when we are working, but when we are receptive and passive. The knowledge thus conveyed does not require to be defined. Its foundation need not be strengthened. If we enter the innermost temple of the Absolute, as Emerson says we can, we shall know that we have been there. To affirm the experience is our business. To affirm it in words that adorn it, was the task to which Emerson triumphantly addressed himself.

"Bearing in mind Emerson's intense dislike of creeds in this age of the world, we may state his ruling intuitions. He affirmed the doctrine of the Over-Soul—that under the changing phenomena and below the jarring strife of atoms and men there lies a single First Cause; an infinite, eternal and perfect Substance; a divine noumenon of which earthly phenomena are manifestations. Nature and the soul alike are informed by it, and they are governed by the same laws. These laws are Progress and Righteousness. The whole world is an omen of good. If humanity places itself in right relations with God and nature, it must be purified and elevated. The more complete the surrender, the more perfect will be the peace. So long as man remains out of harmony with the Over-Soul, all things are hostile and incomprehensible. Emerson declined to affirm the personality of the Divine Substance, but he had no doubt that the nature of things was kind and righteous. Every soul was independent and self-determined, but bound to submit its selfish instincts to the universal law and thus become divine. When the soul opened itself to the Ideal, and admitted the inflowing of the Over-Soul, there was a tide of ecstasy—the human and the divine were merged. Optimism was but the direct inference from these propositions. Accepted frankly, they would result in a serene belief in the nature of things and the hopefulness of man's estate, and in a complete refusal to believe in the indifference and cruelty of the sum of things."

Transcendentalism obviously has much in common with Christianity on the ethical side. But from the Christianity of the Apostles and the Church it is sharply separated by its denial of the supernatural. Dr. Nicoll writes on this point:

"The special claim of the Christian religion is the claim to finality. 'God . . . . hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son.' 'Once in the end of the world He appeared.' These days are the last days. Christ is the last word of God. But Emerson denies miracle and denies also the finality of any book or any Redeemer.

That the administration of eternity is final, that the God of revelation has seen cause to repent and botch up the ordinances of the God of nature, I hold it not only irreverent but impious in us to assume.

"To him all religions were alike imperfect and useful, and the wise man keeps his mind open and receptive to everything of good that floats by him from whatever source. It is degrading to depend wholly on the past.

If a man claims to speak and know all God and carries you backward to the phraseology of some old moldered nation in another country, in another world, believe him not.

"The fountain of inspiration was still flowing. The soul that

kept itself quiet and expectant would receive light. So better books than the Bible would be written, higher characters than the Christ would appear. 'We, too, must write bibles to unite the heavenly and the earthly worlds.' There can be no blind teacher.

[illegible] lived with God feel as ever. The human mind can not be enshrined in a [illegible] barrier on one side to this unbounded, unboundable empire."

Dr. Nicoll thinks that special stress ought to be laid on Emerson's "expectation of a Messiah."

"His attitude was almost Jewish. A Messiah was due from God. He would probably be an American Messiah. Americans must not miss him. Where would the Messiah be found? Emerson's study had convinced him that the Messiah would appear among the 'cranks,' so-called. '*None of the princes of this world knew.*' So he was amazingly tolerant to men like Bronson Alcott and Thoreau, women like Margaret Fuller and experiments like Brook Farm. He viewed them with an open and hopeful mind. The regeneration of the world, in his judgment, would come from some modern seer. And tho he was keenly alive to the occasional absurdities in *The Dial* and its contributors, he was tolerant and more than tolerant . . . . He never weakened in his optimism, neither was he discouraged by the appearance of many false Messiahs. He looked upon them as the inevitable precursors of the true Christ."

Emerson's great shortcoming, according to Dr. Nicoll's view, was his failure to meet the problems involved in the darker aspects of life. We quote, in conclusion:

"He did not face the problem of sin. He has little to say of sorrow, and is far poorer in pathos than his friend Carlyle. Christians may still claim that theirs is the only religion that has effectually measured its strength with sin, sorrow, and death. Emerson would have replied to this criticism that he was not a system builder, and that he was not called on to deal with every subject. Perhaps something more may be said. The great griefs of his own life were those of bereavement. His cries after the loss of wife and child, coming from a nature so controlled and calm, are strangely memorable. Other troubles he did not seem to fear. Drudgery, calamity, and want, he said, were instructors in eloquence and wisdom; but he never forgot the loss of his little son, and almost his last words were, 'Oh, that beautiful boy!' He deeply pondered bereavement as the antagonist to happiness; and, if I am not altogether mistaken, the inner meaning of his poetry is, that human beings should not too deeply engage their affections in a world like this."

A LEADER OF PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM.

A RELIGIOUS ministry covering nearly fifty years, thirty of which were spent at Temple Emanu-El, New York, closed with the death of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil. Rabbi Gottheil, observes *The American Hebrew* (New York), has been for long the most prominent official figure in metropolitan Judaism, and "a striking and dominating figure, by consequence, in American Judaism at large." The same paper says further:

"Two excellencies and merits stand out clearly in all Dr. Gottheil's career, marking him out over and above many of his peers. The first was the desire, always dominant in his mind, to compel the recognition for Judaism of the Christian world. He was frequently accused of ogling with Christianity, of servilely fawning upon it. How much those accusers erred in knowledge of the man! He was not of the kind to fawn upon any one; his strong will and self-reliance laughed the suggestion to scorn. It was not that he thought more than he should of the dominant church; he earnestly strove that the church should think better and learn more of the synagog. He felt that if he could but familiarize church leaders with the glorious teaching of his paternal faith, that an end might come to the prejudice and bigotry which persisted in viewing askant the teachings in which a Jesus was reared and a Paul gave early instruction. Whatever opinion may be held by less enthusiastic souls as to the feasibility of thus overturning prejudice by more intimate knowledge, the fact remains that Dr. Gottheil made many friends for Judaism by his propaganda among our Christian brethren.

THE LATE GUSTAV GOTTHEIL,
Rabbi-Emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, New York.

"Another feature was his strong Americanism. If the writer of these lines be not mistaken, he was one of the first to insist that the sermon and the service in German must give way to the English vernacular, the language of the country. Himself a German, he understood that patriotism demanded the surrender of the mother-tongue in public functions. The philosophy of thus subordinating old attachment to modern and growing requirements in the rising generation needs only to be mentioned to be appreciated and approved.

"But Dr. Gottheil's chief fame will always rest upon a third accomplishment—the practical utilization by means of the sisterhood of all the vast capacity for good and noble work reposing in the women of Israel. He was the first to organize a sisterhood, the first to systematize and foster woman's innate tendency to be loving and helpful. Easily the guiding genius of the sisterhood of his own temple, he also became the model and inspiration of many more."

The Outlook says:

"There was a national interest attached to the life and work of Rabbi Gustav Gottheil, who died in this city last week, not merely because he was at the head of the largest and richest synagog in the United States, but because he was a man of eminent scholarly attainments, of liberal ideas, and of broad human sympathies. He was a Prussian by birth, and was educated to be a rabbi from his earliest childhood. In his university days he first came under the influence of the famous Rabbi Plessner, and later listened to several of the progressive leaders among the Jews in what was then beginning to be called Reformed Judaism. Dr. Gottheil held pastorates in Berlin and in Manchester, England, and was a delegate from the English Jews to the famous Leipsic Synod, which adopted strong resolutions in favor of reform ideas. He had been pastor of the Temple Emanu-El for twenty-five [thirty] years, and the congregation over which he presided was noteworthy for its intellectual and social character. Dr. Gottheil was a really extraordinary linguist, and his scholarship in this direction has been repeated by his son, who now holds the chair of Semitic languages in Columbia University. Among other services in connection with which Dr. Gottheil's name will be remembered was that of arranging the first Jewish hymn-book with music which was printed in this country, and of representing his people at the Congress of Religions held in connection with the Chicago World's Fair. He was an interesting speaker, and has often held in close attention audiences composed of men of all creeds. At the funeral services Dr. Silverman paid an eloquent tribute to Dr. Gottheil's memory when he said:

"'Dr. Gottheil was a reformer in every sense of the word—a reformer of creed, of ritual, of ceremonies, but preeminently of men. His religion was subordinated to the needs of men. He loved men better in their working clothes than in holiday attire, and preferred a religion that smelled of the shop, the counting-room, the factory; a faith that could be used as a working tool wherewith to smooth off the rough edges of human nature, to curb the impassioned spirit, to check the turbulent lust, to reverse the whole trend of men's evil ways. Dr. Gottheil believed in a progressive Judaism. He believed and taught a Judaism that vibrated with the life of the present day, that was abreast of modern science and philosophy. Dr. Gottheil was a Zionist, an ardent lover of Palestine, with all its cherished memorials. He voiced the sentiments of many thousands who believed like himself that Israel must prove its strength before the world and demonstrate its ability to govern itself. He was a Zionist, but still an American. He was a fervent Jew, yet cosmopolitan. He was an ardent defender of his faith, yet ever ready to recognize the good in other faiths.'"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE ON THE ROOSEVELT TOUR.

KING EDWARD VII. and the President of the United States happened to set out on a grand tour at about the same time, and their respective journeys will be of equal duration. But the British monarch in Portugal, Italy, and France inspires less animated comment throughout the European press than does the American Executive in the Western States of the Union. Mr. Roosevelt's speeches have elicited column after column of editorial opinion in leading official and semi-official organs abroad. Times have indeed changed since Henry Ward Beecher complained that he hungered in vain for American news during his trips to continental Europe. The tone of foreign comment on all that Mr. Roosevelt has said so far is friendly in England, dubious in Latin Europe, and hostile in Germany. The President has undoubtedly created a sensation by what is considered his "extension" of the Monroe Doctrine. This extension is deemed to be embodied in his assertion that the United States will not tolerate any such control of the affairs of a South American republic as would be equivalent to a territorial acquisition. A veritable sensation has been created in Germany by this Presidential pronouncement. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, that stalwart champion of the Bismarckian tradition, enters a vehement protest. President Roosevelt's latest exposition of American foreign policy it considers "a spirited challenge of the whole non-American world." It says:

"According to Mr. Roosevelt, the duty of the United States to itself and to its weaker sister republics requires it to see that none of the great military Powers on the other side of the ocean violates the rights of those republics. This duty forbids not only acquiescence in territorial acquisition, but also compels the United States to resist any control that would be tantamount to territorial acquisition. This actually exceeds the limits of the Monroe Doctrine. That Doctrine only says that European Powers have no right to meddle with the internal affairs of America, and that the further establishment of European colonies in America is not permissible because the whole American continent is already under the sway of civilized governments. A child can see that the conclusions of President Roosevelt can not logically be drawn from Monroe's thesis, to say nothing of the circumstance that the Monroe Doctrine was originally nothing more than the personal opinion of the Chief Executive of the United States in the year 1823, that it has always remained his mere personal opinion, and has never received binding legal recognition. Hence there can not be so much as a pretense that it has received the binding force of international law for European nations. Not only does Mr. Roosevelt know this very well, but he frankly acknowledges it."

The Bismarckian organ further asserts that "American conceit" has grown "immeasurably," as any one can see from these Roosevelt speeches. "This is the very natural outcome of the handling the United States is receiving even from Germany," and it "must vividly recall" Bismarck's familiar assertion that the Monroe Doctrine is "an incredible impertinence." The German daily thus concludes:

"The Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted by Mr. Roosevelt, is a bare assumption, justified by nothing whatever. European international law, which the United States has formally recognized as fully binding upon itself, emphatically forbids any one nation's exclusive domination in a particular continent. If the United States, as a sort of suzerain, vindicates a right to prevent European Powers from concluding any arrangements with South American Powers, no matter what those arrangements may be, it will amount to a naked proclamation of the view that might makes right. The question arises whether might is really on the side of America, and if this matter could not be decided against the United States. As yet its might has not been preeminent even in warlike deeds. Little Spain counts for no more than the prattle of Mr. Dewey."

These sentiments find hearty indorsement in the German press. The United States has been spoiled by the "abject fawning" for its "favor" of which Germany has been "guilty." Such is the opinion of the *Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung*, among many others, which roundly scores Baron Speck von Sternburg, the representative of William II. in Washington. "How in all the world," asks this organ, "can it concern the ambassador of the German empire if Mr. Roosevelt undertakes a trip to the West? And since no other ambassador or minister turned out, why must Herr Speck von Sternburg be the one to push in? Why this running after a man who, like his whole nation, is unable to comprehend such spectacular politics?" The organ we are quoting expresses contempt for "Herr Speck von Sternburg," who pronounces "the treasured Bismarckian principles antiquated" and went to the railway station to "abstract a shakehand" from the President. What Germany must do, in the opinion of this and other journals in the fatherland, is stop "servilities of attitude" toward the United States, which is "an upstart Power" and "not to be put on a level with the great historical states." The United States, "like every upstart," misunderstands any "consideration" accorded it. And so forth and so forth. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says Roosevelt is really looking forward to the day when every European Power will be driven from the American continent. The whole tone of Roosevelt's ideas, it says, is ultimately menacing to Great Britain, the possessor of Canada. Nothing of this sort has, apparently, occurred to the British press. The London *Times* thinks the President's utterances regarding South America and a great navy are due to the fact that the United States has a vast inland population which necessarily fails to appreciate fully the significance of sea power. We read:

"Away from the two great seaboards of the republic the vast inland population of the United States is yet only imperfectly educated to the inexorable necessity of naval power for the practical maintenance of the very doctrine to which every State in the Union is doubtless ready to yield hearty assent in theory. One is apt to forget that, tho the American republic is watered by two oceans, there are vast numbers of Americans in the heart of that great continent who have probably never seen the sea, or who at least have never realized what the sea means in the life and mutual relations of nations."

The idea that President Roosevelt has any ultimate reference to Canada is not tolerated by the Birmingham *Daily Post*, which puts the matter thus:

"The Dominion of Canada, to which not only British, but United States emigrants are flocking in rapidly increasing numbers, is by every voluntary tie of love and loyalty bound up in the British empire. Our West Indian islands are valuable possessions not lightly to be surrendered; while British Honduras, in Central America, and British Guiana, in South America, are footholds on the Western continents which would make us jealous of outside interference likely to disturb the international equilibrium in that part of the world. So far, then, our interest in the Monroe Doctrine is identical with that of the United States, and President Roosevelt's statement on the subject need cause us no concern."

The President's remarks regarding the efficiency of armies and navies should be deeply pondered, thinks *The Daily Telegraph* (London), because the British army and navy are none too efficient. *The Standard* (London) declares that Great Britain does not want financial control of any of the states in the New World. As regards the isthmian canal it adds:

"There was a time when his reference to the projected canal through the isthmus of Panama would have been considered to contain elements of offense. Mr. Roosevelt was very explicit in asserting that it must be under the entire control of the United States, in peace and war, and must never be used to that coun-

try's detriment. In other words, it must be, for all practical purposes, a part of the territory of the republic. It is largely in order to secure the canal from foreign interference that he pleads for a stronger navy. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was expressly designed to guard against this construction of a waterway under the hand of the States. But we have now withdrawn from the position taken up when that instrument was framed, and we understand the conditions of sea-power too well not to know that America can never rely on being able to use the canal unless she commands the waters at both ends. For that purpose a numerous and efficient navy is indispensable."

Mr. Roosevelt has certainly enlarged the scope of the Monroe Doctrine by what he has said on his Western tour thus far, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"It has been admitted hitherto—and the inference was justified by the messages even of the present President—that the Doctrine could not be used as a shield by Spanish-American republics which violated the rights of European nations, provided always that the latter, in obtaining satisfaction, did not go to the length of territorial acquisition. Now, the novelty of these Roosevelt utterances is that the stipulation 'no acquisition of territory' has been supplemented by the additional stipulation 'no acquisition of a control that would be equivalent to territorial acquisition.' The English word 'control' has no very defined meaning, and this lack of definiteness has already led to surprises in diplomacy. . . . The second characteristic feature of the Roosevelt utterances is the emphasis laid by the President upon the necessity of building a powerful United States navy. It would be ridiculous, he said in substance, to brandish the Monroe Doctrine and threaten foreign Powers with it. But it would be still more ridiculous to assume such an attitude without being in a position to back words up with deeds. For, he says, it is only through a powerful navy that the United States can command respect for the famous Doctrine. Judging from the present state of mind of Americans, we may rest assured that Mr. Roosevelt will have no trouble in getting them to follow his advice on this point."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SECLUSION OF PORTUGAL.

WE must not be surprised by any sudden news from Portugal, even if revolution be hinted at, concludes the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), after a pessimistic study of conditions in the land of Camoens. The Portuguese Government, we read, "takes every precaution to conceal from the rest of Europe the very critical situation in which the little country finds itself." "Nowhere," it is added, "does the Government act in greater disregard of the nation, more particularly since the parliamentary system in Portugal is a mere comedy by which nobody is fooled any more." At the same time the Belgian paper repeats its familiar admonition not to be misled by the comments of the Madrid press on the situation, for the Spaniards always try to discredit Portugal in the eyes of the rest of Europe.

According to recent despatches, the working classes, the students, and the unemployed have been rioting in the streets of Coimbra and elsewhere. The immediate cause of the disturbance was the imposition of alleged inequitable increases of taxation upon holders of stalls in the market-places. The authorities promised a redress of these grievances, whereupon, for some unstated reason, the rioting was renewed and "many people have been killed in the streets." The strict censorship, according to the London *Standard*, "makes it impossible to ascertain what is passing." The cabinet reconstructed last February because of the financial situation, is violently denounced, and the Madrid *Liberal* thinks revolution may not be far off. The Lisbon *Secolo* does not seem to be aware of any very serious state of affairs.

One of the most striking features of European comment on the affairs of Portugal is the sedulous care with which that section of the British press supporting the Balfour ministry refrains from remarks on the internal affairs of Dom Carlos's kingdom. The tempting opportunity afforded by the recent visit of Edward VII. to Lisbon, for instance, drew from the London *Times* two or three columns of editorial enthusiasm over King Diniz, who ruled Portugal in the thirteenth century, over Don Juan de Castro, "the conqueror of Diu," and over Alfonso Sanchez, who "was carried to America by a storm six years before Columbus crossed the ocean." But not a word could the great London daily bring itself to say concerning the internal affairs of the land which, it ventures to think, "is but remotely concerned with European politics, thanks to a geographical position which gives her, in more than the geographical sense, a peninsular character." This reticence is explained in the German press on the basis of alleged British designs on the Portuguese possessions in Africa, those possessions having, according to the Berlin *Post*, strategic importance of the first magnitude to Great Britain.

DISAPPEARANCE AND REAPPEARANCE OF THE SERVIAN CONSTITUTION.

IN the comparatively brief period of about a quarter of an hour, Alexander I., King of Servia, wiped the constitution of his country out of existence, became an absolute despot, and subsequently reverted to the character of a limited monarch with a fresh constitution in his hand. All this happened so quickly that the European press has not yet had time to agree how it happened. The idea is a hereditary one in the Servian royal family, and the King's recent success with it is attributed to the experience he has had in applying it before. The constitution that was wiped out had existed for two consecutive years. The King had three objections to it. An uncensored press was tolerated by it. The secret ballot enacted under it led to the election of Radicals. Finally, Queen Draga did not like it. The King declares that the new constitution is not a new constitution at all, but simply the old one restored. A suspicion prevails, however, that Alexander is mistaken on this point. But he has been enabled to start with a clean slate and to rid himself of his opponents in every department of the Government. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) observes:

"It would appear that the untractableness of the senate did not, as alleged, afford the prevailing motive for the upheaval of the Servian constitution. The motive seems to have been that the Radical element had an absolute majority in senate and Skupshtina. It was felt in Belgrade that the predominance of this party was not to be borne, and should be got rid of by dictatorial treatment of the constitution. No doubt, too, the constitution of 1901 contains other provisions—secret ballot, for instance—which did not leave it very pliable or susceptible of amendment in legal form, in consequence of this very predominance of the Radical party. . . . It may be doubted if the proclamation of a new constitution can be to the best interest of Servia. It seems, on the contrary, as if the measure—apart from its lack of legal sanction—must prove a shock to the public conscience and lead to new party struggles."

Austrian opinion, to which Alexander is compelled by the peculiarities of his position to be deferential, does not quite approve of his proceedings. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), a semi-official organ, says the King of Servia has committed a blunder. A Radical constitution may have in the end a Conservative effect, but no such influence can result from a series of constitutional upheavals. And "One Who Knows Servia" thus writes to the London *News*:

"Some of us have long expected what has now happened. King Alexander I. is an uncompromising young autocrat. Parliament, constitution, national wishes—all count for naught when weighed against his will. He was a mere boy when his father—in consequence, some persons believe, of hypnotic influence—abdicated. Later there came the time when his Majesty

was to have wedded a European princess—a splendid match for Servia, and one in which two emperors and an empress were interesting themselves. But the wilful youngster insisted upon marrying the widow of a commoner, thereby alienating the friendship of all the courts of Europe. There was also the incident of the young King instructing the army to shoot his father should he return to Servia. The abdicated King pleaded with his son for reconciliation, but pleaded in vain. Then came a pathetic sequel, the father dying, and, as many persons believe, dying of a broken heart. The visit to the parental tomb, to insure recognition at the Austrian court, is matter of recent history. And now we have this latest act of youthful majesty—the constitution temporarily 'suspended,' and a people's freedom obliterated. It all has a very ugly look."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALBANIA'S RELATION TO THE MACEDONIAN CRISIS.

ABDUL HAMID, the Sultan, recruits his personal bodyguard mainly from among the Albanians. His individual safety depends upon them to an extent which recalls the hold of the Pretorians upon some of the ancient Roman emperors. Now, the natives of Albania, having maturely considered the Macedonian reform scheme, assert that they can never tolerate it. Their opposition has taken the form of attacks upon towns within the area of "reform." The list of killed is considerable, and actually includes a Russian consul who had come upon the Macedonian scene as a reformer. The dilemma of the Sultan is cruel. Action against the Albanians has a tendency to seem in Moslem eyes an abdication of his cherished position as Commander of the Faithful. To side openly with the Albanians means a defiance of Russia, which spells ruin. The Sultan is now suspected of using Germany as a buffer between himself and the rest of Europe, somewhat in the spirit of the proverbial drowning man. Germany's alleged secret support of Abdul Hamid in

BARBARITY?
The Sultan wants a lock of her hair in loving remembrance.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

his extremity is denounced in the London *Times*, the Paris *Siècle*, and other organs, British and French.

The ability of these Albanians thus to hold Europe in check has concentrated the world's attention upon them. They number a million and a half, and altho there is a Roman Catholic as well as a Greek Catholic element among them, they are mostly Mohammedans. Their frontier marches with that of Macedonia for miles, and their rooted aversion to the reform scheme is based upon the precepts of the Koran. That sacred volume, as authoritatively expounded, regards the right to bear arms as divine, and participation in it by those outside the fold as a fatal error. The religion of the prophet being the one true faith, all others are necessarily false, and the arming of the Christians is,

THE WAITING POLICY.
The saw will speedily resume its movements.
—*Le Rire* (Paris).

therefore, not to be endured upon any such specious plea of toleration as is made for the Macedonian reform scheme. All this appeals with embarrassing force to the piety of the Sultan's bodyguard. The feelings of the Sultan himself are well brought out by a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"The Sultan is a deeply and intensely religious man in the highest sense of the word, a man convinced that as Calif he is the representative and servant of Allah, and that in the long run he, or another Calif, must restore all the might and all the dominions of his great predecessors. . . . He is the actual, autocratic, and irresponsible Calif, as long as he obeys the laws of the Prophet and the orthodox Mohammedan traditions of the Prophet's sayings and opinions, known as the Multeka. It is said by the Ulema, the most exacting and conservative of all religious bodies under the sun, that the Sultan has never diverged a hair's breadth from any of these laws and, precepts. Consequently, in the Mohammedan world he has grown to be looked on as a person of almost divine sanctity, and with this type of a true believer before them, the Mohammedans throughout their world have come to regard Mohammedanism as something infinitely more important than the mere possession of territory. If Turkey loses a province it is only part of Allah's scheme. The time must come to right all things. And no one seems to believe in this more than the Sultan himself."

The only channel by which the faith, proceeds this authority, "can be transmitted to mankind is through the Calif—the successor of him to whom it was revealed." The difficulty of the Sultan's position toward the Albanians is apparent. But the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) says Abdul Hamid means to put down the Albanians with all necessary force. "This is not the first occasion," it remarks, "upon which Turkey has had to deal with her self-willed Albanian subjects. She has always succeeded in bringing those tribesmen to their obedience, altho the effort at times was considerable. The Albanians may have thought that the Sultan's recent proceedings against them were not undertaken in earnest. They will soon perceive how much they deceive themselves." This utterance is discounted in Europe

as emanating from an Austrian source. An utterance from an Italian source, the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), is significant in view of Italian claims to Albania in the event of a "rectification" of Balkan frontiers. The Italian paper says:

"The Albanians have had recourse to open war after protesting against the intention of the Powers to establish equality of rights between themselves and the Christians, against what they consider the culpable yielding of the Sultan and against the prospect of seeing their position as a privileged race diminished. The Porte has made clandestine intimations that the Austro-Russian scheme of reforms faces obstacles of a nature calculated to bring about that Balkan conflagration which it is so much desired to avoid. This sort of talk has been echoed by more than one journal from the first manifestation of Albanian resistance; but it does not seem to us that it can withstand dispassionate examination. For Turkey is certainly an expert in dilatoriness. Every promise of reform, solemnly made under pressure of external or internal events, suddenly encounters some serious obstacle justifying a reactionary move."

The situation, therefore, says the Italian daily, requires that "the antiquated methods of antiquated diplomacy" be done away with, and that the Powers unite in the face of Turkey and bid her reform or disappear. It hopes for some such action as this, which alone will suppress the Albanians. These hopes are borne out by what appears in the *Vecherna Poshta* (Sofia), which says the French, German, Italian, and British governments have instructed their consuls in the Albania-Macedonia region to report fully the state of affairs, and it infers some concerted action in consequence. The killing of the Russian consul by the Albanians—who hate the Russians—is undoubtedly the most serious aspect of the affair to the Czar's Government. It led to the statement in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) that Turkey must not try Russia's patience too far. Finally, we extract the following characterization of the Albanians from an editorial in the London *Tablet*:

"The Albanians, Arnauts, or Skipetar, as they call themselves, are one of the most truly primitive races in Europe. Aboriginal to the soil, untainted by any foreign immigration within historic times, and speaking a language which resembles Basque in being without traceable affinities, they are an insoluble problem to ethnology. Their customs are those of the Homeric Greeks, their vices and virtues those of the mountaineer in all lands. Their system of jurisprudence is based on the hereditary blood feud, enforced by public opinion, so that the assassin is in a certain sense the mandatory of the community."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DENMARK AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY.

DENMARK'S policy is just now a matter of far-reaching importance to two Powers—the United States and Germany. For this reason, among others, great significance is attached in the European press to a series of recent events at the court of Copenhagen. King Christian IX. celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday amid the rejoicings of his people, and Emperor William, of Germany, honored the Danish capital with his presence for seventy-two hours. The cordiality of Copenhagen comment indicates that the head of the house of Hohenzollern flourished neither a mailed fist nor a veiled fist, but a frank and friendly fist. Even the Socialist press of Denmark speaks glowingly of William II., the ruler who has denounced the Socialist movement and Socialists generally in unsparing terms. The anomaly is attributed to the Emperor's cordiality of attitude toward the recently elected Socialist burgomaster of Copenhagen, with whom he discussed architecture affably. English newspapers assure the Emperor that all this will never get him the Danish West Indies. The United States, as the London *Times* disinterestedly suggests, will see to that.

But the most anti-German British dailies admit that the Hohenzollern has made a hit in Denmark. This is indeed a triumph, for North Schleswig was wrested by German valor from the Danes about forty years ago. The Danes of the conquered region clung to their mother tongue and their traditions, inspiring thus a policy of Germanization that has not been without its reward in open wounds. And now the world beholds the German Emperor quitting Copenhagen followed by the blessings of the Danish newspapers. The following comment from the *Politiken* (Copenhagen) is only characteristic:

"We Danes are vitally interested in seeing to it that our relations with Germany are placed upon a footing of intimate friendship. We have much to learn and much to gain from Germany, whose civilization impresses and attracts us, without any occasion for us to stultify our own material and spiritual character. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Emperor William will derive the best possible impression from his sojourn amongst us. His trip was of great importance to our little nation. He honors himself who honors the guest that arrives in friendship as neighbor and relative."

Numerous personal references to William II., all of an effusive tendency, characterize this utterance. The *Danebrog* (Copenhagen), organ of a ministerial political group, is equally enthusiastic. "We are anxious," it adds, "that in our mighty neighbor to the south a correct sense of our friendliness should prevail." The *Kjobenhavn* says Emperor William won all hearts in Denmark by his noble courtesy, while the *Socialdemokraten*, the affiliations of which are sufficiently denoted by its name, says Danish Socialists greet him not as the enemy of their cause but as the ruler of a kindred nation. All this has a somewhat stunning effect, as already noted, upon London organs, which refer to the Danish West Indies and the suspicious United States. In Germany the newspapers make no such disenchanting allusions. They print, instead, delectable extracts from the Danish organs, flavored with the sweetness of their own comment. "Copenhagen is a hospitable city," declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "where the German has long been warmly welcomed." "The whole German people love Denmark," says the *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin). And so it goes.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

HEROD, PILATE, AND JUDAS.—A priest in France, says the *Eclair* (Paris), has gone "too far" in comparing the President to Herod, the Premier to Judas, and a former Premier to Pilate.

THE REASON WHY.—"To-day there is something in the nature of a Unionist *débâcle* in the constituencies," says *The National Review* (London), "and experts in electioneering will tell you that one of the causes of this collapse is the fear of the average Englishman that a vote given to the Government may be a vote given to the German Emperor."

AN UNMADE ALLIANCE.—The fact that no alliance exists between the United States and Russia seems odd to *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), which referred to the subject as follows in its St. Patrick's Day number, printed on green paper: "Since the days of Franklin, the relations between these two great countries have been remarkably amicable. Yet one never hears of a 'Russo-American Alliance.' Why is that? Is it that the friendship between Russia and the republic is so genuine that there is no need for any such artificial arrangement?"

A JACOBIN.—Anti-clerical circles in France are agitated by the appearance of a newly founded daily in Paris called the *Action*. This organ, which has leaped into a sudden popularity, thanks to the active support of a group in the chamber, announces itself an "Anti-clerical-Republican-Socialist." It has adopted the famous calender of the French Revolution, and its first number was dated "9 Germinal, Year 111," which corresponds to March 29, 1903. The *Action* announces in black type that "it will particularly denounce, excoriate, baffle, the enemy of all truth, of all right, of all life the church," and one of its "great features" is to be an anti-clerical serial story.

WILLIAM II.'S IDEA OF HIMSELF.—That able and well-edited Roman Catholic magazine, the Paris *Correspondant*, has lately printed a selection from the utterances of the German Emperor which afford some notion of that potentate's estimate of himself. "I am your Emperor," said William II., once to the Germans, "by an immutable decree of God." Again: "What I require of my people is a fidelity that never wavers." Two years ago he declared: "The assertion of an Emperor must not be disputed." Last June he remarked: "Frightful was the time, bitter were the years, before Germany had an Emperor." To a gathering of German bishops he said: "Regard me as the intermediary between you and Germany's ancient God."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Darrel of the Blessed Isles."—Irving Bacheller. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"More Money for the Public Schools."—Charles W. Eliot. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Gray Cloak."—Harold MacGrath. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The Blow from Behind."—Fred C. Chamberlain. (Lee & Shepard, San Francisco, $1 net.)

"More Tales from Tolstoy."—Translated by R. Nisbet Bain. (Brentano's, $1.50.)

"The Eternal Woman."—Dorothea Gerard. (Brentanos, $1.50.)

"On the Mountain Division."—Kirk Parson. (Eaton & Mains, $1.)

"The Testimony of Reason."—Samuel L. Phillips. (Neale Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"More Baskets and How to Make Them."—Mary White. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Conquering of Kate."—J. P. Mowbray. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Voice in the Desert."—Pauline B. Mackie. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Nature-Study Idea."—L. H. Bailey. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493–1803."—Edited by Emina H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. II., 1521–1569. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., in 55 volumes, $4 net per volume.)

"A Rose of Normandy."—William R. A. Wilson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Turk and His Lost Provinces."—William Eleroy Curtis. (F. H. Revell Company, $2 net.)

"American Industrial Problems."—W. R. Lawson. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Contemporary France."—Gabriel Hanotaux. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.75 net.)

"Barbara, a Woman of the West."—John H. Whitson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Flower-o'-the-Corn."—S. R. Crockett. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Charles Di Tocca."—A tragedy by Cale Young Rice. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Story of an East Side Family."—Lillian W. Betts. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Rise of Ruderick Clowd."—Josiah Flynt. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Until Seventy Times Seventy." (Thomas Whittaker, $1.)

"Golden Fleece."—David Graham Phillips. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"What Shall I Do to be Saved?"—E. E. Byrum. (Gospel Trumpet Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"Washington: Its Sights and Insights."—Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1 net.)

"Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States."—Edited by John H. Brown. Vols. I to V. (The Federal Book Company of Boston.)

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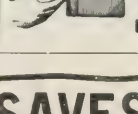

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Garden of the Sepulcher.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new sepulcher, hewn out of the rock. . . . There laid they Jesus therefore, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulcher.

It was a night of calls and far replies,
A night of trembling for that Serpent head
In gulfs that were before the oldest dead—
A night of whispering haste along the skies,
Prayer, and a wondering down of seraph eyes;
While stilled Jerusalem, washed in the moon's light,
Lay like a brood of sepulchers, ghost-white.

The dark was dying silverly, that strange,
Still hour when Earth is falling toward the day—
That hour of spacious silence and delay
When all things poise upon the hinge of change.
The guardsmen had grown silent on their round,
Their file was sinking, when a crash of sound—
Darkness—a reel of Earth—a rush of light—
Cleft rocks—then scent of aloes on the night!

Their faces turned to faces of the dead,
Their spears fell clamoring terribly as they fled.
And He stood risen in the guarded place,
With empire in His gesture—on His face
The hush of muted music and the might
That drew the stars down on the ancient night.

Tall in the first-light, mystical and pale,
He stood as one who dares and can not fail,
As some high conscript of the Bright Abodes,
As one still called to travel on wild roads
In Love's divine adventure—His white face
Hushed with heroic purpose for the race;
Yet wistful of the men who should deny Him,
And wistful of the years that should belie Him.

With peace of heart the blind world could not break,
He took a path the young leaves keep awake.
Glad of the day come back and loving all,
He passed across the morning, felt the cool,
Sweet, kindling air blown upward from the pool.
A burning bush was reddening by the wall;
An oleander bough was full of stirs,
Struck by the robes of unseen messengers.

The hills broke purpling, as the sun's bright edge
Pushed slowly up behind a rocky ledge;
The hovering dome of the Temple, gray and cold,
Burned out with sudden, unexpected gold;
A light wind silvered up the olive slope,
And all the world was wonder and wild hope.
It was life's crowned, supreme, victorious hour;
The wintry world was trembling into flower.

And now the King! and rumors ran of Him.
Upon the quick lips of the Cherubim,
Leaning from Heaven and counting all the tears,
Yet hearing through the grief of ages dim
The mighty song that binds our mortal years.

—In New York *Herald*.

What of the Victory?

By ZOE A. GALE.

Pale roses and pale leaves and little wings,
And all the silver flow of early light,
And all the [illegible] sings
Out of the bier of night.

For a year is past. How [illegible]
Out of the dark? Yet, here within the bright,
Imperious presence of celestial day,
I meet a [illegible]

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The Child in the Garden.

By Henry van Dyke.

When to the garden of untroubled thought
I came of late, and saw the open door,
And wished again to enter, and explore
The sweet, wild ways with stainless bloom inwrought,
And bowers of innocence with beauty fraught,
It seemed some purer voice must speak before
I dared to tread that garden loved of yore,
That Eden lost unknown and found unsought.

Then just within the gate I saw a child,—
A stranger-child, yet to my heart most dear,—
He held his hands to me, and softly smiled
With eyes that knew no shade of sin or fear:
"Come in," he said, "and play awhile with me;
I am the little child you used to be."

—In April *Atlantic Monthly.*

The City at Night.

By Louise Morgan Sill.

Night has a thousand mysteries, not least
This of a mighty City as it lies
With thought self-centered, introspective eyes
That view it own mirage of work or feast,
Its pain and crime, its love and hope and truth,
Its holy joy and its unhappy ruth.
It sees no outer beauty of the night,
No royal stars that tread a stately dance,
No glory of the heavens spread about.
Turned ever inward is the city's sight,
Like men tense-spoken at a game of chance
Unconscious of eternity without.

—In April *New Metropolitan.*

Song.

By Gouverneur Morris.

Your kiss, beloved, was to me
As if all flowers of Araby,
And every fresh and fragrant rose
That ever blew, shall blow, or blows
Had all her sweetness taken up
And poured into one perfect cup
For me to drain. . . .
Kiss me again!

—In April *McClure's Magazine.*

Ideals.

By E. H. Sothern.

I sat beneath the roses on a day . . .
And I was lonely, for the day was fair,
So made myself a God . . . a God of clay,
And sculptured every grace I thought most rare
Into the senseless mud, then knelt in prayer;

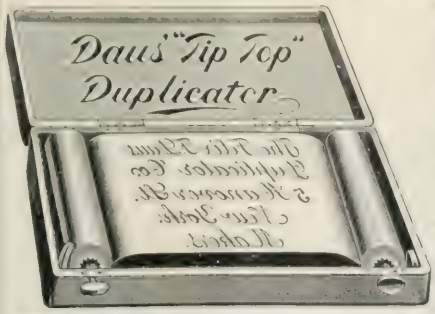
Crying, "I want! I want!" Vaguely, untaught,
Seeking the noble, beautiful, and good,
As from the earth my nimble fingers wrought,
Not lips that spake, nor eyes that understood,
But eyes and lips that answered as I would!

The image mirrored all the best in me,
All things I craved to worship and adore:
Beauty and youth, hope, love and chastity,
Honor and truth . . . all these and something more
That men cry out, and kill, and hunger for;

That dearer self, that sweet companionship,
Which gaining, gladly from all Edens hurled,
Man sees a thousand beauties eye nor lip
Hath ever spoken, ever seen unfurled,
Lending a new-found glory to the world

Kneeling I prayed, "Give me from all the earth
One woman, but one woman, who shall be
All that my starving soul would bring to birth
From this dead loam!" As tho to answer me
The leaves fell wide, and one said, "I am she!"

'Twas thus she came, and morrows waxed and waned,
And for a moon I dreamed all dreams were true;
Then saw I both what I had lost and gained:
The one I prayed for, and the one I knew . . .
And my soul died within me at the view!



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I sat beneath the cypress on a day . . .
And I was weary, for I knew was there.
Sacred, "Urging me back my God-given
Whereon my fancy sculptured all things fair!"
Then spake a voice that said, "Behold it there!"

There lay my broken image neath the yew,
Shattered past mending, all its beauties flown,
And my numbed fingers can not build anew
As on that day when youth's bright summer
shone.
Over the poor fragments now I weep alone.

—In *Collier's Weekly*.

The Sleepy Song.

By Josephine Dodge Daskam.

As soon as the fire burns red and low,
And the house up-stairs is still,
She sings me a queer little sleepy song,
Of sheep that go over the hill.

The good little sheep run quick and soft,
Their colors are gray and white:
They follow their leader nose to tail,
For they must be home by night.

And one slips over and one comes next,
And one runs after behind,
The gray one's nose at the white one's tail,
The top of the hill they find.

And when they get to the top of the hill
They quietly slip away,
But one runs over and one comes next—
Their colors are white and gray.

And over they go, and over they go,
And over the top of the hill,
The good little sheep run thick and fast,
And the house up-stairs is still.

And one slips over and one comes next,
The good little, gray little sheep!
I watched how the fire burns red and low,
And she says that I fall asleep.

—In April *McClure's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

Took Him at His Word. Charles T. Yerkes, the street-railway magnate, was in Philadelphia recently visiting relatives. He told there one evening an amusing story about an uncle of his, which we take from the New York *Tribune*:

"My good old uncle," he said, "was getting short of hoop-poles. He was afraid that in a month, unless he replenished his stock, he would have to shut down his plant. But hoop-poles were scarce. There were none on the market. Turn where he would he could find no sellers of these articles that are so necessary to the cooper's trade. One morning he was stopped on the road by a colored man who asked for alms.

"'Sam,' he said to the colored man, 'you go get me some hoop-poles. I'll pay you a fine price for them. And then you won't have to beg.'

"'Where can I get hoop-poles?' Sam inquired.

"'I don't care where you get them, only get them,' said my uncle.

"All right, sir,' Sam replied, and, lo and behold, the next day he appeared bright and early at the factory with a big load of poles.

"'Some good ones, sah,' said Uncle and he said the old man on the nail. Then curiosity got the better of him, and he asked where the poles had come from.

"'I stole 'em,' Sam answered, moving off a little.

"'Where did you steal them?'

"'Up in your woods, sir, behind your ten-acre

Now is the Time to Invest.

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"The Hon. Ford Rue Aug. [illegible] says: 'H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company and friends have an experimental farm in Maine. I heard you [illegible] as a resident.' See [illegible] page facing reading matter in front.

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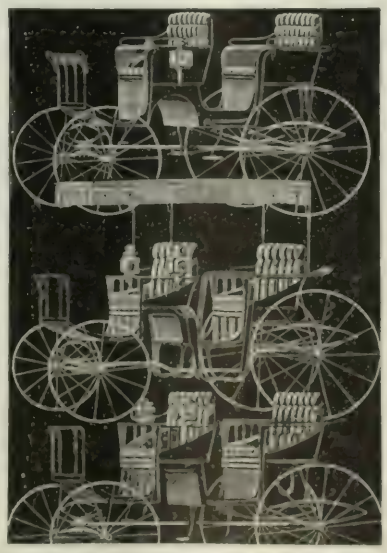

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pasture.' Sam out in the road by this time called, and then we made off at a good round trot."

Rockefeller's Shower of Gold.—The peons of southern Mexico are singing the praises of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., while they are in the enjoyment of such golden wealth as they never dreamed could come to them, says a despatch to the New York *Sun*. The cause of this jubilation is described as follows:

When Mr. Rockefeller arrived at Juarez on the Rio Grande border nearly a month ago and started on his trip through the country he distributed alms with a prodigal hand among the crowds of beggars and peons who were gathered at every station. This lasted until the City of Mexico was reached. It was in that city that Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller became impressed with the actual suffering that existed among the thousands of poor people. In their little side trips to points of interest about the city they gave alms amounting to hundreds of dollars to the supplicants. They decided to give the mendicants a real treat on their trip to this city and the ruins of Mitla. Mr. Rockefeller obtained from banks in the City of Mexico a number of sacks of gold coin of the denomination of $5 and $10, with a few of higher denominations which were to be given in exceptional cases to needy persons.

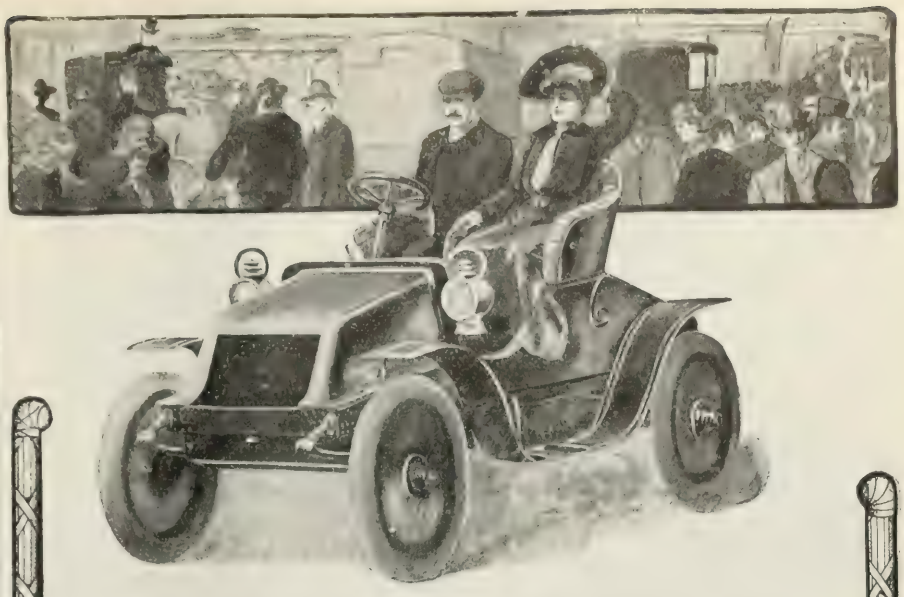
It was one of the most marvelous tours ever made in this part of Mexico by an American tourist. From the time the party left the City of Mexico until they reached here throngs of peons and beggars at the stations were treated to the welcome sensation of receiving a shower of gold.

They went into the huts of the poor Indians and bestowed alms with a tenderness that called upon their heads showers of blessings from the devout Mexicans. Never before in the history of Mexico has there been so much gold in circulation in this part of the country.

An American Title.—While John Hays Hammond, the eminent mining engineer who has been identified with much of the development of the Transvaal, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, was addressing the American Society for the Advancement of Science, comment was made on his youthful appearance. One of his South African colleagues then remarked:

"The fact is, that, altho Mr. Hammond has long held an enviable place at the head of his profession, he is still in his forties. His record is typical of American alertness. His entrance into the busy gold-fields of Johannesburg was marked by a characteristic incident.

"As is well known, the remarkable character and extent of the gold-diggings in the South African Republic attracted thither many men of high standing. On the steamer from Southampton to Cape Town Mr. Hammond's fellow passengers included many titled Britishers, all bound for the same destination, the Rand. Upon arrival there Mr. Hammond found himself waiting his turn in a noble line to sign his plain, democratic name to the hotel register. In front of him were a Knight Commander of the Honorable Order of the Bath, a Knight of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, two members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, two barons, and one duke. The letters necessary to distinguish these great personages were imposing, and in one case consumed three lines of the hotel register. With much interest Mr. Hammond watched the registration of nobility. He realized that tho ability



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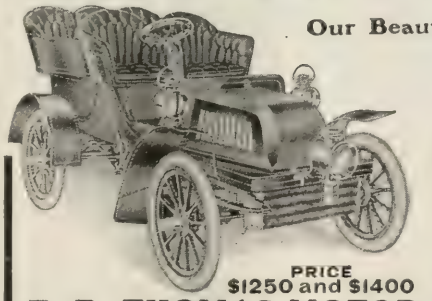

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Herreshoff and the Camera. Nat Herreshoff had an experience with a photographer recently which the New York *Mail and Express* relates:

The cradle of the *Reliance*, *Constitution*, *Columbia*, *Defender*, and *Vigilant* is the south shop, facing Narragansett Bay. The home of the designer and builder of these cup defenders is about a hundred yards away and faces the shop. It is not uncommon for photographers to perch on Herreshoff's front fence waiting for something to turn up. There was one there the other morning when the designer came out of his house to go to the works, and Herreshoff heard the snap of the shutter as he passed the man. Herreshoff seldom grows angry, but he was like an infuriated bull the moment he realized that he was caught in the camera which he had for so many years avoided. He fairly ran at the photographer and demanded:

"Give me that plate. I want that negative. If you do not give it to me at once I'll smash your whole outfit."

The photographer turned over the plate and the designer made a thousand pieces of it on his own fence. To make sure that there was no mistake, he smashed all the other plates also.

The Climate Did It.—When Mr. Bowen first went out to Caracas as the United States minister, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, President Castro called on him one afternoon. The two strolled into the garden and Mr. Bowen expressed his amazement at the rapidity of all vegetable growth in that climate.

"A seed planted overnight would result in forty trees the next day," was his laughing remark. Just then an American photographer passed, and asked to take a picture of the two distinguished men as they stood among the flowers. As he snapped the camera he made some laughing, disparaging remark about the picture being the long and the short of it. Mr. Bowen is six feet four inches, and President Castro reaches about to his shoulder. The President did not like the unkindly comparison, and looked up quickly at the new American Minister with a frown.

"Ah, Mr. President," said Mr. Bowen, "I was very small when I got here, but I shot up overnight in this marvelous climate of yours."

After the Wedding.—ETHEL: "How did you think the bride looked?"

GRACE: "Oh, remarkably well-groomed."—*Harvard Lampoon*

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Grip.—FIRST SPORT: "Why didn't you take her satchel to the station?"

SECOND DITTO: "I had the grip." *Harvard Lampoon.*

Not Self-Supporting.—The little boy was doing his home lessons, and was asked if he knew who Atlas was.

"A giant who was supposed to support the world," answered the child.

"Oh, he supported the world, did he?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, who supported Atlas?"

The little fellow was nonplussed for a moment, but after some thought said:

"I expect he must have married a rich wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

Puck's Philosophy.—Praise from people that we despise generally convinces us that they have good points after all.—*Puck.*

Government by Majority.—"What's the matter, old boy?" asked his friend.

"Why, the fact is," said Paterfamilias, "I've just vetoed an Easter appropriation, but the family has passed it unanimously over my head!"—*Puck.*

A Hard Contract.—"I don't see why you should say they treat their chauffeur shabbily, when they pay four hundred dollars a month wages."

"But you forget that the poor chap has to pay all the fines out of that." *Brooklyn Life.*

Her Objections. "My dear," whispered the husband who had accompanied his better half to the shop where she expected to purchase a spring gown, "I think that dress with the black lace fixings on it is nobby. Why don't you get it?"

"Oh, it would never do," answered the wife. "Everybody is wearing that style."

"Then, here's another good-looking one—this one with the separate jacket and the strap fixings on the skirt."

"Mercy, no! Why nobody is wearing that!"—*Life.*

The Way of It.—TIRED THOMPSON: "Weary's got a nerve! He rushed right inter de Hoffman House an' ordered whisky!"

[illegible] FAGIN: "Ge' out?"

TIRED THOMPSON: "Sure! Dey thought he wuz some [illegible] guy just off an automobile run!"—*Puck.*

The Proposal. JOHN (sheepishly): "I-I s'pose you'll be gittin' married some time?"

BETTY (with a frightened air): "Oh, I dare say I shall some time."

JOHN: "I dare say I'll git married, too."

BETTY: "Oh."

JOHN: "P'r'aps we might both git married at the same time."

BETTY: "Wouldn't it be awful, John, if the parson should make a mistake and marry us to each other?"

JOHN: "I—I shouldn't mind."

BETTY: "No—neither should I, to tell you the truth, John."—*Tit-Bits.*

Where it Should Be.

The smile of satisfied delight
You see upon my face
Is there because it couldn't be
In any other place.

Harvard Lampoon.

He Had Warned Her.—MRS. KIDD: "Really, John! I wish you'd punish this boy. He kept

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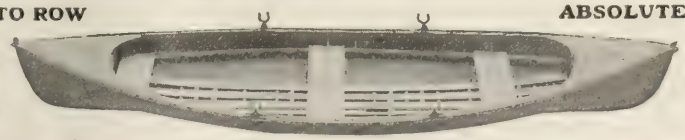
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IRRELEVANCE CURE: "That—— That isn't my text. I told you I was a little nervous before we started."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Engaged.—VISITOR: "Is Miss Rankin in?"
SERVANT, "Yes, sir."
VISITOR: "Is she engaged?"
SERVANT: "Yes, sir; but the gentleman ain't here this evening, sir. Come in."—*Tit-Bits.*

Peculiarities of Long Island.—The class in geography in one of the Brooklyn schools was asked by the teacher: "What are some of the natural peculiarities of Long Island?" The pupils tried to think, and after a while a boy raised his hand.

"I know," said he.

"Well, what are they?" asked the teacher.

"Why," said the boy with a triumphant look, "on the south side you see the sea and on the north side you hear the sound."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

The Second Day Out.—SAILOR (*shouting*): "Man overboard!"

NEWLYWED (*groaning*): "Lucky dog!"—*Puck.*

Too Inquisitive.—"Do you love your teacher, my little man?"

"G'wan! D' yer t'ink I'm goin' ter tell youse all about me love affairs?"—*Puck.*

Private.—IRATE LANDLORD (to couple who are taking a lovers' walk on his property): "Now, then, can't you read?"

AMOROUS YOUTH: "Oh, yes, we can read."

IRATE LANDLORD: "Then go to the end of this road and read the sign there."

AMOROUS YOUTH: "We have read it. It says 'Private,' and that's just why we came down here."—*Tit-Bits.*

Expensive.—KNICKER: "What are you going to give up during Lent?"

BOCKER: "The money for my wife's Easter hat."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Coming Events.

May 5-9.—Convention of the National Association of Cooperative Mutual Insurance Companies, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 6.—Convention of the American Jersey Cattle Club, at New York City.

May 10.—Convention of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, at New York City.

May 11.—Convention of the International Brotherhood of International Paper-Makers, at Erie, Pa.

Convention of the United Hatters of North America, at New York City.

May 12.—Convention of the National Piano Dealers' Association, at Buffalo, N. Y.

National Convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Convention of the Supreme Camp of Woodmen of the World, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

April 20.—The situation in the Balkans is growing worse and the Russian, Austrian, and German governments are uneasy.

April 21.—A Turkish force defeats an insurgent band near Radovil.

April 22.—A rigid censorship is maintained at Constantinople over Macedonian news.

April 24.—M. Maskeow, the new Russian consul at Mitrovitza, is attacked and wounded by an Albanian.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 20.—The French Government, in carrying out the law ordering expulsion of unauthor-

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ized orders in France, meets with some resistance.

The government forces again attack San Domingo City, but without success.

Signor Prinetti, Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns.

Thousands are dying of famine in Kwang Si province, China.

April 21.—The British Parliament reassembles after the Easter recess.

The King of Italy receives General Wood in audience.

Rome celebrated the 2,656 anniversary of the city's birth.

April 22.—Alfred Dreyfus appeals to the French Minister of War for a reopening of his case.

Muley Mohammed, brother of the Sultan of Morocco, is proclaimed Emperor.

The Prince of Wales is to be appointed president of the royal commission, which is to represent Great Britain at the St. Louis fair.

April 23.—Details of the annihilation of a British force of 220 in Somaliland are received.

King Edward arrives in Naples from Malta.

Russia makes seven demands upon China, without the concession of which she refuses to evacuate Manchuria.

April 24.—King Edward consents to visit the Pope while he is in Rome.

April 25.—British forces under General Manning defeat the Mad Mullah's men in Somaliland.

England and Japan instruct their ministers at Peking to urge China to resist Russia's demands.

April 26.—French Socialist deputies draw up a bill for the separation of church and state.

President Vasquez establishes a provisional government in San Domingo.

Domestic.

April 20.—The appeal of the Northern Securities Company to the United States Supreme Court is filed and judge Sanborn modifies the decree to the extent of authorizing the two railroad companies to pay dividends.

The annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation is held in Hoboken.

A number of collieries are closed in Pennsylvania, because the men refused to work nine hours on Saturday; more than 30,000 men are shut out.

April 21.—William J. Bryan again attacks ex-President Cleveland at a dinner in Kansas City.

Secretary Root directs the court-martial of a number of army officers in Alaska.

The United Mine Workers order all miners out on strike or shut out to return to work.

The Interstate Commerce Commission begins hearings on complaints against anthracite coal-carrying roads.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., the largest ocean liner afloat, arrives in New York.

Senator Hanna makes a speech at Columbus, O., defending organized labor.

April 22.—The Southern Educational Conference is opened in Richmond.

April 23.—Andrew Carnegie gives $600,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

The Interstate Commerce Commission holds that the proposed advance on freight rates on grain and grain products is unjustified.

Postmaster-General Payne summarily dismisses from office James N. Tyner, assistant-attorney-general for the Post-office Department.

April 24.—The President leaves Yellowstone Park and resumes his journey.

Secretary Root declines to grant General Funston's request for a court of inquiry to investigate charges of cruelty to Filipinos.

President Baer of the Reading Coal Company testifies before the Interstate Commerce commission.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago restrains a number of Western railroads from discriminating against small shippers.

April 25.—Papers purporting to be those taken from the safe of the attorney-general for the Post-office Department by Mr. and Mrs. Tyner are submitted to Postmaster-General Payne.

Letters of recall of Herr von Hollenben are presented to Secretary Hay.

The armored cruiser *Colorado* is launched.

Andrew Carnegie gives $1,500,000 to Netherlands for a Temple of Peace at The Hague.

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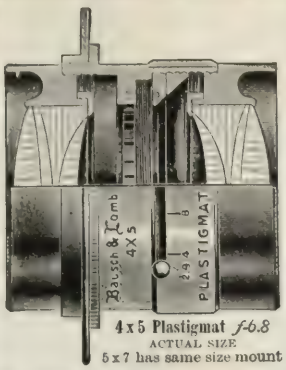

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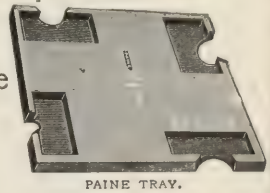
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April 2.—President Roosevelt spends the day at Grand Island, Neb.

Secretary Hay directs Ambassador McCormick to present a strong protest against Russia's demands on China.

CHESS.

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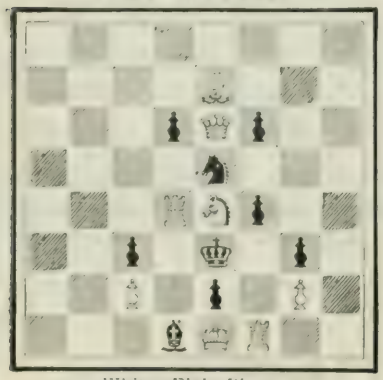
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8 ; 4 B 3 ; 3 p Q p 2 ; 4 S 3 ; 3 R 3 p 2 ; 2 p 1 k 1 p 1 ; 2 P 1 p 1 P 1 ; 3 b K R 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 825. Q—Q R 3.

No. 826.

1. R—B 2	R—K 2 !		Kt—B 3, mate
K x R	P x R		
.....	P—B 3 !		R—B 5 mate
P x R	K—Q 4		

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. L. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Wabasha, S. C. E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Greenagle, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Rentshaw, University of Virginia; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O.

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825: "Twenty-three" Philadelphia; W. R. Coombs, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D. D., Effingham, Ill.; W. K. Greely, Boston; L. H. D., St. Louis; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; T. O. B., Franklin, Mass.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; T. H. Malone, Nashville, Tenn.; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; M. Mayr, Chicago; T. W. Solge, Augusta, Ga.

Comments (825): "Pretty, tho not very strong"—M. M.; "Neat enough"—G. D.; "Difficult on account of number of 'tries'"—F. S. F.; "Contains a number of graceful, pure mates"—A. C. W.; "Excellent"—J. G. L.; "The pure mates are cleverly brought about"—F. G.; "A model of excellence"—E. B. K.; "Notable for its skilful movements"—A. K.; "Key too clear, not up to your class"—W. R. C.; "Neat, but simple"—S. M. M.; "Excellent in every detail"—D. H. W.

826: "The cleverness compensates the lack of variety"—M. W. H.; "Certainly clever"—M. M.; "This style of problem sharpens but does not enlarge the Chess-faculty"—F. S. F.; Of the trick-order"—A. C. W.; "Colossal"—J. G. L.; "A neat lightweight with good key and piquant play"—F. G.; "Pretty but slight"—W. T. St. A.; "Of the best quality"—C. N. F.; "Grand, solid, chaste and beautiful"—E. B. K.; "A high type"—A. K.

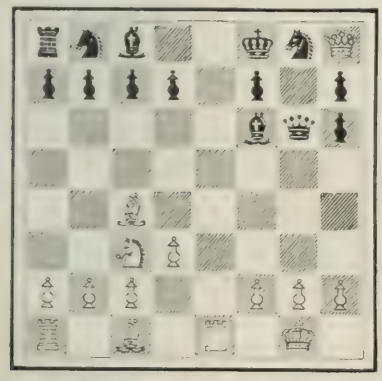
Twenty states represented by our solvers this week.

A number of solvers went astray on 825 by trying Q—R 6, answered by B x B. Kt x P is not mate, for K x P.

Very many solvers could not get 826, on account of not being able to provide against a stalemate, after White's second move. Others tried the R on B 3, 7 and 8, none of which will do, for in preventing K from going to K 4, after K x R, you stalemate.

Remarkable End-Game.

Mr. A. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore., sent us the following ending, and asks the question, "I wonder if any of the Masters would have seen the fatal consequences of Black's last move, B—B 3, and refrained from making it."



Black has just played B—B 3, and it looks as if his wins White's Queen, when the fact is that White forces mate in seven moves.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

SPLENDID PLAY SPOILED BY ONE POOR MOVE.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	14 B—R 4	Kt x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3 (a)	15 B x B	Q x B
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	16 R x Kt	Q—Q 3
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	17 Q R—K sq	Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	P—K 3	18 R—R 4	B—K 3
6 P—K 3	B—Q 3 (b)	19 Kt—K 5	K R—K sq
7 B—Q 3	Q—K 2	20 R—K 3	Q R—Q sq
8 P x P	K P x P	21 R—Kt 3	B—Q 4
9 Q—B 2	Q—Q sq (c)	22 Q—Q 2(e)	Kt—K 5
10 P—K 4	P x P	23 R x Kt (f)	B x R
11 Kt x P	B—K 2	24 Q—B 4	P—K B 4
12 Castles(K R)	P—K R 3	25 B—B 4 ch	K—R 2
13 K R—K sq (d)	Castles	26 Kt—B 7 (g)	Q x Q
		27 Resigns.	

Notes (abridged) from The Daily News, London.

(a) Teichmann has misapplied this move. If you play this move and nothing else, as Black did in his case, Black's game will always remain in a cramped, undeveloped state.

(b) He should have played B—K 2, which is not only the best place for the Bishop, but also the best reply to White's B—K Kt 5. It will be noticed that after losing time with this B, he is obliged to play on his 11th move, B—K 2.

(c) He is afraid to Castle for fear of a strong King's side attack; but in making a retiring move, he gives White his chance, and this the latter seizes and exploits with remarkable ability.

(d) If 13.., P x B; 14 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—B sq; 15 Kt

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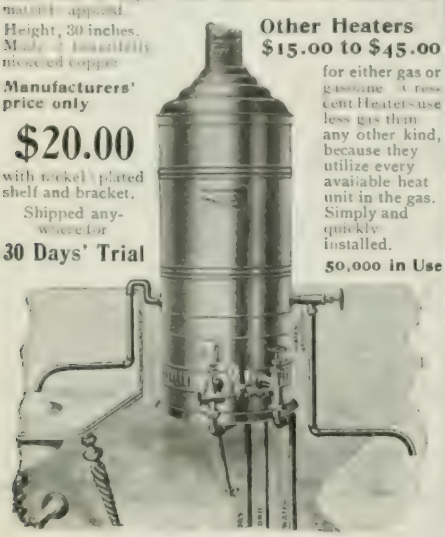

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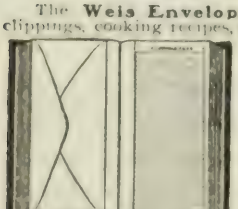

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x E P; K x Kt; 28 Kt x P ch, K—Kt sq; 29 B—B 4 ch, Kt—Q 4; 30 Q—K 2, R—R 3; 31 B x Kt ch, P x B; 32 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq, 33 R x B, Q—B sq; 34 R—K 8, R—K B 3; 35 R x Q ch, K x R; 36 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq, and White should win. It seems that Black's moves are more or less forced; the combination, it seems enough to Mr. Marshall, is certainly one of the finest conceived over the board in tournament play, and its originator ought to secure the fullest credit for giving such special evidence of the possession of combinative genius of the very highest order.

(e) The fortunes of the game are wrecked by this move. If White had played a simple move such as P—K R 3, or if he had played Q—B sq, there is no doubt he would have maintained his advantage.

(f) If 23 B x Kt, B x B; 24 R x B, R x Kt; 25 R x R, Q x R; then, again, if 23 B x Kt, B x B; 24 R x R P, Q x Kt would follow with advantage.

(g) A mistake which was, no doubt, committed under great time-pressure; but even without the mistake, White's chances were gone; for, in reply to either B—B 7 or R—Kt 6, Black could play Q x P.

From the International Cable-Match.

MARSHALL'S MASTERPIECE.

The most brilliant game of the recent Cable-match is probably Mr. Marshall's win from Mr. Atkins, one of the strongest players in England, and whom Dr. Lasker ranks with the greatest eight living Masters.

MARSHALL. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3 (a)	18 R—Q 2	B—Q 2
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	19 Castles	Q R—B sq
4 P x P	P x P	20 R—Q B sq	1—Kt 4
5 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	21 Q—B 2	R—B 5
6 P—K 3	P—K 3	22 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
7 B—Q 3 (c)	B—K 2	23 R(Q2)—B 2	R—Q B sq
8 K Kt—B 3	Castles	24 Q—R 3	B—R 3
9 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt	25 P—Kt 3 (f)	R—B 4 (g)
10 P x Kt	Kt—Q 2	26 Kt x Q P (h)	R x R
11 Q—B 2	P—K Kt 3 (e)	27 R x R	Q x R
12 P—K R 4 (d)	Kt—B 4	28 Kt x B ch	K—B 2
13 P—R 5	Kt x B ch	29 Q—Q 6	K x Kt (i)
14 Q x Kt	P—K Kt 4 (e)	30 B—K 5 ch	K—B 4
15 B—Kt 3	P—B 4	31 P—B 3 wins	
16 P x P en pas	B x P	(k)	

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) A new serious try in the realm of analysis. It is not considered to be of par value

(c) B—Kt 5 ch is still valid on Kt—Kt 5, *e.g.*, 9 Kt—Kt 5, B—Kt 5 ch; 10 K—K 2, B—R 4, etc.

(d) Marshall's trademark. For further particulars inquire of Amos Burn and others who have been beaten through it in past tourneys. The idea is to open the King's Rook's file.

(e) To hinder, at all events, the open file scheme. Black, at some cost to his King's side, has changed the scene of combination to the Queen's wing.

(f) The first move of the grand finale.

(g) Suppose R x Kt; 26 R x R, B x R; 27 R x B, Q x R; 28 Q—K 2 and wins, for if Q—B 3 now P—R 6, etc. A very remarkable combination.

(h) Brilliancy to burn, so to speak. Marshall's grand combination must lead to a win

(i) Atkins' "faux pas," that the English cry about. Of course, he could have lasted longer through Q—B 3, to which Marshall would have replied with Kt—K 4, and ultimately won.

(k) On which Black resigns. On P—Kt 5, P—K 4 ch, —Kt 4, KQ—K 7 ch, etc.

"Openings" at Monte Carlo Tourney.

The "openings" most used in the late Tourney are:

	Games played.	*Games won.*	*Games drawn.*	*Games lost.*	*Percentage of victories.*
Ruy Lopez	49	20	13	16	51 o/o
Queen's Gambit	34	11	5	8	42.35
Sicilian	13	6	1	15	27.54
Petroff	11	2	7	3	45.45
French	12	5	5	2	62.50
Queen's Pawn	6	3	3	3	50.00

REICHHELM calls attention to the fact that if only the seven leading players had completed in Monte Carlo Tourney, Pillsbury would have won. The score would have been Pillsbury, 8½ to 3½; Maroczy, 7 to 5; Schlechter, 6½ to 6; Tarrasch, 6 to 6; Teichmann, 6 to 6; Marco, 4½ to 8; Wolf, 3½ to 8. "In other words Tarrasch and Maroczy made their big scores chiefly against the minor players."

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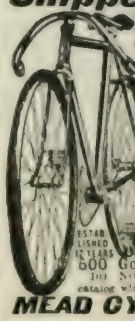

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 19 NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 681

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOME VIEWS OF MISSOURI CORRUPTION.

MORE than one "Purchase Exhibition" is going on in Missouri, so a newspaper paragrapher notes. One is devoted to the Louisiana Purchase, the other to the purchase of Missouri legislators; and the latter seems to be attracting about as much attention as the former. Two grand juries, one in St. Louis and the other in Jefferson City, have been investigating charges of bribery in the state legislature, and the results to date lead the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) to remark that "a worse despotism of fraudulent force and gross corruption has never been known anywhere under what is called constitutional government." The investigations are under the direction of Attorney-General Crow and Circuit Attorney Folk, who prosecuted the corrupt members of the St. Louis house of delegates last year. Several men, including four state senators, have been indicted; Lieutenant-Governor Lee has resigned his office and turned state's evidence, and W. J. Stone, who recently succeeded George G. Vest as United States Senator from Missouri, is made prominent in the investigations for the alleged part he played in securing the passage of the "Alum bill" in 1899. There is no direct charge that the senator took any part in the affair beyond his action as attorney for the trust.

The present scandal, it is said, began when the "Alum bill" was introduced in the Assembly in 1899. This bill prohibited the sale or manufacture of baking-powder containing what were claimed to be deleterious substances, one of these being alum; and as the baking-powder made by the baking-powder "trust" was the only one free from alum, the result of this bill was to give the trust a monopoly in Missouri. Its sales in that State are said to have amounted to $3,500,000 a year. Senator W. J. Stone is alleged to have acted as the trust's attorney, and as the agent of a "health association" secured the passage of the bill. Two attempts were made to repeal the law, but it is declared that the trust thwarted the efforts by bribery. Another effort was made during the recent session of the legislature, and then came a display of $1,000 bills which led to the investigation and the indictment of the baking-powder trust's "legislative agent," Daniel J. Kelley. Mr. Kelley, it is alleged, was engaged in handing out $1,000 bills to legislators to prevent the repeal of the "Alum law." Lieutenant-Governor Lee received a check for $1,000 to influence his vote. This he kept for a short time and then turned it over to Circuit Attorney Folk as evidence. The lieutenant-governor has since resigned, but a few days before handing in his resignation he appeared before the grand jury in St. Louis, and told that on March 20, 1901, he received, in the presence of five state senators, $10,000 from Mr. Kelley for distribution; becoming alarmed, he gave the money to Frank Farris, one of the five state senators, who gave $1,000 to each Senator present. The rest of the money was divided between Lee and Farris. Regarding Lee's course, the Holden *Enterprise* says:

"The actions of Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee in the baking-powder scandal are hard to understand. He has tried to make a virtue of necessity. His possession of the $1,000 check, received indirectly from the baking-powder trust, was concealed for several weeks after the investigating committee of the House of Representatives and the Cole County grand jury had questioned him about legislative boodling. It has developed since that he knew all about the dishonest transactions of two years ago, and there is no doubt remaining that he was deep in the conspiracy to prevent the repeal of the baking-powder law at that time. Those facts assume a still greater share of ignominy in view of his pharisaical letter protesting that he opposed legislation in favor of alum because it was deleterious."

Senator Stone, on April 20, addressed the annual convention of the Missouri Democratic Press Association, in Kansas City, and made an explanation of his connection with the baking-powder legislation. He denounced the daily papers of the State and declared his own innocence of any part in the "boodle" scandal, or of any part in the passage of the anti-alum law, asserting that he did not know for nearly a year that it was enacted. As private attorney, he said, he had assisted in the enforcement of the state pure food laws. In closing his address the Senator said: "I hope God will wither my hand, palsy my tongue, and burn my heart in the flames of hell before I will intentionally dishonor any position to which the people of Missouri assign me." Many of the papers, Democratic as well as Republican, receive Senator Stone's disavowal with incredulity. "Senator Stone seems to be as deep in alum boodle iniquity as any of them," remarks the Marion County *Herald*. The only difference is that "he has probably refrained from the commission of any act that might land him in jail. The others haven't. He was not more honest than they—just more cautious." Other Missouri papers are requesting the resignation of Senator Stone, and of members of the legislature who are under suspicion. The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) says:

"In the Missouri state senate John A. Lee, its presiding

officer, has confessed to the crime of bribery. Yet there are senators, his associates, of whose equal guilt there is no more doubt than if they had confessed to the public as he has. But if the senate were to be called in extra session to-morrow, either to impeach John Lee or to consider any other matters of state, those same 'boodlers' would sit brazenly to purge the commonwealth of corruption or to appropriate the public moneys.

"There should be more resignations. Or, if senators protest their innocence in spite of moral certainty of guilt, the laws should be so amended that the governor could suspend from active participation in the State's affairs officers who have been indicted by a grand jury. If they were innocent, they could demand a speedy trial for reinstatement. Every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, but a suspicion of guilt sufficient to rest an indictment upon should deprive the person of his official prerogative until his real character had been determined by a trial jury. The public has some rights as well as the individual."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) and *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) declare that the State of Missouri is not dishonored, because these scandals have been exposed, and they remark that the "house-cleaning" sets a good example for other cities and States.

IS MR. CLEVELAND A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY?

A FEW Democratic newspapers have recently come out strongly for Grover Cleveland as the best candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904. The New York *World*, during the past two or three months, has been publishing editorials favoring Mr. Cleveland's nomination; and the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in a column and a half editorial, declares that he is the "only man who could beat Theodore Roosevelt." Dr. St. Clair McKelway, who is the editor of *The Eagle*, recently returned from a trip to the South, and he remarks that the inspiration for this editorial came from the conversation of men of all classes in the South who attended the recent educational conference in Richmond, Va. He believes that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland is demanded by the influential public sentiment of the South as well as by the conservative interests and the rank and file of the party in the North. The editorial in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, mentioned above, contains the following paragraph:

"What! Are you coming back?"
—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

"Mr. Cleveland's fitness for the Presidency can not be questioned. His paramount superiority as a candidate to any other Democrat has been made by no arts of politics, by no devices of machines, by no agreement among managing politicians, but by the simple fact of his consistency, his civic courage, his practical sense, his elevated patriotism, and his unique ability to see, to sense, and to say what the people need, what they would have, what they should do, and what should be done, for them and with them, in pursuance of their order, by those to whom they intrust the political action which will express their political will. . . . The gravitation toward him now is unmistakable. It is growing hourly and daily. The East attests it. The North recognizes it. The West is stirred by it. The South is alive with it. The Democracy of the whole nation is not only conscious of it, but is vivified by it, and sends its hopes and its prayers forward in its behalf.

PLAY BALL!

The players are ready, but the umpires insist on discussing the last game.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"Moreover, he is far stronger than his party. And his party, with him and with the Independents, whose pillar and bulwark he is, would prove to be far stronger than its Republican adversary. There could be no Democratic errors charged up against him. For them his responsibility ceased when he laid down the Presidency. . . . In short, Grover Cleveland is to-day the only Democratic alternative to Theodore Roosevelt, as the assured Republican Presidential candidate in 1904, and those who do not appreciate the fact will appreciate it the moment they give their thought to the situation as it exactly is, and as it is daily becoming more and more apparent.

"In our opinion Grover Cleveland can and should be nominated for President in 1904, by the Democratic national convention, as the only man who can assuredly lead the party to victory then."

Mr. Bryan in *The Commoner* and Henry Watterson in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* have been attacking Mr. Cleveland bitterly for the past few months; and it is likely that they will strongly oppose his nomination. There is no question that Mr. Cleveland "occupies a warm place in the hearts of a very large number of American people," comments the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), but "we have not brought ourselves to look upon him as an available man for another Presidential nomination, and we greatly doubt whether he would care for such an honor, even if it were tendered to him." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* and *Mail and Express*, both Republican, believe that Mr. Cleveland, if nominated, would surely be defeated. That Mr. Cleveland could be elected next year is "scarcely within the realm of probability," says *The Commercial Advertiser*, for "if the Bryan influence were not strong enough to prevent his nomi-

nation, it would be strong enough to prevent his election." *The Mail and Express* says:

"He [Mr. Cleveland] enjoys the unusual distinction of seeming stronger with the people when out of power and responsibility than when clothed with those attributes of popular confidence. He was weak in 1888, after his first term; and weaker in 1896, after his second term. Those who regard him as strong to-day ignore the fact that he holds that position in the national mind where forgetfulness of the past is regarded as a duty to the one living man who has passed the goal of every American's highest ambition, and who is therefore presumed to look out upon his country and its interests from a place that harbors neither the conflict of individual ambition nor the prejudice of partizan creed.

"Mr. Cleveland with Presidencies and Presidential candidacies forever behind him is one man; Mr. Cleveland with Presidencies and Presidential candidacies still in his mind and view is quite another. All hats are off to the former. If the country has to express its opinion of the latter through the ballot-box, those who force it will invite the most humiliating experience that any ex-President of our country ever suffered."

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT ON CRUELTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANY, if not most, of the American newspapers have formed such well-defined and firm convictions in regard to our Philippine policy that an incident like the Miles report, which was given out last week, does not affect their views in the slightest degree. The anti-imperialist papers commend the general and condemn, for the thousandth time, the war on the Filipinos; some of the expansionist papers assure the general that he is mistaken, and inform him that he is a disgrace to the uniform he wears. Thus the Pittsburg *Post* declares that "there has been nothing more odious or disgraceful in our history, whether of wars with whites or savages," than "the inhumanity and cruelty of the Americans in the conduct of the war"; while the Baltimore *Herald*, on the other hand, says that "it will be hard to convince the American people that our soldiers are not as humane and as honest as any on earth."

The paragraphs in the general's report that are made the principal subject of comment are the ones dealing with the charges of cruelty by the soldiers to the natives. His treatment of this subject is summarized as follows in the despatches from Washington:

"On the subject of cruelty shown to natives General Miles says that in going from Calamba to Batangas in November last he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed. At Lipa a party of citizens headed by the acting presidente met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities.

"They declared that fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water-torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged sixty-five years, named Vicente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged into his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death.

"They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessey, and that their people had been crowded into towns, 600 being confined in one building. A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the 600 died from suffocation.

"General Miles looked at the building, which was one story in height, 18 or 20 feet wide, and possibly 60 or 70 feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded him at Manila, but says he never received it, and adds:

"'I have no reason to disbelieve their statements; in fact, the instances of torture and the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports.' Concerning the failure to receive the statement, he says:

"'Whether any influence was brought to bear to prevent their statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at the present time.'

"He then refers to other cases. On the island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, that two officers, Captain Samuels, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and Lieutenant Fester, Nineteenth Infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Laoag, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death.

"'At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieutenant Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Ouison he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out, and that they either did not or could not do as directed.

"'One of the men, who had a son among the scouts, was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three or four, respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at that time. The pretense was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but, so far as I know, no official report was ever made of the circumstance. These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieutenant Caulfield, Civilian Scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn, and McKeen were participants.'"

After relating several other similar instances, General Miles says that he addressed an order to the commanding general of the Philippines calling attention to the reports of atrocities, and directing that any orders that would encourage any act of cruelty be annulled. General Miles also declares that the acts of reconcentration by General Bell were in direct violation of the law, and condemns similarly the sale of rice at a profit to the reconcentrados by the army officers.

Along with this report of General Miles, the War Department issues several statements by bureau chiefs which are in the nature of replies. Judge Advocate Davis, who deals with the charges of cruelty, says that the instances set forth by General Miles have been investigated by court-martial, or are now under investigation. In regard to the sale of rice to reconcentrados, he says that the profits on the sale of rice were turned over the the insular treasury and used for the relief of cholera and famine victims.

The Miles report "is all a matter of hearsay," declares the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, while "the good intent of the Government and its agents in the Philippines, civil and military, has been amply vindicated, notwithstanding Miles." And the New York *Mail and Express* says that "General Miles has provided a disgraceful finish for a military career which might have been an honorable one but for his own jealousy, perversity, and littleness." A defense of the army that is more calm and temperate than most appears in the following editorial in the Washington *Star*:

"It is inconceivable that there should be any continued reign of terror in the islands on account of the persistent misconduct of American officers. The opportunities for disclosing the truth are too many and too open to permit any length of period marked by such detestable conduct. The American army standards are not lower than they used to be. Indeed, it is to be believed that those standards are higher while the army is confronted with this exceptionally difficult and novel task. The checks upon the wanton cruelty of officers and men are severe. It is a matter for congratulation that after a supposedly thorough inspection tour of the islands the general commanding the forces should have been enabled to find only this series of old cases which have been so carefully winnowed by the prosecuting officers of the War Office."

Turning now to the anti-imperialist comment, we are told by the Hartford *Times* that the Miles report "is a dark and shameful chapter in the history of 'benevolent assimilation.'" The Baltimore *News* can "almost hear the sardonic laugh of the Spaniard" as he compares our Philippine record with his, while

the New York *World* believes that Weyler "would find himself a congenial guest" at many a mess-dinner party in the Philippines. Our rule there has been a long, black record of brutality, torture, and murder," says the Springfield *Republican*, and "the real odium, despite our imperialist contemporaries," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "rests, not with those who expose our misdeeds, but with those who commit them."

FRANCHISE TAX LAW SUSTAINED IN NEW YORK.

SOMETHING like fifteen million dollars in back taxes and twenty-two millions in added borrowing capacity, so the newspapers reckon, is granted to New York city by the unanimous decision of the State Court of Appeals, on Tuesday of last week, affirming the validity of the state franchise tax law. The rest of the State will gain about one-fifth as much. The millions that the other States of the Union may gain, as the movement for taxing franchises spreads, has not been estimated. The New York law was passed in 1899, under the urgent insistence of Governor Roosevelt, and has been in litigation ever since, the picturesque feature of the litigation being the fact that ex-Senator David B. Hill, chief counsel for the corporations, has been fighting the law on the ground that one feature that was inserted in it at his special request is unconstitutional. In the original form proposed, the assessment of the franchises was to be made by local assessors. No sooner was this form adopted by the legislature than Senator Hill, as counsel for the corporations, induced Governor Roosevelt to call the legislature together in extraordinary session and have the law amended so as to provide for assessment by a State board of tax commissioners, on the plea that so large a task could not be well performed by the many disconnected and inharmonious local assessors. When this change was made, Mr. Hill took the position that assessment by a state board was unconstitutional, and he has been fighting the case in the courts on that ground for four years. Now the highest court in the State decides against him. He is contemplating an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, but it is the unanimous opinion of the press that to fight the case further will be a waste of time. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The lawyers will wiggle to the end, but, we feel sure, without avail. Perhaps David B. Hill will recover from the slight of a unanimous decision against him, made by the vote of the judges whose fortunes he has sometimes presumed to hint he held in the hollow of his hand, and go to Washington to tell the justices of the Supreme Court what an inexperienced blunderer and demagog he thinks the President of the United States to be. If so, it will be an interesting occasion."

Senator Hill argued that the power to assess has always been in the hands of officers elected by the people, and as the state constitution says that officers hitherto elective by the people shall continue to be elected, he held that the grant of the power of assessing franchises to a state board contravened that clause of the constitution. The court, however, says:

"The statute should be considered in the light of the circumstances existing when it was passed, which were extraordinary and unprecedented. The system thus created had never been known before, and as its main subject the act dealt with special franchises which had never been taxed before. Property unknown as the subject of taxation to the framers of any of our constitutions was brought into the system, which required new methods of valuation and the exercise of functions which had never belonged to local assessors.

"The property was *sui generis*, and from its nature could not be valued by local officers. Unless it escaped taxation in the future as it had in the past, it was necessary to commit the power to officers with new functions, wider experience, and greater opportunities for observation, who would be able to grasp the new scheme of taxation as a whole. . . . . .

"What greater calamity in the shape of taxation could threaten the vast interests involved than to intrust this important subject to unskilled and incompetent men, some of them willing, it may be, not only to protect their own localities at the expense of others, but to oppose corporations and favor individuals? The burden could not be distributed equally, for each local board would have its own method and theory. Uniform action would be impossible and conflict and confusion would result.

"A wider view, a different kind of judgment, a balancing of localities and figures, an adjustment and equalization of burdens, and an exercise of functions not local in nature were required to meet the situation. . . . . .

"Property created by the legislature and never intrusted by it to the local assessors can not with propriety be said to have been taken away from them."

Mr. Hill argued, further, that this taxation by the State violated the contract between the corporation and the municipality granting the franchise. It is on this ground that the appeal may be taken to the United States Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals says on this point:

"There is no provision that the special franchise, or the property created by the grant, shall be exempt from taxation. Such a stipulation would be void, for no municipality has power to withdraw property from the taxing power of the State, or to provide by ordinance or contract that it shall be free for all time from the common burden which property generally has to bear. Taxation is the rule with every presumption to support, while exemption is an exception with every presumption against it.

"The condition upon which a franchise is granted is the purchase price of the grant, the payment of which in money, or by an agreement to bear some burden, brought the property into existence, which thereupon became taxable at the will of the legislature, the same as land granted or leased by the State.

"There is no implied covenant that property sold by the State can not be taxed by the State, which can even tax its own bonds, given to borrow money for its own use, unless they contain an express stipulation of exemption."

The newspapers are almost a unit in their approval of this decision. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"This conclusion is of great public importance and widespread interest because it establishes the status of a new class of taxable property, of great and growing value in every large city, and in many towns and rural districts. Why should this property not be taxed like any other owned by corporations and used by them as a means of making profit upon their capital? Have they not in fact capitalized it in the amounts upon which their profit is distributed? The capitalization of local transit and lighting companies, and in some measure of telegraph and telephone companies, has been based, not upon the capital actually invested in their various appliances or the cost or value of these as tangible property, but upon an earning capacity dependent upon the privilege of occupying the public streets and highways with them. It is largely the value of this 'special franchise' that has been capitalized and made to carry a volume of stock and bonds greatly in excess of the actual investment of capital. In that process it has been treated as property, whose representatives in the form of securities have a market value and are bought and sold, and yet the corporations have protested that it is not property upon which taxes should be paid.

Objection is made, however, by the New York *Sun*, which thinks that "the tendency of this decision, as that of some other recent decisions by federal and state courts, is to enhance the legislative power at the expense of the judicial power, and to make the Executive, when backed by the legislature, almost a supreme dictator." And the New York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* believe that the plan of assessment by a state board is open to criticism. Assessment by a state board, says the latter paper, "leaves too much, not only to the judgment of the tax officers, but also to their integrity," for "a partisan or dishonest board would have the corporations and investors in their secutiries completely at its mercy."

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

"WHAT would the fifteenth amendment bring at a dead-letter sale?" asks the Washington *Post*, in its comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Alabama suffrage case; and the Springfield *Republican* thinks the amendment is as good as hung up in the national museum as a relic. The decision of the court, in the case thus commented on, is a refusal to grant relief to Jackson W. Giles, of Montgomery County, Ala., who claims that he and other negroes in that county are wrongfully excluded from the franchise by the new Alabama constitution. The Alabama constitution, ratified in November, 1901, is so framed as to admit to the franchise men having education and regular employment, or property worth $300, or a war record (personal or ancestral), or a good character and an understanding of the duties of citizenship. Three registrars appointed in each county pass on the characters of the applicants, and it is not denied that the whites succeed in gaining the board's approval, and the blacks fail to gain it, with great regularity. Giles claims that the constitution is a fraud and that in its effect it violates the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the abridgment or denial of the right to vote by any State "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The court decides against this claim, on the ground that Giles asks the court to grant him the right to vote under a constitution which he himself alleges to be fraudulent, and on the further ground that the situation is a political one, and relief must be looked for from the political, not from the judicial, branch of the Government. The majority opinion is written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who fought for the freedom of the negro in the Civil War, and is concurred in by Justices Fuller, McKenna, White, and Peckham. Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Brown dissent.

The majority opinion says, in part:

"The plaintiff alleges that the whole registration scheme of the Alabama constitution is a fraud upon the Constitution of the United States, and asks us to declare it void. But, of course, he could not maintain a bill for a mere declaration in the air. He does not try to do so, but asks to be registered as a party under the void instrument. If then we accept the conclusion, which it is the chief purpose of the bill to maintain, how can we make the court a party to the unlawful scheme by accepting it and adding another vote to its fraudulent lists? If a white man came here on the same general allegations, admitting his sympathy with the plan, but alleging some special prejudice that had kept him off the list, we hardly should think it necessary to meet him with a reasoned answer. But the relief can not be varied because we think that in the future the particular plaintiff is likely to try to overthrow the scheme. If we accept the plaintiff's allegations for the purpose of his case, he can not complain. It seems to us that unless we are prepared to say that it is wrong, that all its principal allegations are immaterial, and that the registration plan of the Alabama constitution is valid, we can not order the plaintiff's name to be registered.

"It is not an answer to say that if all the blacks who are qualified according to the letter of the instrument were registered the fraud would be cured. In the first place, there is no probability that any way now is open in which more than a few could be registered; but if all could be the difficulty could not be overcome. If the sections of the constitution concerning registration were illegal in their inception, it would be a new doctrine in constitutional law that the original invalidity could be cured by an administration which defeated their intent. We express no opinion as to the alleged fact of their unconstitutionality beyond saying that we are not willing to assume that they are valid in the face of the allegations and main object of the bill for the purpose of granting the relief which it was necessary to pray in order that the object should be secured.

"The other difficulty is of a different sort, and strikingly reinforces the argument that equity can not undertake now, any more than it has in the past, to enforce political rights, and also the suggestion that state constitutions were not left unmentioned in paragraph 1,979 by accident. In determining whether a court of equity can take jurisdiction, one of the first questions is what it can do to enforce any order that it may make. This is alleged to be the conspiracy of the State, altho the State is not and could not be made a party to the bill. The Circuit Court has no constitutional power to control its action by any direct means, and if we leave the State out of consideration the court has as little practical power to deal with the people of the State in a body.

"The bill imports that the great mass of the population intended to keep the blacks from voting. To meet such intent something more than ordering the plaintiff's name inscribed on the lists of 1902 will be needed. If the conspiracy and the intent exist, a name on a piece of paper will not defeat them. Unless we are prepared to supervise the voting in that State by officers of the court, it seems to us that all that the plaintiff could get from equity would be an empty form. Apart from damages to the individual, relief from a great political wrong, if done as alleged by the people of a State and the State itself, must be given by them or by the legislative and political department of the Government of the United States."

The dissenting opinions are thus outlined in a Washington despatch to the New York *Sun*:

"The dissenting justices concur in declaring that the Circuit Court, in which the suit was originally brought, had jurisdiction over the case and it should have been sent back there for trial. Justice Harlan, however, considers that question of less importance than the overturning of a long line of the court's precedents by absolutely passing by the only question it was asked to pass upon and going out of its way to decide the case on its merits. His opinion is nearly twice as long as that of Justice Holmes, and all of it except two lines is devoted to a discussion of the new and startling doctrines of procedure by the court and citations from prior decisions to the contrary.

"And Justice Brewer, for himself and Justice Brown, shows by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court that the Constitution of the United States expressly gives the Circuit Court jurisdiction over just such cases. The plaintiff's bill, he holds, should entitle him to a judicial hearing and decision. It showed that he was a citizen of Alabama, and registration and qualification to vote was wrongfully denied him. That many others were similarly treated did not destroy his rights or deprive him of relief in the courts. 'That such relief will be given,' he declares, 'has been again and again affirmed in both national and state courts.'"

The newspapers that disagree with the majority opinion express the hope that this matter will come up before the court again, and will receive different treatment. Thus the Springfield *Republican* says:

"Plainly the fifteenth amendment has been violated in the practical effect of the Alabama constitution, which denies the right to vote on account of race and color. But that question awaits official determination, and the United States Supreme Court alone, and not Congress, can decide it. Congress is powerless in the matter, and if all attempts to bring about an official determination of the question are to be put down on various technical grounds, as in the present case, then the fifteenth amendment will have to be considered as having been hung up in the national museum for people to look at as one of the curiosities of the reconstruction age."

The New York *Tribune* also looks to the court for further action. It says:

"Somewhere, somehow, there must be a way of passing on the constitutionality of state laws which plainly nullify the spirit of the federal Constitution, and it is no more an assumption of the administrative functions of a state government for the court to declare that state authorities can not deprive negroes of a ballot on pretexts which do not exclude white men than it is for the court to overrule any other action of a State or its officers."

Other papers, however, think that negro suffrage has proved a failure, and are well satisfied with the refusal of the Supreme

Court to stop the campaign of disfranchisement. Says the Philadelphia *Record:*

"Back of the legal questions there is the fundamental fact that white men will not submit to the government of black, red, yellow, or brown men. That is a racial axiom and is not limited to the United States. But the colored people are secure in their personal rights, and not all of them are disfranchised. They can obtain education and property, cultivate the soil, practise the mechanic arts and the professions. The majority of them are notoriously unfit for political privileges. Their relations with the white people are friendly, as they recently testified in Richmond. With the growth of intelligence and character, the acquisition of property and the development of civic spirit, they will fit themselves for political privileges, and will then acquire them. The best men among themselves deprecate the political activity of the colored people."

The Charleston *News and Courier* takes the view that no amount of education can make the negro fit to vote:

"The original purpose of those who strove so heroically for the abolition of slavery did not contemplate the conversion of the slave into the voter, but only to make his lot in life easier, to relieve him from the sacrifice of his life and labors to others, and to encompass him by such provisions of the law as would protect him from violence and oppression. Education does not change the racial character of the negro. Read he ever so readily, and speak he ever so eloquently, at the last he is the negro still. He can not get rid of his inheritance. For some purpose he was made a negro, and such he will remain. We do not believe he can be safely injected into the body of American citizenship anywhere, and this view of the question ought to be, and must be, considered seriously now or hereafter."

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE CELEBRATION.

THE President, ex-President Cleveland, governors too numerous to mention, ambassadors from foreign lands, editorial and magazine writers, and orators of varying degrees of eloquence brought before the public mind last week the importance of the vast transaction concluded on April 30, 1803, when Napoleon, for $15,000,000, transferred to the United States a million acres of wilderness, which doubled the area of our country and has added fourteen stars to the national flag. The wheat crop raised every year in this former wilderness, to say nothing of other products, would pay the $15,000,000 a hundred times over, we are told; and the exposition that celebrates the transfer will cost three or four times as much as the territory itself cost. To-day the "Louisiana Purchase" contains 15,000,000 people and has an assessed valuation of over $6,500,000,000. Its political value has been even more important. Twice, says the New York *Sun*, this purchase has saved the Union from disruption. Had the mouth of the Mississippi River remained in the hands of a foreign Power, the States west of the Alleghanies would have parted company with the Atlantic-coast States to obtain commercial privileges from that Power, either by treaty or annexation. Again, when the South tried to set up a separate government that would control the mouth of the Mississippi, the men of the West crowded to the front, not only to preserve the nation, but to preserve their free outlet to the Gulf. "Nor can it be doubted," adds *The Sun*, "that if Lee had conquered at Gettysburg and the cause of secession had been made triumphant, all the States adjoining the Mississippi River would soon have found themselves drawn to the Confederacy that they could not have withstood."

Nowhere has the importance of the purchase been handled in a more masterly manner than in the speeches of President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland at the dedication of the exposition at St. Louis. President Roosevelt dwelt upon the unprecedented character of this expansion of our territory. "The Grecian states," he recalled, "performed 'remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony, as soon as created, became entirely independent of the mother state and in after-years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend." With Rome, however, "the exact opposite occurred," and the imperial city "expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united, but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government," a process which "let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell; so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world." Our expansion over the Louisiana purchase not only avoided these errors of Greece and Rome, but gave the world a new idea. The nations of Europe, up to that time, had treated their colonists, not as self-governing equals, but as subjects; the United States divided its new territory into States and admitted them on complete equality with the old. "The process which we began," the President added, "has since been followed by all the great peoples who were capable both of expansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exceptional; it was unknown." He went on to say:

"The history of the land comprised within the limits of the Purchase is an epitome of the entire history of our people. Within these limits we have gradually built up State after State until now they many times over surpass in wealth, in population, and in many-sided development the original thirteen States as they were when their delegates met in the Continental Congress. The people of these States have shown themselves mighty in war with their fellow man, and mighty in strength to tame the rugged wilderness. They could not thus have conquered the forest and the prairie, the mountain and the desert, had they not possessed the great fighting virtues, the qualities which enable a people to overcome the forces of hostile men and hostile nature. On the other hand, they could not have used aright their conquest had they not, in addition, possessed the qualities of self-mastery and self-restraint, the power of acting in combination with their fellows, the power of yielding obedience to the law and of building up an orderly civilization. Courage and hardihood are indispensable virtues in a people; but the people which possesses no others can never rise high in the scale either of power or of culture. Great peoples must have in addition the governmental capacity which

THE "LOUISIANA PURCHASE" OF 1803, SHOWN BY THE SHADED PART OF THE MAP.

From *The Review of Reviews.*

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"COURT OF HONOR" AND PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR, AS THEY WILL APPEAR IN 1904.

comes only when individuals fully recognize their duties to one another and to the whole body politic, and are able to join together in feats of constructive statesmanship and of honest and effective administration."

Ex-President Cleveland's address was a scholarly and illuminating review of the events that led up to the transfer of the territory. Many have wondered how Napoleon ever came to make such a losing trade; Mr. Cleveland thinks it was due to the interposition of divine Providence. He said:

"In the midst of our rejoicing to-day it is peculiarly fitting that we recall with soberness and meekness some of the happenings in connection with the great event we celebrate which impressively illustrate the interposition of divine Providence in our behalf. We sought from a nation ruled by one whose ambition was boundless and whose scheme for aggrandizement knew neither the obligations of public morality nor the restraints of good faith the free navigation of the Mississippi River and such insignificant territory as would make such navigation useful. While our efforts toward the accomplishment of this slight result languished and we were fast assuming a hopeless condition, the autocrat of France suddenly commanded one of his ministers to enter into negotiations with our waiting and dispirited representatives, and exclaimed: 'I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans I cede. It is the whole colony, without reserve.'

"It was only nineteen days thereafter that the treaty transferring to us the magnificent domain comprised within the Louisiana Purchase was concluded.

"This astonishing change in our prospects, which dissipated the fears and apprehensions of our Government and revived the promise of our perpetuity and happy destiny, came at the moment that Bonaparte was organizing a force to occupy the Louisiana Territory in the prosecution of colonial occupation and development which, if consummated, would probably have closed the door even to the slight acquisition which we originally sought. The French colony of San Domingo was, however, a prime factor in this scheme of occupation, and it was essential to its success that this colony and Louisiana should both be included and should supplement each other. A serious revolt then raging in San Domingo delaying proceedings, the occupation of Louisiana was postponed until this revolt should be overcome. The troops sent from France to accomplish this apparently easy task were so stubbornly resisted by hundreds of thousands of freed blacks, fighting against their reenslavement, and they suffered so terribly from climate conditions and deadly fever that after the sacrifice of twenty-five thousand soldiers, many of whom were intended for the subsequent occupation of Louisiana, Bonaparte's plan for the occupation of both colonies miscarried. This disappointment and the conception of new schemes of war and conquest by the restless dictator of France, and his need of money to carry out these schemes, were controlling circumstances in leading him to throw in our lap the entire Louisiana Territory. None of these circumstances were within our procurement or knowledge; but who shall say that God was not accomplishing His designs in our behalf amid the turmoil and distressing scenes of San Domingo's revolt? And how can it be said that there was no Providence in the unexpected, unyielding, and successful fight for continued freedom on the part of the negroes of San Domingo, or in the fatal pestilence that vied with bloody warfare in the destruction of the army of subjugation, or in the fever of war and aggression which heated the blood of Bonaparte, all combining to turn him away from the occupation of the Louisiana Territory? All these things, so remote and so far out of our sight, pointed with the coercion that belongs to the decree of God to a consummation which restored to our people peace and contentment, and secured to our nation extension and development beyond the dreams of our fathers.

"Thus we may well recall in these surroundings the wonderful measure of prophecy's fulfilment within the span of a short century, the spirit, the patriotism, and the civic virtue of Americans who lived a hundred years ago, and God's overruling of the wrath of man and his devious ways for the blessing of our nation."

Considerable complaint is heard in regard to the treatment the visitors received in St. Louis. Governors of States which had made large appropriations found themselves practically ignored,

UNCLE SAM: "That century plant was worth buying!"
—*The Philadelphia Press.*

it is said, and had to hunt up their own hotel accommodations, not always with the best results. Governor Durbin and staff, of Indiana, left on Friday, refusing to remain for "State day," in which they were scheduled to take part. President Roosevelt and his party, after the dedication exercises, had to hustle with the rest of the crowd for coffee and sandwiches at a near-by lunch-counter. The President was lucky enough to get in front of a pile of sandwiches, but was kept busy passing them to his neighbors. When his train reached Kansas City he is represented as saying to a New York *Sun* reporter: "You can print for me that my party had nothing fit to eat while in St. Louis and were not accorded decent treatment."

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

"IT can no longer be doubted that there is a deplorable amount of mismanagement, dickering, and malfeasance in the Post-Office Department; facts are coming out which are causing the public to lose much of the confidence it has had in this great business department of the Government." So says the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), and so, in effect, say many other papers which have been watching the progress of the investigation. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and other papers are calling on the Postmaster-General to lift the veil of secrecy that has shrouded the investigation thus far, and to give the public the facts. "The constant publication of uncorroborated charges," says *The Tribune*, "demoralizes the department and confuses the public." The only important incident of the investigation that has been given complete publicity was Mrs. Tyner's removal of papers from a government safe in the office formerly occupied by her husband, James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department. General and Mrs. Tyner are both advanced in years, the former is in broken health, and Mrs. Tyner declares that she took from the safe only some private papers of her husband's and a package of government papers of slight importance, which were promptly returned. General Tyner had sent in his resignation in March, to take effect May 1, and his wife says she was merely removing his papers from the office in view of his retirement. It is stated on the other side, however, that General Tyner was suspected of dealings with firms who wished to make illegal use of the mails, that his resignation was sent in "by request," and that he had agreed not to continue to discharge the duties of his office while his resignation was pending. It is suspected that incriminating papers may have been among those removed from the safe by Mrs. Tyner, and the case has been turned over to the criminal authorities; but as there is no way of proving that the papers were not what Mrs. Tyner says they were, the prosecution may experience some difficulty. General Tyner was summarily dismissed from the service by the Postmaster-General on April 22, as soon as he heard of the safe incident.

The charge was made last week by Seymour L. Tulloch, for twenty years cashier of the Washington Post-Office, that a postal investigation was started during the term of Charles Emory Smith as Postmaster-General, and that Mr. Smith stopped the investigation. Mr. Smith denies the charge. He says:

"It is only necessary to say that the investigation was made by the Controller of the Treasury, who is an independent officer and the highest auditing officer of the Government, and that I could not have stopped it if I had wanted to.

"As a matter of fact, my knowledge of the subject came from his inquiry. The Controller had the vouchers in question before him for months, and after as thorough an examination as he could give he concluded that there were irregularities, which consisted largely, not altogether, of charging to one account what ought to be charged to another, and others of that character. He finally allowed and passed all of the accounts except a few, with the understanding that the things criticized should be changed."

The stories of the postal scandals have reached the public largely in the form of rumors reported by the Washington correspondents. The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) summarizes these reports in the following paragraphs:

"The most guilty of the high officials after Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department James N. Tyner, who some time ago resigned, are declared to be General Superintendent George W. Beavers, of the Division of Salaries and Allowances in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and General Superintendent A. W. Machen, of the Division of Free Delivery, in the same office. Beavers has also resigned.

"George W. Beavers is charged with being the paid representative of the Postal Clerks' Association, and it is claimed that he used his official position to lobby to secure increased appropriations for the clerks. Congress frequently has authorized an increase of the pay of the clerks. It also is charged that Beavers antagonized the legislation increasing the pay of the letter-carriers, whose association Beavers did not represent.

"Beavers also is charged with being a member of a promotion syndicate, which sold promotions for $25 each and a monthly percentage. As a result of these charges the promotions of 1,776 clerks in the New York Post-Office were ordered held up until an investigation could be made.

"Beavers, it also is claimed, violated the law by authorizing a larger number of appointments of high-salaried postal clerks than is allowed by the law, and of reducing the number of lower salaried clerks. Orders to correct this abuse have been given by the officials.

"Definite charges are made that A. W. Machen was instrumental in spending $500,000 for equipping the country with mail-boxes of flimsy construction in place of the more substantial ones. It is charged that there was no excuse nor reason for wasting this half-million dollars, especially as the new boxes are not as good as the old ones.

"In the matter of painting the letter-boxes it is claimed that there has been gross extravagance, the Government paying 97 cents for the painting of each box as well as the hotel bills and the railroad fares of the inspectors to look after the work, whereas in one instance a private contractor did the same work for 38 cents.

"A. W. Machen is charged with making a contract with a New York clock company for four years instead of one. The contract has disappeared from the files of the Department, and the Postmaster-General has called on the company to furnish a copy of the contract at once or it will be revoked. Mr. Machen is charged with furnishing information to a company which sells wagons to the rural free-delivery carriers which enabled that company to dispose of its goods to the exclusion of other contractors.

"There are also serious accusations against M. A. W. Louis, chief of the Division of Supplies in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, to the effect that he has, in collusion with a rubber-stamp manufacturer, practised extensive extortions upon the Government. Louis is also charged with purchasing typewriters at a cost of from $15 to $30 above the retail price. Another one of the charges is that 5,000 cash registers were purchased at a price $25 higher than the retail figure. These charges are specific and in many instances are backed by the evidence of reputable persons. General charges have been made that enormous quantities of typewriters, registering time-clocks, safes, mail-boxes, mail-bags, penholders, rubber stamps, stationery, and other supplies have been purchased and forced upon the postmasters throughout the country.

"It is reported that much evidence has been gathered which shows that many, if not all, of the post-office contracts are tainted with corruption, collusion, and a division of the profits with the contractors. The ablest inspectors in the government employ are engaged in collecting this evidence. Members of the ring are reported to have secured great favor with Senators and Representatives by their readiness to grant their requests in regard to appointments, promotion, and contracts, so that it was customary for those asking favors to ignore the Postmaster-General, and go directly to his subordinates.

"Unfortunately for justice, the worst thing that can happen to these dishonest jobbers is to lose their places. They are not likely to be prosecuted for their crimes. It is extremely difficult to punish politicians for any offense."

LETTERS AND ART.

WHITMAN'S INFLUENCE IN GERMANY.

HERR WILHELM VON POLENZ, an eminent German writer, who recently made a tour of the United States, expressed during his stay here his surprise that there is no sign in the present intellectual life of this country that the message of Walt Whitman has been "grasped or even duly appreciated." His attention was thereupon called to the impress of Whitman's influence upon several of the younger American poets; to the "Whitman Fellowship," organized in many cities; to *The Conservator*, a monthly journal of the Whitman spirit published in Philadelphia by Horace Traubel; and to numerous other proofs of the quiet working of the Whitman leaven—among these "a little liberal congregation in New York, where passages from Whitman's writings used as responsive readings form a most interesting feature of the unique and inspiring Sunday service." Herr von Polenz was much interested. He had heard nothing of the kind, altho he had been in the country several months and had associated largely with Americans of high intellectual standing.

This incident is related in the pages of *The Conservator* (April) by Mrs. A. von Ende, a German lady now resident in this country, who goes on to say:

"The attitude of this German author, whose story of peasant life, 'Der Buettnerbauer,' was recently translated into French and preceded by a highly laudatory preface by Tolstoy, is significant of the esteem in which Whitman is held in Germany. As far back as the year 1868 the poet Freiligrath had hailed the author of 'Leaves of Grass' as a wonderful phenomenon and had offered a warm and just estimate of his personality as it is portrayed in his verse. But the great events of the seventies so completely engrossed the attention of the nation and turned it from everything foreign to national topics that the interest Freiligrath had barely awakened passed away, leaving little more than a memory. Almost twenty years elapsed before Whitman was once more presented to German readers. Prof. Karl Knortz, of Evansville, Ind., then wrote a pamphlet, in which he attempted to limn the portrait of the 'poet of democracy,' as the title-page read, and soon after T. W. Rolleston published some translations. These two little works were probably instrumental in bringing Whitman before the new generation of German writers, then strenuously striving to revolutionize the literature of their country by the introduction of new spiritual and esthetic ideals. These young men were not deluded by the political greatness of their fatherland and the romantic charm of a new revived medievalism. They protested against the alienation of literature and life, and plunged headlong into the wave of naturalism which had come from the defeated arch-enemy beyond the Rhine. They were susceptible to any foreign influence that promised to rescue the intellectual life of the country from the fatuous self-complacency of patriotic pride.

"Upon minds eager to escape from stagnating conventionalities and from the popular prettiness, which so becomingly concealed intellectual and emotional impotence and a threadbare tho blustering idealism, the rugged spontaneity and primeval saneness of Whitman, 'teaching the average man the glory of his daily walk and toil,' burst like a revelation. Whitman became a subject of study to the creative and the critical minds of Young Germany. When he died in 1892 one of the most significant tributes to his genius came from the pen of Johannes Schlaf, a pioneer of the new school in fiction and drama."

It is hard to find a work on modern German literature to-day, continues the writer, which does not in some way—"approvingly or regretfully, according to the author's personal convictions"—acknowledge the indebtedness of Germany's younger lyrical poets to Walt Whitman. Kuno Francke's "History of German Literature" is cited, as is also Dr. James Taft Hatfield's collection of "German Lyrics and Ballads." We quote, in conclusion:

"A glance at certain volumes of verse published in Germany in the last decade is sure to reveal passages reminiscent of Whitman. He not only helped the poets of Young Germany to revolutionize form, but he opened the negative and skeptical minds of these embryonic Fausts to a more hopeful view of life. It is doubtful whether their schismatic partizan tendencies enabled them to grasp the meaning of his message in its full breadth; for the humor of Whitman's invasion of the poetry of Germany lies in the seriousness with which all sorts of schools and systems began to claim him. The realists found reason to revere him as a patron saint of their cult of the commonplace. The symbolists, in attempting to imitate the sonorous sweep of his prophetic strains, rushed into inarticulate rhapsodies of orphic depth. Others merely borrowed the form and used it as vehicle for their individual ism or egoism of the Nietzsche or the Stirner mold; and no doubt animated discussions, whether he was an anarchist, a communist, or a socialist, are still as plentiful among his readers and imitators in Germany as they are here.

"But the main fact to be considered is that this American virtually did become a power, the influence of which can be distinctly traced; and tho much of the poetry of this latest period of German storm and stress, conceived in the evident ambition to be Whitmanesque, was sadly abortive and need not be taken seriously, in the saner and maturer minds of the generation the Whitman leaven blended harmoniously with the most cherished longings of its noblest individuals, and the results are well worthy of notice. It seems natural that of the poets who so eloquently eulogized Whitman, Johannes Schlaf should be the one whose verse suggests the most interesting parallelisms of thought and form. Yet it must be said to his credit that both in the prose poem Fruehling published in 1896, and in the volume of verse entitled 'Helldunkel,' and published in 1899, there is a strong individual coloring and a delicious personal flavor, and tho the influence of Whitman is instinctively felt it is not easily defined. I doubt whether 'The Kingdom of Children,' 'The One,' 'The Word,' 'Ecstasy,' 'On the Beach,' 'In the Depth,' and 'Song of Death,' could have been written without the inspiration received from Whitman. The 'barbaric yawp' of the American poet undeniably reverberates in the hypersensitive minds of young Germany and is reflected in their verse."

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" AND THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE decision of the New York public-school superintendents to exclude "Uncle Tom's Cabin" from the school libraries, on the ground that the book is calculated to keep alive sectional feeling, evokes surprised comment from several of the newspapers. The New York *Times* points out that this action "is sure to excite much more discussion than the book itself would now do if left to win the attention of the scholars on its intrinsic merits as a story." The New York *Tribune* comments:

"The argument brought in favor of the action was that the book treated of the days of slavery in the South, and, inasmuch as slavery existed no longer, the book should be barred from circulation among the children. The men who voted to exclude the book probably had in mind also the fact that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' contained much pertaining to the South as it was before the war which was exaggerated and distorted, and they saw no reason why these misrepresentations should be handed down to the rising generation.

"There is unquestionably some force in these arguments, but we agree with those who think that the book should have been allowed to remain where the children could read it. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' whatever its faults, enormously stimulated the agitation against slavery from which it sprang, and, almost universally translated, created a deep impression throughout the civilized world. The institution which it described has been uprooted. . A new, vigorous, healthy South has sprung up where the South in which Uncle Tom lived and where a Legree was possible existed. But those who ascribe to the book a place among the forces which obliterated slavery think that taking it off the school catalogs is like destroying the utterances of Garrison, Greeley, Phillips, and Beecher, or like depriving the children of the stories of the heroes who fell on the battle-fields where the slavery question was finally settled."

The Southern papers seem inclined to treat the whole matter

in a flippant spirit. "So 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is to be ruled out of the New York school libraries?" observes the Macon *Telegraph*; "the millennium must be on the way." And the Atlanta *Constitution* adds: "Now that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is to be no longer taught in the New York public schools, the time may yet come when the people of that section will be able to sit down to a banquet without having the 'race problem' served hot."

The strangest thing about this book, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is the vitality with which it holds people to this day, people entirely ignorant of the conditions out of which it sprang. Translated to the stage it has been "probably the most acted play ever written."

FORM VS. SUBSTANCE IN GREAT LITERATURE.

CAN a creation of genius or of first-class talent be immortal without "perfection of form"? A Russian critic of note, M. Engelhardt, in discussing in the *Novosti* the style and manner of Tolstoy and Turgeneff, is led to challenge the general assumption that form and substance must correspond in a work of art, and to undertake to show that the facts of literature (whatever may be said of other arts) are at war with it. Not only, according to him, is form not essential to universal acceptance and permanent fame of a work, but there seems to be a sort of natural antagonism between greatness of matter and high refinement and beauty of manner. He says (to translate rather freely):

"The history of art is a never-ending conflict between form and matter, a constant subordination or sacrifice of the former in the interest of the latter. The great writer, as a rule, writes badly; the great painter paints crudely. Perfection of manner is, on the other hand, almost invariably the gift of mediocrity or of second-rate ability. The genius does not achieve it; or, if he does, if he strives to attain thereto at any cost of effort, he succeeds at the expense of the content of his work. In great works, in a word, form is far below substance; the *technique* is lame and rough, and the want of external beauty is compensated by a beauty purely internal. . . . Indeed, we do not perceive the form of a truly great work, for its content takes complete possession of us. Owing to this inattention to the external side, we are ready to pronounce it perfect, and this doubtless accounts for the popular notion regarding absolute harmony between form and matter."

The critic first refers to Tolstoy by way of illustrating his proposition. Very short of perfection are the forms of his immortal novels. There are in them disorder of exposition, absence of architectural symmetry, clumsy, awkward expression, and crudity of style. There are endless periods with confusing qualifying clauses and intractable "thats," "whiches," etc. But we hardly notice these defects in reading Tolstoy. The richness of the substance, the fulness of the life revealed, monopolizes our attention. We are looking through a window into reality, and we do not inspect the window itself to see whether it is finished and artistic. Indeed, critics have said that Tolstoy had no style at all. The writer continues:

"Far from perfection is the technique of Shakespeare himself. And his language! Exuberant it is, but often stilted to the degree of impossibility, artificial, strained, unnatural. We should laugh at these mannerisms did not the secrets of the spiritual world, of the human mind, disclosed by Shakespeare so engross us that we do not perceive the incongruities of form.

"The verses of Homer, technically speaking, are not only inferior, but immeasurably inferior, to those of Vergil or Ovid. Perfection of form we must seek in second-rate authors—the Roman poets, for example."

That cultivation or deliberate striving after elegance, polish, and refinement of form is almost fatal to greatness in art, Engelhardt contends, is demonstrated by the fate of Turgeneff and Flaubert. The former's natural gifts were equal to those of Tolstoy or Dostoievsky, but his passion for external beauty, his love of form, considerably weakened his power. Flaubert, it is known, spent weeks and months on the elaboration and decoration of his style, seeking the appropriate word, the neat turn, the attractive flourish. He was successful, but at what cost! He became the slave, the victim, of his style, and his later works are petty, fragmentary, lifeless, pitifully trivial. The artist who has imagination and thought, who has a message to deliver, will inevitably disregard the limitations of form. In all ages and with all nations, in a word, writers of genius have sacrificed form for substance, and the nature of things seems to impose this sacrifice.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

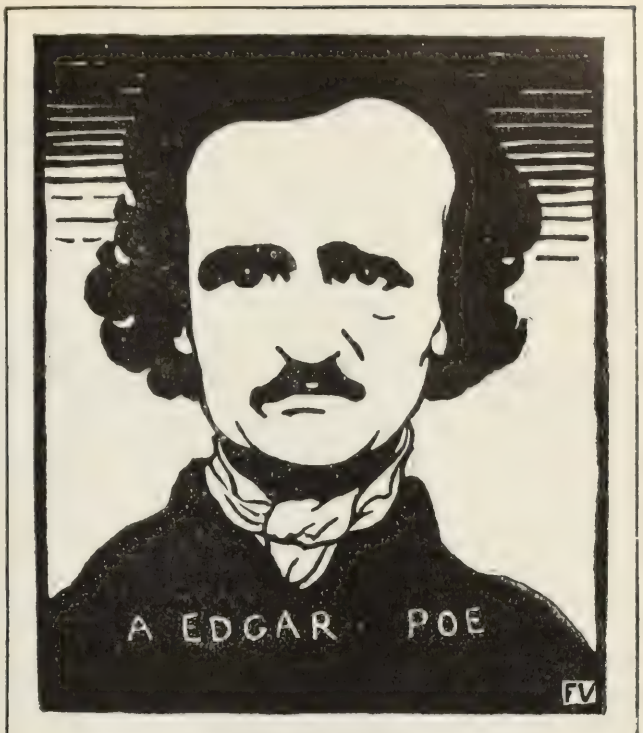
FÉLIX VALLOTTON: A "BLACK-AND-WHITE" ARTIST.

A NOTABLE figure in the contemporary art circles of France is Félix Vallotton. He has evolved methods that are all his own, and his pictures, while often of a most grotesque character, are prominently displayed by the Parisian journals, and have won a certain artistic standing. M. Vallotton and his work are interestingly described by Christian Brinton in *The Critic* (April). We quote:

"Some twenty years back there came to Paris from lake-washed Lausanne a boy with clear eye and steady hand. He had convictions and held to them. He looked at life not through the monocle of a Frenchman, but with primitives, with knife in hand, he cut his own blocks. Through predilection and not through pose he returned to the simplicity of forgotten things, to the candor of earlier, more sturdy days. Félix Vallotton had a vague predecessor in Lepère and was followed in England by Nicholson, in Bavaria by Sattler, and in Holland by the haunting fantasy of Jan Aarts, yet it is he who personifies the current revival of wood-engraving. Scores of lesser men came limping after, but he it was who took the first step. In breadth and in penetration, in the adaptation of an old medium to modern conditions, and in sheer productiveness, Vallotton far excels his fellow craftsmen. More than all the others, even Munch, he has achieved individual expression, has made the woodcut embody his personal conception of life's beauty and life's bit-

"ON THE BOULEVARD."
(By Félix Vallotton.)

THE ARTIST'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.



EDGAR ALLAN POE.

PORTRAITS BY FÉLIX VALLOTTON.

terness. In the sober blacks and whites of this modest, observant man's art are outlined with pitiless precision the silhouettes of latter-day society, the sum of that which to-day makes for laughter or for tears.

Vallotton's initial efforts were in oil, but neither painting nor etching gave him the needed outlet for his talent. In 1891 he turned to wood-engraving. His first attempts in this art date from 1891, and include a "Head of an Old Woman" and a "Paul Verlaine" already defiant in their originality. Mr. Brinton continues:

"The series which followed, from poor, repentant Gaspard to the tortured Messianic mask of Dostoievsky, show portraiture reduced to its slenderest terms. By means of an incomparable system of elimination, of simplification, Vallotton brings one face to face with his subject, not as he looked at a given, accidental moment, but as his countenance is stamped upon the consciousness of mankind. Vallotton saw but a few interior portraits of the pallid, sinister poet, yet his Poe is transfixing in its penetrant accuracy. There is no need here for aigrettes, yards of satin, indolent cushions, vases, and floral accompaniments. The atrocious paraphernalia of mundane portraiture find scant favor with Félix Vallotton. The bravura of Carolus-Duran and Sargent are not what he seeks. A few incisive lines and the savant apposition of black and white tell his story. One does not need, after all, to be modiste or upholsterer in order to probe the souls of men. Tho there is nothing here which suggests the golden yellow of Rembrandt or the silver-gray of Van Dyck, there is something in each of these heads which recalls the greatest of masters, one who, in the dim chambers of the Alcazar, posed his figures against a neutral ground and painted them with matchless unity of effect. It is only the immature who crave externals; the disdainful Velasquez was content with essentials."

The same qualities which render Vallotton's portraits so effective were next employed in transcribing street or landscape effects. We quote further:

"In the early engravings, such as 'The Patriotic Song' and 'The Bon Marché,' faces as well as attitudes are consistently individualized. Later this disappears, and each scene conveys the impression of life through its inherent spirit. The man who could reduce the multiple play of the human countenance to its mere denominator found that he could do the same for crowded shop, café, or the jostle of the boulevards. Moreover, the puppets who bobbed hither and thither were alike; their passions and ambitions were identical. They were only important as being part of the general pattern. Contemporary with 'Verlaine,' 'Wagner,' 'Berlioz,' and his own thoughtful profile silhouetted against the roofs and crowning summits of Lausanne, came 'The Burial,' notable alike for characterization and for that note of satire which is the salt of Vallotton's art. . . . In 'The Manifestation,' 'The Shadower,' 'Little Angels,' and kindred themes, he consummates that power of stimulating life and motion which remains his cardinal achievement. These swift glimpses of fluttering forms are exact, but are in no sense realistic. They reproduce not reality, but the illusion of reality. They are not a street fight, a sudden downfall, or a group of gamins capering about a drunkard, as such things actually occur, but as they are registered on vision. They form a series of optical impressions more convincing than the cinematograph because they embody a deeper, more subjective truth."

MR. MABIE'S ESTIMATE OF EMERSON.

ONE of the important events in American history was the delivery of Emerson's address on "The American Scholar" at Cambridge on the last day of August, 1837. To Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, who writes on "Raiph Waldo Emerson in 1903" in *Harper's Magazine* (May), this address seems "a declaration of intellectual independence"—"the second great formal document in the history of the emancipation of the American people." It announced the moment when "the sluggard intellect of this continent will look from under its iron lids and fill the postponed expectation of the world with something better than the exertions of mechanical skill. Our day of independence, our long apprenticeship to the learning of other lands, draws to a close. . . . We will walk on our own feet; we will work with our own hands; we will speak our own minds. . . . . A nation of men will for the first time exist, because each believes himself inspired by the divine Soul which also inspires all souls." Mr. Mabie comments further:

"When these words were spoken the spirit of the new nation was already stirring and striving. Irving had written 'Knickerbocker's History of New York,' and other more characteristic

books; Cooper had published 'The Spy' and several of the Leatherstocking Tales; Poe had touched a new chord in prose and verse; Bryant had given the world 'Thanatopsis' and a group of nature lyrics; Hawthorne had written 'Twice-Told Tales'; but it was Emerson, in this memorable address, who not only laid bare the tap-root of the democratic order in society —its recognition of the divine in every human soul—but who saw and said that new men had arrived, with new thoughts and a new need to express them.

"Emerson's active life fell within the period of sectional development and feeling. Provincial America, with its hands at work in the New but its thoughts still centered in the Old World, slowly gave place to sectional America, with its fresh and crude sense of strength, its emphasis of interest on local growth and power, its sharp definition of local interests. Emerson's sympathies and personal associations were inevitably colored by the conditions of time; but this thought escaped their limitation. A man of the purest and highest New England blood and breeding, at a time when men were New-Englanders, New-Yorkers, Virginians, or South-Carolinians, Emerson was an American in the range and freedom of his thought, a man of national instincts and outlook in an epoch of sectional divisions and antagonisms. The depth and fulness of national feeling he could not compass, because no man can adequately express that which does not exist; but he discerned the coming unity of the sections and predicted the nation in almost every characteristic utterance."

In attempting to measure Emerson's relation to the wider horizon of the twentieth century, continues Mr. Mabie, it is fortunate that his own life was so entirely detached from the working life of his people; that he "lived and died in an atmosphere of such serenity that it is possible to realize not only his thought, but his complete expression of it, with entire distinctness." We quote further:

"No man of letters has ever left a cleaner record; in his case there are no moral problems to distract attention from his thought and his art; no contradictions between aim and action to confuse the judgment. A more harmonious nature has rarely appeared, and, perhaps, in literature at least, no man has so happily unified his vision and his task. It is not difficult to point out his limitations of thought and experience; but the man was all of one piece, to quote a pithy colloquialism. At the end of a century from his birth he stands, in the clear air of Concord, as distinct from base to summit as Monadnock or Wachusett, which stood always in his view.

"And altho he spoke freely of the matters that were uppermost in the mind of his own time, he was so bent on finding the unity of power and purpose behind the urgencies of spirit and the diversities of thought that there is no need in his case, as there is in Carlyle's, to separate what was universal and permanent in his work from what was shaped and colored by the emotion or interest of the hour. His serene detachment, his steady determination to feed the light rather than the heat of his age, cost him something of the powerful personal influence which Carlyle exerted on his contemporaries, but has made it easier for posterity to understand and estimate him. There is less of the accidental and more of the universal in his work than in the work of any other writer of his period; he used the language of his time, and drew upon it freely for illustration, but he was a purely spiritual force. In this fact lies the secret of his escape from the limitations of sectional America, and his immense and permanent service and significance of the nation in its full, if not its final, development. . . . .

"In the account of the nation with this beautiful and prophetic spirit it is clear there is still a great indebtedness to be discharged; for time has revealed with increasing distinctness the service of one of whom an eminent Frenchman has said: 'America has exalted him because she saw herself in him, and he was her conscience.' Concerning the quality and ranks of his work there is general agreement; he has survived the reaction which follows the death of a writer of original and individual force; the defects of his prose, the limitations of his verse, are clear enough; but the depth of his insight, the lift of his thought, the freshness of his spirit, the felicity of his speech and its penetration, the wholeness and symmetry of his life: these are far beyond the region of questioning. He explained America to herself in terms of the spiritual life, he set man in his true place in the New World, he has kept the conscience of the nation and established for all time the doctrine that the success or failure of the new society shall be measured by its service in the emancipation of the soul, the exaltation of man."

AMERICA'S MUSICAL POVERTY.

WHY is it that America, which has produced so much else, has been so barren of distinctively native music? Mr. Louis C. Elson, of the New England Conservatory, Boston, discusses this national delinquency in the pages of the current *International Quarterly* (Burlington, Vt.), and comes to the old conclusion that "commercialism" is chiefly to blame. "Like Russia," he says "our country is a world in itself, but many of its sections are necessarily destitute of true folk-music because commercial prosperity, by effacing original types of character and of life, by introducing a conventional mode of existence, tends to obliterate the folk-song. The banking-house, the flour-mill, the cloth-factory, can not inspire music." And yet, he continues, "our country can find some phases of existence that have brought forth popular music." We quote further:

"The plantation life of the South, for example, is romantic enough to give rise to expressive music, and has done so. There is a large repertory of the negro music which has not yet been collected, and is well worthy of preservation. . . .

"Few Americans have as yet used this material; no composer of eminence has hitherto employed Foster's themes in symphony or sonata; yet Mr. G. W. Chadwick has effectively developed some distinctly American themes in two of his symphonies, being the first eminent composer to elevate our folk-song into the symphonic domain; and the Bohemian, Dvorak, knowing well how much depends on nationality in music, taught our native composers a lesson, during his short sojourn in America, by using plantation themes in both symphony and in classical chamber music."

The Indian music in America, the aboriginal music of the country, has been seriously treated by American musicians; but Mr. Elson thinks that, on the whole, it has received more attention from the scientific investigator than from the composer. We quote again:

"Jesse Walter Fewkes, John Comfort Fillmore, Theodore Baker, Alice Fletcher, Frank H. Cushing, Henry E. Krehbiel, and a number of others have arranged, classified, and transcribed the Indian songs and chants, but only one prominent composer has founded a musical work upon the unpromising material; E. A. MacDowell has written an 'Indian Suite' of much merit, for orchestra, that not only portrays several phases of Indian life, but is largely founded on aboriginal themes. . . . .

"It is possible that some of these war-dances, snake-dances, or ghost-dances may yet be used in concert selections, but the music would be unfamiliar to American ears; the Russian, the Scot, the Welshman, the Bohemian, the Irishman, each is at home in his own folk-music; the American would not recognize the Indian tunes of his own country; they would come to him as a strange, a foreign product."

Mr. Elson takes the view that it is Utopian to look for a popular revival of the negro and Indian music, which has become "an exotic even in the land which gave it birth." He pins his faith on the West. We quote his concluding paragraph:

"It is possible that a newer school of folk-music may yet arise in the United States out of the free and unrestrained ranch-life of the West. There is much in such an existence to inspire music, but as yet this life has not been shared by a music-producing race. It may be that in the future the descendants of the miners, the cowboys, the farmers of this section of our country, will create a music that shall reflect the bold and untrammeled life of the West, and add it to our scant repertory. And it is not too much to hope that out of our own typical music there shall eventually grow a great symphony and a school of advanced composition that shall be known as definitely American."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME HUMAN RODENTS.

THE number of our fellow creatures, young and old, who feel impelled to gnaw something is much larger than is generally supposed. The chronic nail-biter is well known, but there are others who either through depraved taste or psychic disease gnaw wood, fur, cloth, etc., to the great detriment of their health. From an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris), by M. A. Perès, we learn that the nail-biters have been dignified by Dr. Bérillon with a jaw-breaking name, that of "onychophages."* Says the author:

"In one school in Paris, of 265 pupils examined, there were found 63 nail-biters, or one in five. In a high-school the proportion was a little lower. Examination of 100 school children in a village in the department of the Yonne showed but three nail-biters, but in a mixed school of the same department, of 29 boys there were 6 biters (20 per cent.), and of 21 girls there were 11 (52 per cent.). In a secondary school for girls, of 207 pupils, 61 bit their nails. . . . About 25 per cent. of children of both sexes probably have this bad habit.

"Now this habit is not only unpleasant; it has the effect, says Dr. Bérillon, of constantly carrying to the mouth dusty material gathered in the hand. This ingestion of pathogenic microbes is a source of various ills. Besides, the horny material of the nail (keratin) is toxic, or at least emetic. This is why nail-biters are often attacked by intestinal troubles. . . . . .

"Various means have been proposed to cure children of this mania; many physicians advise the smearing of the fingers with a bitter substance like aloes or quinin, but this is not always effective. . . . . .

"The gnawers of penholders, whom it has not been thought necessary to decorate with a Greek name, are yet more numerous than the 'onychophages.'

"In one provincial school, 38 per cent. were found; in a girls' college, 59 out of 207 pupils, etc.

"Happily it is rare that those who are fond of penholders also bite their nails. These two habits exclude one another, the nail-eater being rarely a penholder-eater and *vice versa*.

"This practise not only increases the school expenses, but it also may become a cause of appendicitis. Dr. Placide advises that penholders be steeped in picric acid or made of quassia wood, so that their bitterness will discourage biting.

"A habit of gnawing hair has not been hitherto generally observed except with animals. . . . Men, however, have the same tastes as their lower brethren, for . . . cases have been reported from various quarters of the world in which tumors have been found in the stomach, consisting wholly of fragments of wood and hair collected in the gastric cavity. Thus Dr. Jacobson has published in *The Medical News* the case of a young girl of eleven years who was accustomed to bite off the ends of her hair, and whose stomach it was necessary to open to remove therefrom an enormous hairy ball weighing 500 grams [about a pound]. . . . . .

"To these divers varieties of biters, Dr. Talamon has added another, that of thread-eaters. Let us hear him:

"'I have just observed the following case of a young girl of eighteen, a dressmaker . . . who was under my care for a slight indisposition, when the nurse told me that the patient passed her time in gnawing at her woollen fichu. . . . In four or five days a third of the garment had been eaten. The patient told us that in the previous September, being in the country and at leisure, she had eaten a whole fichu in less than a month. . . . . .

"This observation is not isolated; the habit of gnawing cloth or thread is certainly very frequent among workers with the needle, but it has not yet received sufficient attention, altho it may have given rise to much graver troubles than nail-biting.

"The biting manias seem to be in the category of those in which the victims eat odd kinds of food, or substances more or less repulsive to the normal taste, and which are classed as neuroses of the digestion. Nevertheless, the specialists who have given them particular study believe that the stomach is not the cause and that they are rather due to psychic disorder, which may even be hereditary and contagious by example.

"'It is rare,' says Dr. Bérillon, 'not to find among the ancestors or friends of those who have these habits, others who are also addicted to them. We know that one of the most remarkable properties of the nervous system is its tendency to automatic activity. The accomplishment of an act and its repetition induce a tendency to execute it again, and soon this tendency will become irresistible, when consciousness does not watch over it and when the attention does not strive energetically against the habit.'

"When we have said that the biting habit is a neuropathic symptom, the remedy is at once indicated, namely, recourse to hypnotic suggestion; and, in fact, this has been used with great success in many cases. Unfortunately many parents instinctively dislike it. We are thus reduced to the employment of bitter substances where this is possible, and what is still better, in our opinion—to the attentive surveillance of the little rodent."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

*Greek—*onyx*, finger-nail, and *phagein*, to eat.

MEDICAL TREATMENT BY MECHANICAL VIBRATION.

WHAT may be called the vibration cure, which was in vogue many years ago, and has since been experimented with by physicians at intervals, has recently been very successfully revived in this country, if we may credit the assertions of those who approve it, altho their claims, in the words of a critic in *The Hospital* (London), "are somewhat of that all-embracing nature which leads sober-minded people to shake their heads." In an article in *The Medical News* (New York), Dr. Maurice F. Pilgrim sets forth these claims at length. The vibration treatment, he says, is "the newest and one of the most valuable methods in advanced therapeutics." It has for its aim:

"The accomplishment of one primary condition, viz., stimulation of the nerve or nerve-centers concerned in and controlling the diseased organ, which are found principally in the spinal and sympathetic system. . . . This is attempted for the double purpose of (1) stimulating and equalizing blood currents; and (2) stimulating secretion and excretion, and the lymphatics. . . . [The] range of application is almost coextensive with the needs of the ailing physical organism, and is, in varying degree, applicable to almost every form of disease."

Says the editorial critic in *The Hospital*, quoted above:

"Such a claim as this is sufficient to make some of us very suspicious, and inclined to tread warily, especially since we are told that the list of diseases in which vibratory treatment has been attended with 'results more prompt and satisfactory than by any other recognized methods of treatment,' includes the various forms of nervous disorders—neurasthenia, melancholia, insomnia, hysteria, and the like—'in all of which beneficial effects were realized from the first treatments'—a thing quite in accordance with what is often seen in the treatment of such neuroses by other bizarre methods."

Dr. Pilgrim's catalog of the diseases that yield to this form of treatment embraces, besides those named above, the congestive forms of pelvic troubles, varicose conditions, all forms of neuralgia, and even pulmonary consumption. The critic concludes:

"After all this we welcome the modesty which leads Dr. Pilgrim to declare that 'too much must not, of course, be claimed for mechanical vibratory treatment.' That there is a good deal to be said in favor of 'stimulation' by means of mechanical vibration we quite believe. The immediate physical result is sufficiently striking to give much ground for hope that at least some permanent change in blood-supply, and perhaps in metabolism, may thereby be set up. We are quite clear, however, that the worst thing that could happen to such a form of treatment would be the formulation of extravagant claims by its professors. That it deserves full and scientific investigation goes without saying. It is, then, very desirable that a careful endeavor should be made to ascertain with some degree of exactitude what are the limits of its powers and utility, and all this should be done under

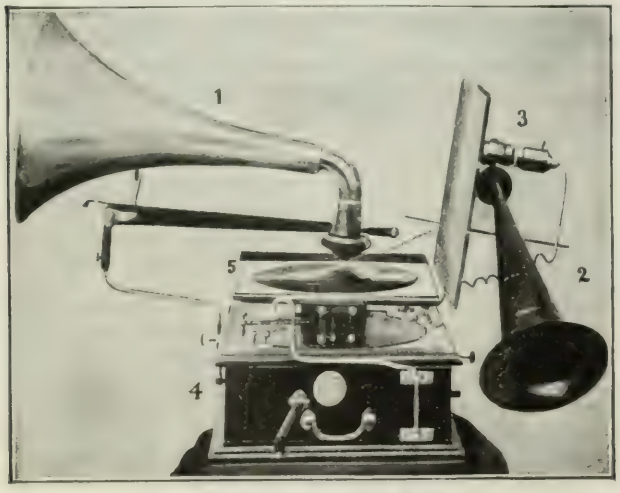
full professional sanction, and with all those guarantees which are given by our great hospitals. Otherwise a form of treatment which, according to Dr. Pilgrim and others, is one of considerable utility, may drift, as so many useful things have done, into the hands of the great unqualified, thereby getting soiled with a taint of quackery which it may be very difficult afterward to get rid of."

A NEW TYPE OF PHONOGRAPH.

THE "photophonograph" of the Bohemian inventor Emanuel Cervenka is the first apparatus of its kind that reproduces sounds perfectly. This is accomplished by avoiding the mechanical resistance which wax offers to the tracing-point of the receiving-diaphragm, and also by an ingenious modification of the speaker. The Cervenka speaker, indeed, can be adapted to any phonograph or gramophone. From an article in *Die Woche* (March 7) the following particulars are taken:

The receiver is a conical tube ending in an extremely delicate membrane of fish-bladder connected with a mirror one-twelfth of an inch in diameter.

This mirror, which turns on an axis, is inclined when at rest at an angle of 45° to the membrane and also to a pencil of electric



CERVENKA PHOTOPHONOGRAPH.
1, Speaker; 2, Receiver; 3, Lamp; 4, Motor; 5, Plate.

light only $\frac{1}{300}$ inch in diameter. The light, reflected by the mirror, falls on a rotating circular photographic plate which advances a hundredth of an inch at each revolution.

When the plate is developed, it is covered by a spiral line, the successive spires of which are a hundredth of an inch apart. If sound-waves have reached the diaphragm during the exposure, the mirror vibrates and the waves are recorded as undulations in the spiral line on the plate.

From this negative, by the gelatin bichromate process, positives may be made in which the wavy spiral appears as a groove. This is the method recommended for private use, but records to be sold in quantities are stamped from a metal plate made from the negative by a photo-etching process, and having a raised line instead of a groove.

The "record" made by either method contains a sinuous groove in which the steel or diamond point of the speaking-apparatus rests. In the Cervenka speaker the disk of glass or mica is replaced by strips of wax separated by a narrow slit. Both of these imitation vocal cords are connected by a fork and a lever with the tracing-point. They are enclosed in a box which is surrounded by a soft, plastic substance and opens into a cavity lined with soft rubber, ending in a papier-maché horn. In this way disagreeable noises are deadened or avoided by the use of soft materials, and the vibrations are conveyed to the horn from both sides of the vibrating-cords.

PART OF A CERVENKA RECORD.

In the usual speaker one side of the disk produces only disturbing noises. The Cervenka speaker, in fact, is a fairly close imitation of the human vocal organs.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEE SYSTEM A FAILURE?

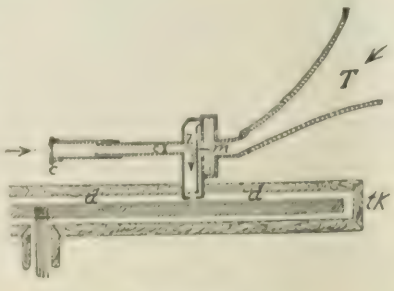
THAT the frequent breaks in the Mississippi levees is due to no fault of the system, but solely to its lack of completeness caused by insufficient funds, is maintained by *Engineering News* (April 16). It says:

"In the last report of the Mississippi River commission will be found statements which lead one to wonder, not that crevasses have occurred in the levees, but that the great volume of water now passing down to the Gulf has been held so well within bounds.

"On page 16 of that report is given a tabular summary of the levees in several districts as they stood on June 30, 1902. This shows that the total contents of the existing levees on the Mississippi below Cairo at that date was 167,238,000 cubic yards, and the amount required to complete these levees is given as 94,054,000 cubic yards. It thus appears that the existing levee system as a whole represents only sixty-four per cent. of a completed system, or, roughly, a little less than two-thirds as much earth has been placed in the levees as is required to give them the necessary height and strength to resist the known highest floods of the Mississippi. . . . . .

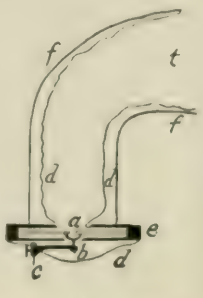
"In view of these conditions, the absurdity of calling the levee system a failure because the present year's flood has overtopped and breached these embankments at their weakest spots is self-evident. . . . . .

"The reason why the levees are not complete is simply lack of the necessary money. The work is paid for almost entirely by the localities benefited and the contribution of the United States Government toward the work cuts but a small figure. For example, in 1892 the local levee boards placed 6,227,000 cubic yards of earth in levees and the United States only 713,000, or little more than ten per cent. of the total construction."



RECEIVER

EDISON SPEAKER



CERVENKA SPEAKER

THE WIDENING VISTA IN PHYSICAL RESEARCH.

NOT long ago we were assured that all existing physical phenomena had been discovered and observed, and that what remained to be done was only to measure and explain them. In other words, all the pioneer work, like that of Franklin in electricity, had been done. The observer was no longer needed in physics, for no new discoveries were likely, altho the trained expert in measurement had many years of work before him; and as for the philosopher who should correlate and explain the phenomena of nature—he had scarcely begun his work. We know now, however, that the field of discovery and observation had by no means been exhausted when such prophecies were the fashion. Since their time the most wonderful "finds" in experimental physics have been made—discoveries that may undermine and will certainly modify our ideas regarding fundamental physical laws. An editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (April 25), who calls attention to this fact, says:

"The work of J. J. Thomson and others, in the study of atomic physics, indicates that it will be many years before that one line of work can be considered well covered. The discovery of the so-called radioactive bodies by Becquerel, Curie, and others points to a new line of investigation, and shows, in a way, how little we really know about matter and energy, the two fundamental conceptions upon which all physical laws are based.

"The action of electrical discharges in vacuum caused phenomena which were studied for many years, without many results. Then came the startling announcement of Roentgen, that rays were thrown off from these tubes which not only affected photographic plates, but were able to penetrate bodies which are opaque to ordinary light.

"Roentgen's discovery led many into that field of physics. The effect of these rays in producing fluorescence and phosphorescence of certain substances induced some to begin active study of these two well-known phenomena. In studying these, their effects upon photographic plates were carefully investigated. It was found in some cases that emanations of phosphorescent bodies would not only act upon the sensitive plate, but would act through opaque bodies as did Roentgen rays. Some suggested that this action might be due to vapors given off, which diffused through the separating body; but this was shown not to be the case. Working along these lines, Becquerel found that uranium, which was one of the most active of the phosphorescent bodies employed, could act upon the photographic plate without previous exposure to light, and, therefore, without becoming phosphorescent. The action seemed to be brought about by some inherent property of the material itself. Another property these salts possessed was the ability to discharge electrified bodies.

"While studying the radiations of uranium, the Curies found a specimen which seemed to be more active than the amount of uranium contained within it seemed to warrant. It occurred to them that these radiations might be due to some other material which appeared as an impurity in the uranium, and that this specimen contained that material somewhat in excess. Careful chemical work enabled them to concentrate the active element, producing a material which was far more active in these radiations than any which had previously been produced. This was called polonium, after Poland, the native land of Madame Curie. By further investigations the Curies were able to separate a second substance, differing from the other in having the characteristics of barium, and this they called radium.

"The question which is now confronting the physicists is to decide upon the nature of these radiations. Are they rays thrown off, similar to light, or are they minute particles of matter resembling Thomson's corpuscles? The most careful weighings have as yet shown no loss of weight; but assuming the particles thrown off to be of the nature of corpuscles, it has been shown that the loss in weight in many years would be far too small for detection with any means at present at our disposal. Another remarkable property of radium has recently been noticed by the Curies—that is, its power to maintain itself at a temperature higher than its surroundings. It was found that specimens of radium, when carefully protected from all external sources of heat, maintained indefinitely a temperature 1.5° C. above its surroundings. This, of course, means that there is a continuous radiation of heat, as well as of Becquerel rays, and this outpour of heat is difficult to account for by an internal or molecular change. This action has led the Curies to suggest tentatively that an external source of energy, of which we at present have no knowledge, might cause this phenomenon.

"The results of further work on the subject will be watched for with interest, as it promises to make a great advance in our knowledge of molecular physics, and may open up a new line of work from this one, which itself has as yet been slightly covered."

EFFECT OF THE WIND ON VEGETATION.

EVERY one has noticed that where the wind blows almost always from the same quarter it has a pronounced effect on the appearance of many trees, which are permanently bent or inclined. In a recent investigation, Prof. J. Früh has found that this effect is almost universally present in all parts of the world, and he also gives some other interesting facts showing the influence of the wind on the appearance and growth of vegetation. The report of his investigation, which was first read before the Society of Geography and Ethnography at Zurich, Switzerland, is reviewed as follows in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 11):

"Doubtless the wind constitutes an external factor acting powerfully on the development of all plants, and especially on trees. We may even say that the absence or existence of forests depends in great part on the situation of the region with reference to the wind. Divers factors, of which the following are the chief ones, influence the mechanical action that the wind exerts on plants:

"1. The position and topographical conditions of the country. Thus, the wind is more felt on plains than in valleys.

"2. The nature of the ground, on which the stability of the plants depends.

"3. The condition of the plants; size and quantity of leaves and branches; whether the foliage is persistent or deciduous.

"4. The wind may transport solid material that may injure plants. Its mechanical action may be increased by chemical action, as in the case of winds charged with sea-salt, which may corrode the leaves.

"The wind always acts in particular as a drying agent, and in this way it impresses a special aspect on plants in many cases.

"The slow but sustained action of the dominant winds on trees shows itself by the appearance of certain characteristic forms, which Früh classifies as follows:

"1. Trunk vertical but without branches on the side facing the wind.

"2. Top of trunk inclined in the direction of the dominant wind. Branch asymmetric; more developed where sheltered from the wind.

"3. Whole tree inclined. When growing in masses, these trees or shrubs are almost lying on one another. Their dimensions decrease as we go toward the side of the forest that is first struck by the wind.

"4. Trunk and branches may be inclined in different directions. In this case the inclination of the trunk may have been due to strong but temporary winds, while that of the foliage keeps the direction of the dominant wind.

"These deformations are especially frequent in countries near the sea or in flat regions. In equatorial regions where violent cyclones often rage, the influence of the dominant winds can not always be noted, for their effects are often hidden by that of the tornadoes."

Among the trees that are most sensitive to the action of the wind the following are noted by the author: the cherry, the plum, the walnut, the black poplar, the service-tree, the ash, and certain varieties of pine. Other pines, especially the mountain varieties, and also certain firs, are very resistant to wind and are therefore recommended by the author for the reforestation of regions exposed to gales. The reviewer goes on to say:

"The work of Früh concludes with the relation of observations made in different parts of the world on the bending of trees due

to the dominant winds. The comparison of the results with those furnished by anemometrical observations shows that deformation brought about by wind action is found quite generally among trees. This fact is well understood by some savage tribes, who, on occasion, use this indication to guide them in their wanderings.

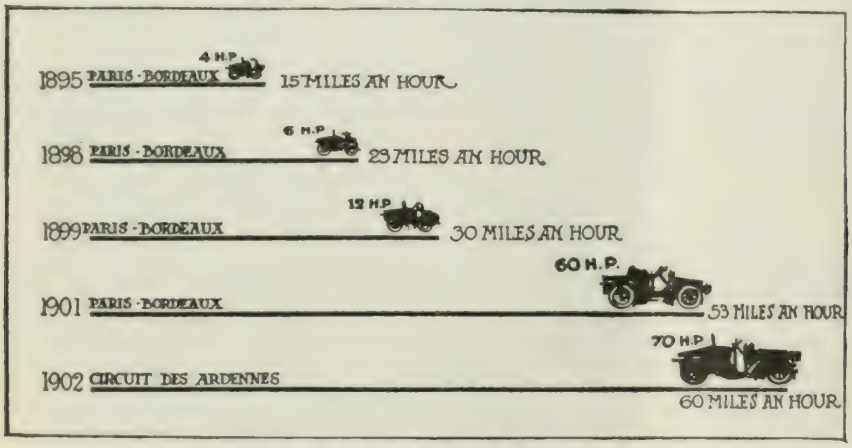
"When we travel through the parts of Belgium bordering on the sea, we see a striking example of the influence on trees of strong and constant winds. The trees are, in general, bent toward the interior of the country. Their broken or twisted branches indicate sufficiently the injurious effect of the wind. We may also recollect that it was proved some time ago that the trunks of trees buried in the peat bogs of Holland all lie in a southwest to northeast direction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Increasing Speed of Automobiles.—The accompanying diagram from *Popular Mechanics* shows this increased speed very clearly. Says this journal:

"In 1895 the automobile which covered 15 miles an hour was a 'scorcher'; now 60 miles an hour is not uncommon. From 4 horse-power to 70 horse-power is the record of growth in the motive power. *The Motor Age* says:

"'Think of scooting across the street and back again in a second, and then you will have some idea of what fast riding in an automobile really means. That is about the rate traveled by M. Augieres when he made the world's record for a gasoline motor-car of over 2,000 pounds weight, at Paris on November 17, 1902.'

"A mile was made in 46 seconds, which means 114 feet per second. American machines have made 84 feet per second and are steadily gaining in speed."



SHOWING INCREASING SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

American Games and American Civilization.—A minute and systematic examination of the games of the world has been made by Stewart Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania. These games he believes to be the fragments of ancient ritual observances, and a comparison of those found in America and Asia leads him to believe that the share of this continent in the establishment of civilization is much greater than is usually supposed. Says Mr. Culin:

"After a comprehensive examination of all the games of the American tribes, it appears that they may be classified in some four or five interdependent and related groups, in which the implements employed show progressive modification of form, suggesting a common source in specific ceremonies, as well as a geographic center in America from which they probably emanated. The ceremonies were divinatory, and this divination I would explain as an 'experimental sacrifice.' Tentatively I would assign the geographical center to the arid region of the Southwest, rather than to Mexico and the higher civilizations of Central America. The games of the Eastern Continent—and I speak now not so much of the present day, but from what we know of the remote past—are not only similar to, but practically identical with, those of America, and are not only alike in externals, but, if we may so apply the word, in their morphology as well. And, it may be added, they extend over into Asia and America as expressions of the same underlying culture. They belong to the *same* culture. Men evidently wandered far and wide over the world before history began. Shall we, with our American explanations in mind—and they hold good not alone for games, which are but the 'stalking-horse' of the student—shall we not assent to the claim that ancient America may have contributed, to an extent usually unimagined, her share of what is now the world's civilization?"

The Trackless Trolley.—This is the latest name for the trolley-stage or the electric vehicle that takes it power from an overhead wire. Such vehicles have already been experimented with, and the technical papers tell us that efforts are now to be made to introduce them as a commercial venture. Says *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, April 18):

"The trackless trolley-car will raise some interesting questions as to the speed limit. Is the trackless trolley-car an electric-car or an automobile? The devotees of the 'devil wagon' are continually wailing for more liberty in the way of speed, and would very likely accept a general permit for manslaughter as well. Suppose, now, that they succeed in lobbying through a given legislature a permit for 25 miles an hour over country roads. Does it follow that a trackless trolley-car has a similar degree of liberty, or is the fact that it runs on a route which is known to the public enough to classify it as a street-car, bound by whatever speed limit is enforced for that class of service? In route it is a street-car, in some other properties an automobile. Must it incur their combined limitations or claim their combined immunities?"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE windmill—that old and classic source of power which was the main dependence of our forefathers before the invention of the steam-engine—is again to be put to work, in Germany, furnishing the power to drive dynamos," says *The Electrical Review*.

"A NEW putty knife invented by a Philadelphian has a reservoir and force feed by means of which the putty is supplied as it is needed for use." Says *The American Inventor*: "The new blade has a short flange on one side, which is cut back from the point at such an angle that the tool slides on the edge of the flange while doing its work, the flange serving to confine the putty beneath the blade. The cap at the rear end of the reservoir is removable, and when the latter has been filled and the cap replaced, with the plunger extended, the tool is then ready for use."

IN a recent report on the heat produced by the new metal radium, Messrs. Curie and Laborde assert, according to the *Revue Scientifique* (April 4), that its quantity is too large to be explained by ordinary chemical change. "If we seek the origin of this heat in an internal transformation, this transformation must be of a more profound nature, and must be due to a modification in the atom itself. Nevertheless such a change, if it exist, takes place with great slowness. The properties of radium do not show noticeable variations in several years, and M. Demarçau has observed no difference in the spectrum of a specimen of radium chlorid at intervals of five months. . . . This, however, is not the only hypothesis compatible with the continuous emission of heat by radium. It may also be explained by supposing that the radium utilizes an exterior energy of unknown source."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"READERS in the history of astronomy will remember," says Prof. W. W. Payne in *Popular Astronomy*, "that more than one hundred years ago Sir William Herschel thought, on account of his knowledge of the proper motions of the stars, that the sun and all the planets with it were moving in a straight line toward the constellation of Hercules. This wonderful conclusion has been spoken of by modern astronomers as 'one of the shrewd guesses for which Herschel was justly famous.' This was mainly so because he had really so few data from which to derive such a stupendous result. Since that time astronomers have been at work trying to measure the distances of some of the stars and the velocities with which they move in line of sight and in direction at right angles to it, so that information concerning the correctness of Herschel's guess has been much improved, and it all tends to show that he was not far wrong in this early conclusion; still, later solutions are not entirely satisfactory, for there is an outstanding uncertainty regarding the point toward which our solar system is moving of at least 10° or 15°." This point is to be settled, it is hoped, by the expedition sent to the southern hemisphere at the expense of Mr. D. O. Mills.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS INFIDELITY INCREASING IN THE COLLEGES?

PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. HARPER, of the University of Chicago, ought certainly to be well qualified to answer this question, which he propounds in the first issue of the new religious weekly, *Christendom* (Chicago); and in view of the fact that he is himself associated with the more liberal school of theological teaching and belief, his answer possesses a special interest. At the very outset of his article, he is compelled to admit that the religious atmosphere of the modern college is such as to cause some disquietude. He writes:

"What is the situation to-day? Is it true that there has been a remarkable decrease in the actual teaching of Christian truth, while a large and growing emphasis has been placed upon the teaching of branches altogether devoid of religious character? Yes. Is it true that of the students who enter college very few indeed look forward to Christian service of any kind, the larger number having, as a matter of fact, only the slightest possible interest in religious matters? Yes. Is it also true that many college men who might otherwise enter the ministry turn aside to teaching, or to business, or perhaps to some other line of work because of the influence of the purely technical instruction given in the colleges? Yes. Is it certainly a fact that many men and women who entered college as Christian workers in their home churches take little or no active part in church life after they have completed their college work? Yes.

"If, now, all this is true, or even half of it, one need not be surprised to find the feeling frequently expressed throughout the religious world that college education is tending to decrease Christian faith, and that institutions founded and conducted for distinctly Christian ends are, in fact, educating their students away from the church. In a word, that religious infidelity is increasing in our colleges. Is this conclusion to be accepted? I answer: Yes, and no."

Two tendencies, continues President Harper, are constantly discernible. The first is that many men and women in their college life grow careless about religious matters and in some cases actually give up, or think that they give up, Christianity. To this class must be added those who, in the course of their college studies, are led to question the truth of the teaching received in early years from teacher, parent, or pastor. Says President Harper:

"The scientific attitude of mind cultivated in most colleges as well as universities distinctly opposes the acceptance of truth on the basis of another person's authority. The college student passes through an evolution both intellectual and moral. He is taught to question everything. He is brought into contact with men who are investigating problems in every line of thought supposed by the rank and file of humanity to be settled, or problems of the very existence of which the ordinary man is wholly ignorant.

"This same questioning attitude will inevitably include matters of religion. Difficulties are certain to arise, unless during this period the young man or woman is not brought under proper and appreciative influences; and unless the right kind of assistance is given, skepticism is very liable to pass over into infidelity. The question of miracles, which to many minds presents no difficulty, to the young man or woman under the influence of scientific study becomes a matter of very serious importance. Unless such students are helped to see the true relation of the Biblical narratives to Christianity, it is almost an invariable rule that they pass through a period of great religious depression and uncertainty, which in some cases results in either religious indifference or a half-cynical contempt for the teachings of the church."

The second tendency is bound up in the attitude of those college students who are endeavoring to discriminate between what they regard as the essential and the unessential elements of religion. President Harper writes on this point:

"In separating the two elements of religious faith, the college student is almost certain to include among those elements which he judges to be unessential matters which many persons deem essential. From the point of view, therefore, of such persons, these college men are infidels. But after all such a charge is too sweeping in most cases. That ebullition of omniscience which marks all college students at some time in their career hardly demands so severe a term. The influence of scientific study is on the whole not unsettling, but constructive. If men believe fewer things, they believe fundamental things more intensely. If they question, it is that they may find answers, and finding answers they go on to even larger truths."

President Harper grants that there are certain evils in the present situation, and he would meet them by special remedies, such as: (1) better training in the early years of school life; (2) stronger preaching during the college years; and (3) specific teaching of a definite character, adapted to individual needs and necessities. He thinks, however, that on the whole the outlook is full of encouragement. We quote, in conclusion:

"A comparison of the religious condition of the older colleges to-day with that of the same institutions fifty years ago will show indubitably that there is in them to-day far more sturdy belief in fundamentals of the Christian religion. Further than this, there is to be found to-day religious interest in our colleges which is absolutely unparalleled. It is not only that Young Men's Christian Associations and Young Women's Associations are more prosperous and more influential than ever before, but the colleges themselves are awakening to their responsibilities to care for the religious life of their students. Everywhere we see the establishment of chairs for Biblical instruction; the formation of Bible departments; the institution of preacherships especially adapted to the needs of the college mind; the outgoing of the earnest life of the students of college settlements; great conventions of college men and women under the direction of religious leaders. . . . Our colleges may be less determined to support some peculiar view of God and theology, but they are producing men and women who are not content to live in a universe in which there is no God. If education tends to lead college students to adopt the shorter form of every creed, it is teaching them at the same time that religion is an elemental fact in human life, and that no man can be a thoroughly educated man who does not know the fear of the Lord."

A JESUIT AGITATION IN GERMANY.

THE announcement made by the German Chancellor, that the Government has given its consent to the return of the Jesuits, who have been banished from the land practically ever since the establishment of the empire, has aroused the Protestant element to such a degree that the Chancellor's project may be defeated. The *Chronik* (Leipsic) gives the following survey of the situation from a Protestant point of view:

The Jesuits have not been permitted to return and in all probability will not be permitted, notwithstanding the fact that the Roman Catholic party has secured several signal victories in recent months, notably the establishment of a new theological faculty in connection with the University of Strassburg. The Jesuits can return only if both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag give consent. The latter has repeatedly done so, but the former, representing the various states of the German confederacy, has always refused and generally with considerable emphasis. This is not the first time that the Jesuit danger has become a *Hannibal ante portas* for the German Protestant church. The mere proposal to open the doors for the Jesuits has brought from all the corners of Germany protests loud and long. Especially has the Protestantische Bund, the great national organization established especially for the purpose of fighting Rome "with tongue and pen," been active in arousing the German Protestants. As a result, it now appears that the Chancellor counted his chickens before they were hatched, and that he will not command the votes in the Bundesrath which are absolutely necessary for the passage of this measure. Especially are the representatives of Saxony, notwithstanding the fact that its royal house belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, decided in their opposition to the

Jesuit measure, as also those of Baden, Würtemberg, and other smaller states. Only Prussia and Bavaria, the former for policy's sake and the latter as the chief Roman Catholic state in Germany, favor the proposal by which the Chancellor hopes to repay the political debt which he owes to the Center or Catholic party in the German parliament for having aided him in his agrarian and tariff measures.

The Roman Catholic journals are saying very little about the matter. Some leading papers, notably the Berlin *Germania* and the Cologne *Volkszeitung* endeavor to throw oil upon the angry waters by claiming that the Jesuits are not dangerous to state or church, but should be welcomed on account of their schools and learning.

In reply to this, Protestant journals claim that Catholic countries have repeatedly been compelled to banish the Jesuits. The *Lutherische Kirchenzeitung*, (Leipsic) furnishes a long list of dates when decrees of banishment went into force. Six of these were executed in the sixteenth century, nine in the seventeenth, seven in the eighteenth, and five in the nineteenth century, these last being: 1815, from St. Petersburg and Moscow; 1822, from all Russia; 1847 from Switzerland; 1872, from Germany; 1880, from France.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW LIGHT ON THE RITUALISTIC CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

RITUALISM is still furnishing a burning topic for controversial discussion in England, and no less than four articles are devoted to the subject in the April issue of *The Nineteenth Century*. The first is by Lord Halifax, a prominent defender of the Ritualist position, who writes under the heading "The Crisis in the Church." He says, in part:

"The church exists to proclaim the Catholic religion and to bring all men into the obedience of the faith. Consider what the attitude of Englishmen generally, and of the great mass of the population amongst the English-speaking races, is toward the Catholic faith, and what a lesson that attitude teaches. What on the Anglican theory is the purest portion of Christendom, with every advantage of wealth, position, and privilege, has proved absolutely incapable of retaining within its fold not only the great masses of its population, but a very large proportion of those (I say nothing of the irreligious and the careless) who are really alive to their souls' needs and care for spiritual concerns. If one object of a church is to bring men to the obedience of the faith, why has the Church of England been so eminently unsuccessful? I should reply, amongst many and other obvious reasons, because she has been so little true to her own principles; because she has professed one thing and done another.

LORD HALIFAX,
A Leader in the English Ritualist Party

"The result has been, instead of the system of the Prayer Book, the practical establishment of a respectable form of Christianity with very little power to attract, very helpless in those cases where help is most needed, claiming little authority, insisting upon no practise as of obligation, making no appeal to the imagination, owning little connection with the past, and generally ignoring those counsels of perfection and those heroic virtues which really attract souls and convert the world."

Lord Halifax notes "a movement of unrest and expectation on all sides," and thinks that the Church of England is "on the eve of great changes." He concludes:

"The foundations are being shaken everywhere; the state of Biblical criticism both at home and abroad is alone sufficient to prove this. There is a movement toward reunion [with Rome] at home and abroad which must in the end bear fruit. It will be a fatal mistake if the rulers of the church despise it. They have to be brave about it: a price has to be paid, something has to be risked, for all things that are worth doing. There are defeats which are the necessary steps to victories, present failures which spell future success. It is not unlikely that the question of disestablishment may be brought forward at no very distant period. An accident might bring it within the range of practical politics. The present state of parties, much that has recently happened, and the general current of opinion on such matters throughout the world make such a contingency probable, certainly possible. The difficulties which such a conflict must involve are such as to inspire the gravest anxiety. No one could wish to precipitate such a conflict. Few but would desire to avert it, but should it prove unavoidable, it is hardly possible to doubt, whatever the troubles and dangers, whatever the heartrending anxiety, which those who fight that battle will have to go through, its ultimate end and result, as things are, will be for the ultimate good of the church."

LADY WIMBORNE,
Who thinks that "England will never accept an Italianized form of worship."

The second paper is by Lady Wimborne, who presents a forceful argument from the Protestant point of view, under the title "The Church's Last Chance." She declares:

"I think few, except those who have come in contact with what is called the aggrieved parishioner, have any conception of the depth of feeling which is being stirred throughout the length and breadth of the country by the ritualistic aggression, a feeling none the less strong because it is patiently enduring, and what is more, silently praying, but which, when the occasion arises, as arise it assuredly will, will be a mighty force to be reckoned with. . . . The church is growing out of touch with the mind and intellect of the rising generation; it is losing that old English character which bound both clergy and laity together, and made the church a truly national one. All this is due to the importation of the foreign element, which makes Italy and not England its ideal dream, which is seeking to force upon Englishmen a system from which their forefathers revolted, and which, no matter what apparent success it may achieve in certain directions, will never be accepted by the people of this country. England will never accept an Italianized form of worship, and the only result that will be achieved, if the influence of this party remains predominant in the church, is what we see already occurring, that the intellect of the country will be driven into non-conformity."

Lady Wimborne asserts that the eyes of all are turning at this crisis to the new Archbishop of Canterbury, and that it is upon his action, to a large extent, that the fate of the Anglican Church depends. Furthermore:

"He has a great opportunity; his statesmanlike qualities and his great experience fit him for the exalted post he occupies.

Both Parliament and the vast majority of the country are ready to support him in the exercise of his powers, or if need be to strengthen them, in maintaining the true Anglican teaching and ritual of our church. But it is absolutely necessary that he should recognize that this is no matter of noisy agitators, but one of life and death to the Church of England; that there is no exaggeration in the statements placed before the public, but that the deepest religious feelings of the most earnest, loyal, and devoted church-people are being daily and grievously injured; that a determined assault is being made by a well-disciplined and highly organized party on the fundamental position of the Church of England, and that this assault is being carried on not only in the most extreme churches, but by a systematic, insidious, and gradual advance from point to point, with one definite aim and object in view. All this requires what we feel sure the Archbishop will bring to bear on the case, a careful investigation of the inner working of the movement, which will lead him to see that a mere conformity to the letter of the law will do little to remedy the evil. What we need is an obedience to the spirit and not only to the law of the church."

CAPT. MANAN'S APPEAL FOR A REVIVAL OF "PERSONAL RELIGION."

AT a recent meeting of the Church Club, of New York, a paper on "The Apparent Decadence of the Church's Influence" was read by Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States navy. His address, which proved to be a trenchant criticism of prevailing religious tendencies, has aroused unusual interest, and is reprinted in full in *The Churchman* (April 25).

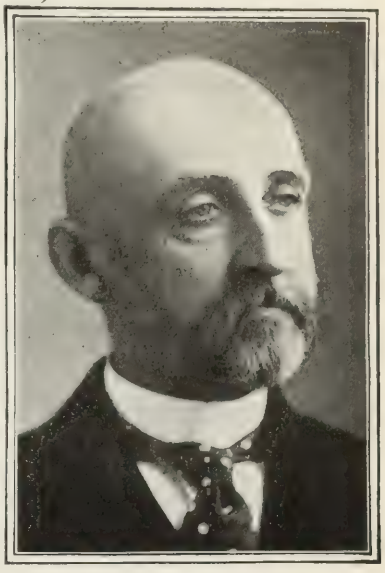
Why is it, he asks at the outset, that church-membership seems to be standing still; that there is a lack of candidates for the ministry; that the Christian influence, as a whole, is so "languid and defective"? His answer is:

"In my judgment, the church of to-day, laity and clergy, have made the capital mistake in generalship of reversing the two great commandments of the law; the two fundamental principles of her war, established by Christ himself. Practically, as I observe, the laity hold, and the clergy teach, that the first and great commandment is 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Incidentally thereto, it is admitted, 'Thou shouldest love the Lord thy God.' It is of course too egregious an absurdity openly to call that the second commandment. It is simply quietly relegated to a secondary place.

"You may perhaps dispute this deduction as a matter of fact, or may remind me of St. John's words, 'He who loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, can not love God whom he hath not seen.' It is evident, however, on reflection, that St. John is in no sense inverting our Lord's order. He simply appeals to evidence. This man says that he loves God. Very well, where is the proof of it? Does he love his brother? If not, he certainly does not love God, for the love of the brethren is the sure, inevitable fruit of loving God. In fact the whole missionary spirit, and much that is not narrowly missionary, involves love for brethren whom we have no more seen than we have seen God. The love of God is the one sure motive and source of the love for man."

Is it not a fact, continues Captain Mahan, that within the last thirty years the church has been teaching that a "man's personal piety is of small consequence, alongside of his external benevolent activities"? Has not the church come to stand, consciously or unconsciously, for the idea that "external activities, outward benevolence, are not merely the fruit of Christian life, but the Christian life itself"? We quote further:

"Is not the judgment of the world expressed, and is it not a true judgment, in the words of indifferent contempt for a man who is trying to save his own soul—his miserable soul, as I have sometimes read? And yet what is a man's soul? It is the one thing inexpressibly dear to God, for which, if there had been but one, He was content to give His Son, and this He has intrusted to the man as his own particular charge; I do not say his only charge, but the one clearly and solely committed to him to make the most of. It is the talent which he is to multiply by diligent care; not that he may delight in it himself, but that he may present it to God through Jesus Christ. . . . Because care of one's own soul, by internal effort and discipline, seemed selfish, men have rushed to the extreme of finding in external action, in organized benevolence, in philanthropic effort, in the love of the neighbor—and particularly of the neighbor's body, for the neighbor's soul was naturally of not more account than one's own—not merely the fruit of Christian life, but the Christian life itself. That the kingdom of God is within you, an individual matter primarily and in essence, and only in consequence, and incidentally external, as all activity is but a manifestation of life, and not life itself—all this was forgotten. This I conceive to be the state of the church now. I mean as an organization; for I doubt not the multitudes of earnest cultivators of their own souls for the glory of God—perfecting holiness, as St. Paul says, in the fear of the Lord."



CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN,
Whose recent address on "Personal Religion" has aroused unusual interest in church circles.

There is only one remedy, declares Captain Mahan, and that is the restoration of "personal religion"—"the direct relation of the individual soul to God—to that primary place in the Christian scheme which it has momentarily lost." We quote, in conclusion:

"Within this generation there has been given much vogue to a secular phrase, the prevalence of which seems so indicative of the temper of the day as to point just where the sagacious Christian warrior, crafty as St. Paul was to seize opportunity and capture men with guile for Jesus Christ, may lay hold upon men's hearts and minds. Self-culture, we have all heard much of it; sweetness and light, and all the rest of it. No new thing; the Stoics cultivated themselves, their personality, that they might reach self-sufficingness, which, being attained, could be presented to themselves in the form of self-contentment. Let this human conception receive consecration. What is self-culture, but deliverance from evil unto good—salvation from sin? And who shall thus save his people? Who but Jesus Christ? And what is Personal Religion but the cooperation of man's will with the power of Jesus Christ, that man's soul, man's whole being, may be saved; not for his own profit chiefly, but that he may lay it, thus redeemed, thus exalted, at the feet of him who loved him and gave himself for him."

Captain Mahan's address is warmly commended by several of the religious papers. The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says:

"The remarks of Captain A. T. Mahan, the famous authority on naval history, when speaking before the Church Club of New York to the topic 'Personal Religion,' appeal to *The Interior* as of very significant import by way of indexing these times. It means a great deal that an American citizen so typical of his contemporaries and so prominent among them, should consent to talk publicly of such a specific and soul-searching religious theme. There has been an enormous amount of 'glittering generality' in the religious utterances of our public men, and we like to see here a token that all this vague and airy nothingness must go from the lay sermons of the times as it has already been in large part expunged from the speeches of the political stump. We put still more meaning, however, into Captain Mahan's choice of a line of thought. The cue for years with laymen standing before what might by any turn of the phrase be called 'popular audiences,' has been to praise the religion of kindness and benevolence to fellow men. Such has

also been the stock of the religion taught so generously, tho spasmodically, by the secular press of the country. But Captain Mahan would not pursue that well-beaten precedent. He took occasion to declare instead that our popular religion of human brotherhood is, standing alone, no religion as all; that there must be some conscious rendering of obligation to God in order to bring into the life the essential religious element. Certainly the age needs scarcely any other teaching more than this. We have not in our modern ethics and our self-admiring altruism emphasized the second great commandment too forcefully, but we have ignored the patent fact that the second is second to the first. We have consented to call men moral, if not religious, on evidence only that they are honorable in all dealings with other men. Now it needs to be said strongly that a man's relation to his God is just as real as and more fundamental than his relation to another man, and his certificate of moral character is not filled out until it appears that he is honest and sincere in the divine relation. Captain Mahan's address marks, we trust, a return in the tide of common ethical thinking."

PROGRESS TOWARD CHURCH UNION.

WHAT is described as "a meeting of great historic importance in American church history" was held on April 22 and 23 in Pittsburg, when forty-three men, representing four religious denominations, came together for the purpose of consolidating the four bodies into one, if it were possible. They were only partially successful; but, as *The Independent* remarks, a "partial success is no failure, and is the promise of full success a little later." The meeting was held as the result of overtures made by the United Brethren (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 6 last), and the four denominations concerned are the Congregationalists, with over 650,000 communicants; the United Brethren, with over 250,000; the Methodist Protestants, with 200,000, and the Christian Connection, with 100,000. The United Brethren were represented by fifteen men, with Dr. Cornell, of Denver, Colo., as chairman; the Methodist Protestants by fifteen, with Hon. J. W. Hering, state controller of Maryland, as chairman; the Congregationalists by ten, with Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of *The Independent*, as chairman, and with Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., in attendance; and the Christian Connection by three men, with Dr. O. W. Powers as chairman. *The Independent* prints a detailed account, from the pen of Dr. Ward, of the two days' proceedings, and says editorially:

"What is it that produces all these 'subdichotomies of schisms,' as Milton calls them, in the church? It is nothing but insistence on points of difference, mere questions of philosophy or ways of doing things, which are perfectly indifferent to the kingdom of heaven. This may not have seemed so always. There was a time when men thought that if one did not hold a particular intellectual belief as to whether the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father alone, or also from both the Father and the Son, he would without doubt perish everlastingly. We have all got over that cruel notion now. Then it was proper to separate on such a point as this; but now among Protestant Christians, at least, such a question has lost its importance. We have come to understand that religion has to do with the heart, and that its essence was correctly defined by our Lord as love supreme to God and equal love to man.

"In the present case there were four denominations which had more or less learned our Lord's way of looking at religion. They all believed, United Brethren, Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants, and Christian Connection, alike, that the present separation of Christians into sects is a great evil, and they wanted, so far as they could, to correct it. They were not quite sure how near alike they were; they did not know each other very well. They hoped they were near enough alike to unite into one body. But when they came together, and questioned each other sharply, they found that their ways were considerably different, and their ways are what now keeps Christians apart more than their beliefs. They are all very independent on certain points, and all have separated—separatists all—for the sake of some larger or smaller point of liberty or self-government; but the points differ, and one wants more liberty while another wants more government. The Congregationalists, with their dependence on influence rather than authority, were sure that theirs was the better way, while the Methodist Protestants and the United Brethren were equally sure that the welfare of their churches required a stricter rule.

"To harmonize the two views is not easy; and the representatives of these bodies felt that they could not separate without at least the attempt to unite. Their plan is not absolute union; it is not pure federation. They propose to establish for the three denominations—for the Christian Connection fell out—a single general council of the united churches, in which they shall get acquainted, and in which certain common interests shall be attended to, very likely their mission work; while all legislative or judicial machinery shall go on for the present as it has in their several conferences. It is hoped that this will result in entire union. Meanwhile the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants will be able to unite in a single body.

"The meeting of official representatives of these four denominations is perhaps the most important ecclesiastial event of the new century. It may mean a great deal more than now appears. It gives the promise of the union in the same body of a number of other denominations, whose methods and sympathies are essentially the same. The spirit of union is in the air, and it is the spirit of the Master."

The Independent takes the view that this federation of denominations affords a basis for still further progress in the direction of church unity. It concludes:

"Diversity in unity is the way, not unity through conformity. This is the essential principle, not of mere tolerance, but of full acceptance of differences in belief and ways. Separations have always been made to suppress liberty of difference, and union must come by the reverse process of more liberty to differ. This is a hard lesson to learn, for it contradicts the essence of denominationalism. . . . The right way is for those to take their creeds who want them, and those to discard them who have no use for them; for they all hold substantially the same faith, hope, and love. It is not what we hold and do that keeps us apart, but what we want others to hold and do. Those who now could not unite will, we trust, see a new light before many moons, and other bodies will join in the same union, and some portion of the shame of our Protestant Christians be removed."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the seventy-third annual meeting of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which took place in Saratoga, N. Y., a few days ago, Bishop McCabe stated that the net increase of membership of the Methodist Church since 1884 was greater than the entire membership of any denomination except the Baptists.

ABOUT one hundred thousand dollars was collected at a meeting held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 22, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church Extension Committee. With this amount as a nucleus, the Presbyterians of New York are planning to collect a fund of $750,000 for the purpose of wiping out church indebtedness and erecting new churches in the metropolis.

A COPY of Professor Salvatori's Italian translation of "Ben-Hur" has been presented to the Pope, who is said to have "graciously accepted it." In an official letter to the translator, Cardinal Rampolla declares that "only too rarely do romances come to the Holy Father's hands in which that which delights serves solely as a means to attract the reader to the possession of what is useful."

THE announcement that the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton has resigned the position of university preacher at Stanford University has created some surprise, in view of the fact that he only recently went to California to assume the duties of this position. It is said that his action is due to criticism of his efforts to show the essential harmony between Christianity, Buddhism, and the other great religions of the world. The New York *Sun* comments: "We are surprised that any criticism on the Pacific coast of his position as to the inherent harmony of religions should have disturbed him, and all the more because in New York for many years he was the target for violent attack on account of like views boldly and consistently proclaimed by him from his pulpit and in published writings and addresses as a vice-president of the Liberal Congress of Religions." A later report represents a difference of opinion in regard to the character of the chapel choir as the main reason for the resignation.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FRENCH "MISTAKE" IN SIAM.

SIGNIFICANT of much, as a certain great Scot would say, is the news that ratification of the famous treaty concluded last October by France with Siam has been postponed until the end of this year. The republic is now faced with a series of colonial complications which, in the opinion of the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, will grow worse before they grow better. It should be explained that the head of the French Foreign Office, M. Delcassé, is not fully trusted by the anti-Clerical factions now in power. However, he is retained in the cabinet partly because of his mastery of world politics and partly because of his amiable capacity for accommodating himself to all parties in the religious disputes now prevailing. Yet he is accused by the *Intransigéant* (Paris) of a "sneaking affection" for the religious orders upon the "absurd plea" that they promote French interests in the Orient. And the *Dépêche Coloniale* (Paris) would have us believe that the foreign minister gave his enemies an opening when he negotiated the treaty which hung fire so long and is now somewhat ingloriously postponed.

PRINCESS WALDEMAR OF DENMARK,
Whose influence was peculiarly exerted in favor of Siam.

The much-abused compact recognized as Siamese a narrow strip of territory winding in serpentine fashion up and down the left bank of the Mekong. Siamese sovereignty was also acknowledged in an important area bordering on the Gulf of Siam and running inland along the northwest boundary of Cambodia. A third region, on Siam's northern frontier, went with this treaty. In exchange, France gained a considerable area along the Mekong, rounding out Cambodia very amply. The Paris *Temps* vainly essayed to convince French imperialists that the republic gained immensely by this bargain. It was attacked from all directions, a somewhat sensational opposition being set up by the *Petite Gironde* (Paris), under the inspiration of M. Gabriel Hanotaux, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs. The treaty was pronounced a "mistake," and one which it were well to "candidly confess." The enemies of the treaty also made much of insinuations in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) that the Princess Waldemar, of Denmark, sister of the late Prince Henry of Orleans, was using her influence in Paris to have the treaty confirmed. This lady, "whose fame in diplomatic circles," says the London *Times*, "is so great," is "the bright star of the Danish court," and, as we learn on the same high authority, "has all the ready wit of her race, and it can not be denied that she never neglects the opportunity for a discreet reference to Alsace-Lorraine." Her references to the treaty with Siam, however, can scarcely have been discreet, for they are made the basis of an anonymous attack upon that instrument in the *Grande Revue* (Paris). The writer of the article calls our attention to this paragraph which he takes from the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"Princess Waldemar has important reasons for being most energetic in her mission [to Paris in the interest of the treaty], for Prince Waldemar, her husband, and the entire Danish royal family have made large investments in this part of Asia and especially in the bank at Bangkok. As a French paper says, the views of a princess belonging to the royal house of France, and who has so often devoted herself to the French cause, can not be disregarded. They must be reckoned with when she advises the French Government, as she has done through its minister at Copenhagen, not to be too exacting with Siam."

With this as his text, our anonymous authority tells us to read "between the lines," when we will see that "the Princess Waldemar, having an interest in obliging the Siamese Government, seeks to bring about the confirmation of a treaty profitable to herself." The same writer says further:

"It is a fact that the Danes have large interests in Siam. Three enterprises in which Princess Waldemar is the largest stockholder are supported by their capital. First is the railroad from Bangkok to Paknam, parallel with the Menam, uniting the capital with the bend of that river. Second is the Bangkok electric street-railway. Third is the East Asiatic Company, a great import and export concern."

Such were the influences which, we are told, hurried France on to disaster. Other mysterious forces, tending to place the republic's Siamese interests at the mercy of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, were hinted at. The anti-Clerical press of Paris took the alarm and stories were put into circulation regarding the fantastic expenditures of the Siamese envoy who had visited Paris in the interest of the treaty. Finally some uneasy deputies brought about a request that the diplomatic correspondence relating to the treaty be laid before them. To this M. Delcassé replied that "it is a rule in all foreign offices that diplomatic despatches in which envoys report the confidences they have received and freely state their own opinions shall remain locked in the archives until the time when the facts to which they relate have entered the domain of history." And the ratification of the treaty, as was observed at the beginning, has been deferred until the end of the year, the Government promising in the mean time to wrest some railroad concessions from Siam.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE KING'S COMING TRIP TO DUBLIN.

KING EDWARD will visit Ireland this summer, whereat the Home Rule organs in Dublin announce editorially that he favors their cause. It is frankly admitted that the announcement is based on "rumor," yet such a rumor is sufficient to make him welcome. Therefore, it is argued, English statements that an Irish welcome to Edward VII. will mean an Irish abandonment of Home Rule are nonsense. We quote *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin):

"There is not, we are certain, the faintest shadow of personal ill-feeling to his Majesty in Ireland. Personally, he is popular; far more popular than was Queen Victoria. The rumor that he is personally in favor of Home Rule for Ireland has enhanced that popularity. But it is not the man, but the King, whom Unionists call upon the Irish people to receive and honor as head of the constitution. The anticipations of the Unionist press prove how grossly such a reception would be misconstrued as a concession to Unionism. The honest policy is the best. Ireland is frankly disaffected to the constitution, and she will refuse to make false profession of loyalty. If rumor is to be trusted, his Majesty was himself deeply impressed with the disaffection in Ireland, and was convinced that it was by Home Rule alone it would be removed. It is not so long ago since Dublin was proclaimed under a coercion act, which is still in force, and which would not be tolerated in England. Yet the Queen's visit was to bring the millennium in its train. The sycophants will, of course, make the same prophecy about the King. Even the ill-conditioned comments of the Unionist press

will not induce the slightest discourtesy to the King in his proposed visit to Ireland. But his Majesty himself will be quick to appreciate the distinction between courtesy and loyalty, and to realize that Home Rule is the only remedy for Irish disaffection."

King Edward will be very welcome in Ireland, where the news of his coming visit affords pleasure according to the clerical *Daily Independent* (Dublin), which represents the views of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. *The Evening Telegraph* (Dublin), a Home-Rule paper, also utters its editorial edification at the news. But *The United Irishmen* (Dublin) will not stomach this sort of thing, saying, indeed, that "if the King of England comes to this country he will come uninvited and unwished for by three-fourths of the people":

"If his garrison here desire to hail him with hosannas, we do not contest its right to do so, tho the Home-Rule section of it will be acting stupidly in its own interests if it regards the advice Parnell gave in 1885 to refuse to tender any welcome to a British royal personage visiting this country until a Home-Rule bill had passed into law. But that is its own affair. If, however, Irish public elective bodies follow the example of the Cove of Cork sycophants, and seek to misrepresent the nation by tending him a welcome, then the Nationalists of Ireland will make it plain that the vast majority of the inhabitants of this country are unswervingly faithful to the ideal of Ireland a sovereign independent state."

MANCHURIA.

AMERICANS who are not in touch with the subject have no idea of the far-reaching importance of the Manchurian question to the United States. Nearly every implement and most of the structural shapes used in building the great railway came from this country. The locomotives were made in Pennsylvania, and every great manufacturing State in the Union derives some revenue from the disputed province in return for rock-drills, air-compressors, pumping machinery, cotton goods, tinned edibles, spades and locks. Our contractors are successfully bidding there in many directions, and one need but pick up a European newspaper to note how this fact feeds the dread of what is known abroad as the American peril. The news, therefore, that Russia contemplates a profound modification in the status of the rich and nominally Chinese Manchuria might be expected to inspire in the American mind, according to press opinion in Great Britain, emotions of the impulsive sort which fill a father who, having spent his money for a trousseau and a wedding-breakfast, grows slowly conscious that the youth who was to marry his daughter is detained elsewhere.

The European editorial mind, however, is affected by political rather than by economic considerations in this matter. For months the leading London organs have warned the world that Russia would make Manchuria her own. It is true that according to the Manchurian convention, signed in Peking last year, Russia must evacuate the rich province by next October. But this "evacuation," now taking place on the instalment plan, is subject to such vague conditions as "the event of there being no trouble whatever" and "if the conduct of other Powers should not interpose any obstacle thereto." Moreover, the Chinese are not to resume absolute possession of the "evacuated" region in any event, for Russia is to supervise China's forces there. The London *Times*, which has recently concluded a series of special articles on the Russian position in Manchuria, thus speaks of the "evacuation":

"Evacuation, then, of the provinces [of Manchuria] now in the military occupation of Russia means the withdrawal of the troops from the cities to her railway. But the railway passes by the gates of all the chief cities. The troops that guard the railway guard the cities. Ample provision has been made for them at the railway-stations adjoining all the chief cities. Evacuation of Mukden, the capital city of all Manchuria, means the withdrawal of the troops from inside the wall to outside the wall, where provision is being made for a permanent garrison that the Russians declare can not safely be less than 6,000. So with Káiyüan, Leao-yang, and the other towns now so strongly held. They will be equally well commanded after the evacuation. Evacuation of the two other capital cities discloses a similar condition of things. Tsitsihar is 16 miles from the railway; the troops holding the railway command the city. Kirin, the third capital, is at present 80 miles from the railway. Troops withdrawn from the city command the city from a powerful position only three marches distant. When the railway is built the evacuation will consist in moving the troops from inside the walls to the railway-station outside the walls."

Russia has sown the soil of Manchuria with roubles, if we may trust this suspicious observer. Her mighty weapon is the railway which she has built up and down and across the country:

"It is a military strategical railway, guarded as no other railway in the world is guarded, with blockhouses every three or four miles, with garrisons at every important point. Every vulnerable point is guarded, every bridge is doubly guarded. There is no limit to the number of troops that can be stationed along the line. Russia has been given a free hand in this matter. Russia, and Russia alone, is to determine what force will be adequate. Railway guards are no longer called 'railway guards.' They are 'frontier guards,' and their admitted number is 30,000. They are paid by the Minister of Finance, are enlisted for three years, and are paid more highly than the regular troops, from whom they have been recruited. But the whole army of occupation can be concentrated along the railway—cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and there is none to say them nay. They are there to protect the railway. A regular soldier becomes a frontier guard by the changing of the color of his shoulder-straps and collar patches into green. It is a lightning transformation."

We are solemnly warned by the London daily against attaching any importance to Russia's denial of the real intention of her policy in this part of the East. She is making sure of Manchuria only to close its open door in the face of the world. Yet "a single act of forethought on the part of Japan," we are asked to believe, "might have" changed the whole Far-Eastern question:

"It might have been changed if, at the time of the conjoint representation by the three Powers—Russia, France, and Germany—that the occupation by Japan of the ceded [Manchurian] peninsula of Liau-tung would be detrimental to the lasting peace of the Orient, Japan had obtained, as she easily could have obtained, a self-denying undertaking that no one of the three Powers would ever occupy the territory from which she was being ousted. But the undertaking was not asked for, and within less than three years Russia was in military occupation of the territory and fortress from which she had ejected Japan. And, more than that, she had, with unrivaled diplomatic dexterity, secured the right to join this fortress in the south with a Russian city that was being erected in the heart of Manchuria, which city was itself to be united by three different lines of railway with the Russian territory of Siberia. Thus Manchuria has been occupied and has become another great province of the Russian empire. Only armed force can now drive Russia out of Manchuria, the armed force of some other Power than China."

It is futile, says the London *Times* editorially, "to talk of the bad faith which Russia has shown in so flagrant a form" in her dealings with Manchuria. "Hard words, however richly deserved, will not dislodge her." It also points out that Russia has done much good in the land. The natives are experiencing a prosperity hitherto unknown to them. The Russians in authority do not ill-treat the population. Acts of cruelty and wrong, incident to purely military conditions, have long become things of the past:

"Permanent barracks are being built in the most important situations to accommodate thousands of soldiers. Cities, with electric light and water-supply, with parks and reading-rooms, have been built in the wilderness within the last five years by

the hands of Chinese coolies for their Russian masters. Thousands of Russian civil immigrants have been introduced and have brought their wives and children and made their homes in this integral portion of the Chinese Emperor's dominions. It is impossible to withhold a measure of admiration from the energy and the skill with which the work has been prosecuted. In less than five years the empire which was so solicitous lest the victories of Japan should loosen the grasp of China upon this region and thereby upset the balance of power in the Far East, has 'transformed Manchuria from a Chinese possession into a virtually Russian province,' and has so transformed it while uttering the most fervent protestations of friendship to the dynasty whose territories she is appropriating to her own use. The railway in her hands has been at once the pretext and the instrument of aggression, as it is the bulwark which makes her position secure. It was in order to build the railway—which she has often assured us will prove of immeasurable benefit to the commerce of the world—that she obtained the right from China of sending 'railway guards' into Chinese territory."

It will be observed that this comment, like all British comment on the subject, displays a freedom of expression for which we look in vain in most French and German organs. The reason, in the case of France, is soon told. In France all parties, Clerical and anti-Clerical, agree that the alliance with Russia is the pivot of French policy. Consequently nothing must be printed in Paris of a nature to wound the susceptibilities of the "ally and friend." This tendency is somewhat marked in nearly every French organ of which the opinion counts for anything in foreign affairs. This attitude was confirmed by recent complaints in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) that French papers were criticizing Russia. At any rate, the Paris press, with unimportant exceptions, contains no violent attacks on Russian bad faith. Rather does it express admiration of Russia's success. For instance, the *Temps* (Paris), organ of the French Foreign Office, observes that "news comes from all directions" of the "astonishing work of Russia in Asia." The "retreat from Manchuria" is "a conquering one" and "evacuation means occupation." But this "Russian method in Asia" may be the subject of "discussion" as to its "object," but "not as regards its constancy and success." Indeed, "less happier models could be chosen." We quote further:

"Instead of threatening the native Power she wishes to reduce, Russia overwhelms it with offers of her services and loads it with her favors. She makes herself useful. Instead of taking her stand upon treaties, and insisting upon their observance in a fury of real or feigned rage, she works with and for the native Government—that is, for herself. She announces quite openly that she will maintain its integrity and the integrity of its territory. All this time she is building roads, organizing regiments, establishing banks, offering loans, granting concessions, building harbors, while taking care not to seize a city by force, to openly wrest a slice of territory or to diminish or irritate its feeble power. Russia knows that all these things will come to her some day. She has an especial horror of descents in force that are followed by no effect, of imperious flourishes based on doubt. Knowing that she can not advantageously employ cannon, she refrains from placing herself in a position that might oblige her to resort to it. She has the triple advantage of remaining at peace, of seeming generous, and of deriving more benefit than a war of both words and swords would bring her."

The German press is not very different in tone. The Berlin Government, so the London *Spectator* (strongly anti-German) constantly assures us in explanation, dare not be openly unfriendly to Russia. This, it thinks, accounts for the fact that the tone of the German official and semi-official press is far from anti-Russian. According to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the Powers really concerned, outside of Russia and China, are Japan, Great Britain, and the United States. As regards opinion in the Orient, it follows national predispositions. Thus *The Japan Weekly Advertiser* (Yokohama), an English paper, says Russia has promised to evacuate Manchuria, but none of her "prettily worded assurances" carry conviction. This was written, of course, before Russia's position in Manchuria entered its recent acute phase. The *Echo de Chine* (Shanghai), a French paper, declares that "Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria in the same way that Great Britain agreed to evacuate Egypt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ATTEMPT TO REOPEN THE DREYFUS CASE.

ALTHO an effort has been made on a somewhat ambitious scale to plunge all France anew into the turmoil of the Dreyfus case, it has not yet succeeded. Trained journalists in Paris say it will not succeed. But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) can not indorse that view. It seems to anticipate another upheaval. The factors in the present situation are a forged document to which somebody put Emperor William's name, a letter of resignation by a high army officer which was concealed from the Premier, and a pending investigation of secret government archives which may yield much or little. The attempt to prove that the last Dreyfus verdict was based on some mysterious evidence that never reached the public has been defeated. The net result of all this, according to European press opinion, is to deprive the French Clericals of the Dreyfus case as a weapon against the present Government. M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, is credited with achieving this triumph by his brilliant speeches in the chamber, and his organ, the *Petite République* (Paris), says there will be a thorough investigation of everything. The *Radical* (Paris) says this is doubtful, and the *Siècle* (Paris) thinks there will be no investigation amounting to anything. The anti-ministerial *Journal des Débats* (Paris) observes:

M. JEAN JAURÉS,
Whose activity in the Dreyfus matter may reopen the "affair."

"M. Jaurès wanted tumult. He has created tumult. He succeeded for a moment in reviving former troubles, in refreshing former hatreds, and in adding to the confusion of minds. But M. Jaurès likewise wanted the substance of success. He wanted once more to derive some advantage from an agitation which, for years together, was a source of such profit to him and his friends. He wanted to open up a new path to Socialist ideas through divisions and alarms. M. Jaurès has failed."

What M. Jaurès aimed to show, in his effort to reopen the "affair," was that the last Dreyfus court-martial based its verdict upon the forged Emperor William letter. Thus the Paris *Temps*. In this alleged forgery—the very existence of which is questioned—"Dreyfus was bluntly named as a spy in Germany's service." It is beyond doubt, proceeds the organ of the Paris Foreign Office, "that this silly legend was, in spite of its absurdity and in spite of all denials, widely credited. Mr. Jaurès tracked this legend through opposition writings and speeches." But here the French paper and M. Jaurès part company. The Socialist leader is charged with attributing too great an influence

to the forgery. There is no evidence that the court-martial heeded it at all. Anyhow, concludes the important Paris organ, why not leave all these curious details to posterity?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLICY OF WILLIAM II. IN BRAZIL.

HAS Germany, or has she not, designs of a political nature in matters relating to South America? The question is put by that capable and accurate student of world politics, Roland de Marès, in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and he considers it a matter of immediate and great moment. "The Americans assert very emphatically," he observes, "that they will never tolerate Germany's establishment in any portion whatever of the new world. It is, moreover, well known that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is the alpha and omega of United States (foreign) policy. But the problem is to determine whether one or other of the great European Powers will not succeed in overcoming this obstacle":

"It is with reference to Brazil that attention has been drawn to this subject. In the leading republic of South America there exists a German colony that is developing in the most alarming fashion. Instead of becoming absorbed in the population, like the Spanish, the Italians, and the English, the German immigrants concentrate in one locality, retaining intact their character and national sentiment, forming thus a dominant element whose influence must be reckoned with in certain states of the republic. Instead of acting like the mass of foreigners who settle in a new country and who think only of deriving profit from their own industrial capacity in places where European methods are still imperfectly known, the Germans aim particularly at furthering the commerce and industry of Germany in all they undertake over there, and they have succeeded in monopolizing some lines of Brazilian trade. If this procedure had but an exclusively commercial aim, it would afford no special ground for anxiety. But there is more than this involved. While flooding Brazil with products from over the Rhine, these thousands of immigrants keep up a political propaganda which represents Germany as the only European Power capable of protecting the states of Latin America from the ambitions of the United States."

Cost what it may, the design is that Germany shall secure a footing in South America, says this interpreter of the situation. "If certain rumors are trustworthy, the Government of Rio Janeiro has been sounded as to the possibility of carving a pan-German state out of Brazilian territory; but it goes without saying that this idea was most unfavorably received, a fact which explains the tortuous denials of official Germans." The authority we are quoting looks forward to a time when Emperor William will feel called upon to take measures with reference to his thousands of subjects in South America, "measures which may greatly provoke the Brazilian Government and lead to difficulties of which Germany will certainly take advantage to impair to an extent the integrity of the republic":

"It is somewhat foolish in the official press of Germany to repudiate these German intentions. To any one who studies events it is apparent that Germany is seeking by all possible and impossible means, to gain a footing in South America. She would like to accomplish this without provoking the hostility of the United States, without coming into conflict with the great republic of the north; but she has not succeeded yet, and it may be conjectured that she will not succeed soon. In the recent complications over Venezuela she did all that was humanly possible to embroil matters. It was owing to the absolutely peaceful dispositions of President Roosevelt that we did not see a tragic termination to the grotesque adventure into which the Berlin cabinet led the London cabinet with the sole purpose of involving the latter with the United States. The action that miscarried against Venezuela we shall now see Germany renew at every more or less favorable opportunity against no matter what other South American state until she surprises the careful watch the Americans maintain in regard to all that concerns the Monroe Doctrine or until the day arrives when these same Americans resolve to bring to a forcible end all European designs upon these nations of the new world."

What will be the outcome of that contest which our authority thinks he foresees? He tells us that the United States will be victorious and that "Germany is preparing for herself a humiliation from which her prestige will suffer immensely not only on the other side of the Atlantic but also in Europe." Yet it must be noted that competent and disinterested observers in Germany repudiate all official schemes for the creation of a German state in Brazil. The *Nation* (Berlin), a Liberal weekly, is emphatic on this point. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says also:

"German advocates of colonization in Brazil have taken pains to impress upon their countrymen in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, as well as in the fatherland, that no political ends can be subserved by the exploitation of those territories. In the past the plan may have been favored by some Germans, but the situation is so well understood now that violent change is no longer contemplated."

The same paper says the United States has no intention of making conquests in Brazil, but American capital is beginning to flow into the South American republic and American commerce will probably become dominant there. The London *Times* has drawn down upon itself, however, the denunciation of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* by printing a series of communications from its correspondents on "German projects in Brazil." One of these communications ran, in part:

"Long before the Venezuela question arose, the action of certain German associations for promoting the interests of the fatherland beyond the seas had, to my knowledge, attracted the attention of more than one continental chancellery, and had certainly not escaped observation at the White House at Washington. The German embassy in that capital was known to be the chief center of Teutonic transoceanic efforts. Some curious revelations might be made on the subject."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

FARRAGUT ON SEA POWER.—"When Admiral Farragut was making his memorable tour round the world in the *Franklin* the King of Greece boarded his ship at Athens," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "and brought up the question of the relative merits of wooden vessels and ironclads. The admiral's view seems almost startling to-day. 'Give me,' said he, 'a wooden ship. If an iron plate is knocked away by a cannon-ball, where are you? Whereas if a hole is made in the hull of the *Franklin* it can be stopped up in no time.'"

CASTRO'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.—"The terrible, sanguinary conflagration of men, things, and events has swept along, subduing everything except the majesty of the sovereignty which you represent and the opposed and always victorious authority which I exercise, which have risen from the conflict with their prestige brightened by the tremendous proofs to which they have been submitted." Thus President Castro in his latest message to the congress of Venezuela, published in *The Venezuelan Herald* (Caracas). The executive proceeds: "In the deep furrow opened by those extraordinary events, Providence must have sown the seed of something entirely new which must soon exercise a favorable influence on the destinies of the nation, something superior, the name and nature of which we do not even know. If it is painful that so much blood and so many tears should have been shed, it is consolatory to think that their bitter stream, by the law of compensation, will go to fecundate something which should correspond with the aspirations of the present time."

CHINA'S VIEW OF US.—"Now, of all the countries in the world to-day, Great Britain and Russia are the most powerful," says the *Shen Pao* (Shanghai), a Chinese native paper, quoted in *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), a British organ. "Then come France, Germany, and Japan. With regard to the United States of America, it is not inferior to Great Britain and Russia either in wealth or in strength, but it assumes a somewhat different attitude, inasmuch as it has been pursuing a more or less non-interfering policy ever since the time of Washington. Hitherto, the United States has had no ambition for territorial aggrandizement, and consequently it has been able to maintain most friendly relations with all the other countries, who have never for a single moment doubted its good intention or envied its greatness and prosperity. Recently, however, the United States has gradually commenced to meddle in the affairs of other countries, thereby showing that it, like all the other Powers, has also an anxiety to become a world power. Now, since the United States has such a motive, it will one day come into conflict with some other countries, tho, of course, such a day is still very far off from us."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IRISHMEN TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

A Lad of the O'Friels. By Seumas McManus. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 296 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"HEREIN I do not sound the depths nor trace the currents of Irish life, nor show its billows and surges. To abler hands I leave this task. Come, a summer idler, to this little tale." This is the way in which Mr. Seumas McManus begins the preface to his latest book, and it is from the point of view of an idler among books that this tale must be judged. The story wanders over hill and dale, there is a good deal of pleasant and irrelevant talk, quaint philosophizing, and stories about the "little people" told before a peat fire. A narrow thread of a love interest holds the book loosely together, and it is written in a reminiscent spirit which is very pleasant.

SEUMAS McMANUS.

Yet after one has given credit to certain genial qualities which may be found in almost all of the author's work, one feels that the story has tripped along a little too lightly on the surface of Irish life. It is too good to be true, too much of a Donegal fairy tale, to make the best of reading even for an idle summer afternoon. The book has the monotony of an eternally smiling face. One is safe in asserting that a town full of Irish people, so kindly, simple, tolerant, and peaceable, will never be found this side of the promised land. We are willing to have our novelists lead us to the peaceful and idyllic spots of earth; but the less interest of plot, the more human interest there must be. Nor does the kindly spirit need to be sacrificed to attain this end. There is a certain window in Thrums, for instance, through which readers may observe very real people passing up and down the crowded village street. It would, no doubt, be a fine thing for Ireland if there existed many hamlets like that described by Mr. McManus; but our New York police force would not in that case be the impressive body it is, for no Irishman would have emigrated. Idealized a little less, with a touch more of reality, the book would have been one of the most delightful of its kind. As it is, there are certain pictures in it that linger with you after you have finished, and it is a real out-of-door story.

A STUDY IN DRAB TONES.

Anna of the Five Towns. By Arnold Bennett. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 360 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE style in which this simple tale is told is so exactly suited to it that the author must be credited with that much artistic achievement. But "Anna of the Five Towns" is not an oppressively engaging girl. The merit of the tale is its veracity in portraying provincial English life in a community largely composed of Wesleyan Methodists. Five contiguous towns are united by a single winding thoroughfare, eight miles long, and Bursley, the mother of them, is "the ancient home of the potter," and "has an antiquity of a thousand years." Five Towns is the name of this aggregation, but all the actors in the story live in Bursley.

It is a very realistic story. Something of the simplicity and directness of Maxim Gorky breathe in it, and now and then a lurid touch comes into the gradation of drab tones which pervade the canvas. The author is severely impersonal, and narrates with strange aloofness from the beings he is evoking. Anna is almost unsympathetically analyzed. She is the daughter of a miserly old fellow, Ephraim Tellwright, and has a young half-sister, Agnes. Life in that household is shorn of nearly all that entitles it to the name.

You are led to expect things of Anna, however. A rocket goes hissing upward, with spasmodic jumps as it nears its altitude, and you wait for its bursting and—it doesn't burst. It just flickers out. The climax of Anna is somewhat similar, inasmuch as it comes so gently as to fail to convey the emotional value which, after all, it really possesses. A smart young man, a paradigm of conventional virtues, falls in love with her, and she thinks she does with him. He is thirty, nine years older than the girl. There is another youth, Willie Price, something of an oaf, with "a thin, honey-colored mustache." Anna's young sister liked him. "His simple, pale blue eyes had a wistfulness which made her feel toward him as she felt toward her doll when she happened to find it lying neglected on the floor."

Willie and his father get into business troubles; a forgery is committed, the elder man hangs himself, Willie sells out and is to start for Australia to begin life over. As Anna is saying good-by to Willie, the emotional crisis in the story arrives. She put a hand on his shoulder. "Yes," she said again, passionately: "I shall always remember you—always." The hand with which he touched her arm shook like an old man's hand. As their eyes met in an intense and painful gaze, to her, at least, it was revealed that they were lovers. What he had learnt in that instant can only be guessed from his next action."

Anna marries the correct and masterful young man, "whom, with all his excellences, she had never loved." The picture of Willie Price "getting on" in Australia was often in her mind. "This vision of him was her stay." It was good that this was so, but the author denies the reader any such solace. For she mercilessly reveals the "next action" so ominously alluded to shortly before, on Willie Price's part. It was to throw himself into an abandoned pitshaft. The naïveté with which the author imparts this distressing fact is too delicious not to be quoted.

"Neither she (Anna) nor any one in the Five Towns or elsewhere ever heard of Willie Price again. And well might none hear! The abandoned pitshaft does not deliver up its secret."

IMPROVING A HINT FROM ROUSSEAU.

Spinners of Life. By Vance Thompson. Cloth, 5 x 7¼ in., 294 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE mystic or the tragic seems to be the flame in which the moth of vivacious, youthful imagination loves to scorch the down from its wings. Mr. Robert Chambers made his literary début with "The King in Yellow," which was New York set to Poe-like, creepy fantasies. Mr. Vance Thompson is something of a pen-and-ink relative of Mr. Chambers's, for this novel of metropolitan life is uncanny. A quotation from Jean Jacques Rousseau sowed the seed of "Spinners of Life" in Mr. Thompson's extremely procreative brain: "If, in order that you might inherit a good fortune from a Mandarin, living in some far-away China, whom you had never seen nor heard of, it were necessary for you to merely touch a spot on your wall—would you touch it and kill the Mandarin?"

Jack Gaffney is an easy-going New Yorker of thirty who has "gone broke." He reads this passage from Rousseau by chance, and instantly decides that he, or any fellow, would most certainly "touch the spot." His candles go out and he sees a bright red spot on the wall of his room as he is starting to go to bed. "I'll kill that Mandarin any way," he said, and added, "I'll kill that one for luck." He stepped forward and touched the spot with his forefinger.

Within a short time he learns that an unknown man left him a million (later on, Mr. Thompson, on second thoughts about New York fortunes, makes it ten millions). Then Gaffney's girl comes back from Europe and tells about an episode of the voyage. An old gentleman sitting on deck had exclaimed, "He will!" and then promptly passed away with heart-disease. All this seems pulling the long-bow of grim fancy pretty taut, but there is a heavier strain on it. A red spot appeared on the forehead of the dead gentleman who had left Jack Gaffney his millions, and that young man, not inconsequently, concludes that he is a murderer.

VANCE THOMPSON.

Most readers will probably indulge in a sarcastic smile instead of a cold chill over Mr. Thompson's extravagant juggling. But it must be conceded that the author displays admirable invention in weaving things around this gruesome nucleus. He holds your interest, and that is nine-tenths of the game in imaginary outputs of every class. Mr. Thompson's brain is a wonderfully active one, and he has an acute and worldly knowledge of the world and of the livers of life. Moreover, he has a style that is pungent and virile, if at times straining after cynical epigrams and "strong" writing. There is a Gallic nib to his American pen.

RUSSIA IN ITS LITERATURE.

Anthology of Russian Literature. From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Leo Wiener, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages at Harvard University. In two parts. Part II., The Nineteenth Century. Cloth, 6½ x 9 in., 449 pp. Price, $3 net. G. P. Putnam Sons.

THE first volume of this anthology of Russian literature dealt with the period beginning in the tenth century and ending with the eighteenth. The present volume deals almost wholly with the literature of the nineteenth century, starting with Karamzin (1766) and followed by examples from the work of forty-one poets and novelists, ending with Tolstoy and Gorki, and several contemporaries of lesser fame.

In a volume covering about one hundred and thirteen years the examples are necessarily limited, and in some instances may appear scrappy. The reader unversed in the Russian tongue has, of course, no alternative but to accept them as the best that could be selected for his enlightenment. Judged thus, the result in English dress may seem at

times disappointing, and especially so in the case of writers at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

In the poets especially there is often a mystic haziness of thought, a lack of direct force and of the clean-cut word that strikes the reader's consciousness. Sometimes, however, one of the earlier poets, as in the case of Lermontov, born 1814, seems more in touch with the feelings of to-day than do some of the men who succeeded him.

Indeed, the whole content of the book goes to show that Russian literature can not, any more than Russian life, be measured by the rules or precedents of Western civilization. At the beginning of the last century culture was confined practically to the upper class, and the sons of that class stood out against the knout-handed tyranny of their fathers. Before this state of things had time to produce wholesome results, the schools of the country were thrown open to the people at large, thus giving a knowledge of letters to many who had neither the background nor the traditions to properly equip them in the race, and who too often fell victims of poverty and persecution. As the author intimates, Russian society from top to bottom was democratized before it was prepared for it. The protest against the higher classes in general resulted in throwing the whole nation into a chaos of protest. This was followed by a negation of all established things, together with inability to found anything permanent. Turgeneff's fathers and sons give, perhaps, as good an example of this state of things as can be found in Russian literature.

LEO WIENER.

All the above-mentioned conditions are shadowed forth, if not always fully described, in the scraps of literature spread before us.

"It is a notable fact," says the author of this work, "that Russia has not produced a single philosopher worthy of the name. . . . Philosophy can have free sway only where there is calm reflection, and reflection lies at the basis of actions only where ideals are formed at a mature age. Unfortunately for Russia, young men have stood behind the cultured movements, and by 'young men' in Russia are understood those who have not yet reached the age of thirty. . . . The consequence has been disastrous."

Elsewhere the author intimates the early age at which Russian authors do their work, and how few of them have achieved anything after forty.

Another noticeable thing is that nearly all the literary men come from among the nobility, the gentry, or the well-to-do people. Two or three were sons of poor village priests, but none has come from the real peasantry, for even Gorky is not by descent a peasant.

THE SHADOWS OF A MINE.

A Daughter of the Pit. By Margaret Doyle Jackson. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 351 pp. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE title which Mrs. Jackson has given to this, her first novel, is somewhat sinister. It is only fair to say at the start that, tho the color throughout is that of the dreariest of mining regions in England, and the persons in the drama are connected with the workings of a coal-mine, the final outcome is written large in a happiness for the majority of them. It is a strong book, with fine, sympathetic feeling for the lowly, and certain passages of tragedy which just escape (if they *do* escape) pronounced melodrama.

MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON.

The literary note supplied by the publishers states that the author, daughter of an English army officer, was born in Bermuda, and in her young womanhood was a pupil teacher in the suburbs of Manchester, like Eliza Whitlake, the heroine of this novel. So she drank in, at her most impressionable age, the flavor and rude homeliness of a mining *milieu*, which she has diffused, with much literary skill, in "The Daughter of the Pit."

The love interest is strong and very human, but the chief charm for the readers of Mrs. Jackson's romance is the intimate knowledge of that subterranean life in the old Bunley pit. A fascinating little figure of that long-chambered underworld, where the "utter darkness is very soft, like velvet, and black," is the "trapper," ten-year-old Tommy. "He had nothing to do but to sit all day long beside a trap-door in the gallery and swing it open each time he heard a train approaching."

Tommy shows himself a hero in the crisis of the story, tho Eliza Whitlake certainly surpasses him in running her lover from the [illegible] At the mean time Eliza's father had lost his way in the dark [illegible] and strays into a perilous [illegible] called "The Cavern." It looks as if utter disaster had laid hold of everybody by the heels; but, with sane deftness, all but the villain are extricated, and he dies a perfectly horrible death that would make the Bowery "gods" howl themselves hoarse with approval.

Mrs. Jackson is realistic in her school, and gives to these drastic happenings no little awesomeness. In portraying the mine she invests it with almost personal qualities, something after the fashion of Victor Hugo. The simple tragedies, commonplace in character, but rendered pathetic by the sympathy and sincerity with which they are depicted, are very moving. There is not much wickedness, and that is all concentrated in one huge miner, a Hercules with club-feet.

It is an interesting book, simple and strong, written in a clean-cut style, with fine literary passages, and as wholesome as it is fascinating.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA AND THEIR MEANING.

Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death. By Frederic W. H. Myers. In two volumes. Cloth, vol. i., xlvi.–700 pp., vol. ii., xx.–660 pp. Price, $12.00. Longmans, Green, & Co.

THIS is a remarkable book by a remarkable man, who left it as a solemn testament to the world. Frederic Myers was essentially a poet, but he lived nearly all his life in the scientific atmosphere of Cambridge, England. The book before us bears traces of the influence of both character and environment. It touches upon the ultimate mysteries of life with a wealth of imagination only to be expected from a poet, and yet attempts to apply the scientific principle of continuity to a series of phenomena which at first sight are the most discontinuous in human experience. Myers deals in this book with such topics as sleep, hypnotism, planchette, ghosts, and trances, and attempts to connect them together by a long series of reasoning which traces them all to manifestations of what he calls subliminal self. The argument is very complicated, but may perhaps be put shortly in the following series of propositions: The real essence of personality does not reside in the discontinuous stream of consciousness with which we are familiar in our working life. Certain abnormal conditions of the mind indicate that various fragmentary personalities can in case of "multiplex souls" occupy the stream of consciousness. The phenomena of genius, of dreams, and of that self-suggested form of dream known as hypnotism show that there is a deeper self underlying the more superficial stream of consciousness, tho it may at times project itself into the stream. This Myers calls Subliminal Self.

Myers brings a certain amount of evidence that this Subliminal Self can transfer its activity in space, and especially can by what is known as "telepathy" influence other selves by means seemingly different from the ordinary physical senses. So, too, in the case of what used to be known as "possession" other selves seem capable of entering into the body of a person and of communicating their thoughts and experiences to the new body. If this be so, argues Myers, is it not possible that personality when divorced from the body may make its influence felt on other souls? In short, may not ghosts be real, projections of discarnate spirits, and have we not here the required scientific and experimental proof of the continuance of human personality?

Put thus baldly, Myers' arguments may not appear very convincing. The very instances of multiplex personality which he adduces would seem to prove that human beings are what the African savages think them to be—syndicates of souls. His argument assumes the real existence of telepathy, which has been by no means scientifically established. The whole book is itself a sequel to his previous work, "Phantasms of the Living," which again was not over-conclusive to the scientific mind. But notwithstanding these superficial objections to the line of argument taken by Myers, there can be no doubt that his work will give pause to those who deny the possibility of any communication other than by the ordinary senses, and it brings into line a whole series of phenomena which are undoubtedly facts of certain abnormal states of consciousness, but the significance of which has utterly escaped previous inquirers. How far it will be convincing depends very much upon temperament.

FREDERIC W. H. MYERS.

Perhaps the most serious objection to it lies in the character of Myers himself. One may approach a problem of this kind on two methods, readiness to collect the facts impartially and to "follow the facts out of the window" if necessary, or one may search only for those facts which point in certain directions. There is no doubt that Myers was simply obsessed by the idea of a life after death, and in his search for facts it was scarcely possible for him to have avoided the tendency to observe and interpret facts in favor of his preconceived views. His wish, in short, was father to his thoughts. All this, however, makes the book the more interesting to read and to study, and by an ingenious method the main argument is kept within reasonable limits in the chapters of the book, while the elaborate evidence is relegated to the appendices which take up even greater space than the text. Whatever our judgment on the validity of the arguments contained in the book may be, there can be no doubt of its sincerity, its thoroughness of treatment, and the suggestive spirit in which some of the profoundest problems of life and theology are dealt with in its pages.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Mr. Claghorn's Daughter."—Hilary Trent. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $1.)

"Practical Points in Nursing."—Emily A. M. Stoney. (W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia, $1.75 net.)

"Trust Finance."—E. S. Meade. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Musical Education."—Albert Lavignac. (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"A Puritan Witch."—Marvin Dana. (The Smart Set Publishing Company, New York.)

"Youth of Famous Americans."—Louis Albert Banks. (Eaton & Mains, $0 50)

"The Evolution of Man and His Mind."—S. V. Clevenger. (Evolution Publishing Company, Chicago, $5.)

"The Republics of Plato."—Book III. Translated by Alexander Kerr. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

"The Root of All Kinds of Evil."—Rev. Stewart Sheldon. (Charles H. Kerr & Co.)

"The Joyous Heart."—Viola Roseboro'. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Deep Sea Vagabonds."—Albert Sonnichsen. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Darby O'Gill and the Good People."—Herminie Templeton. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Water Fowl Family."—Leonard C. Sanford and Others. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"The Care of the Baby."—J. P. Crozer Griffith. (W. B. Saunders & Co., $1.50 net.)

"With the Trees."—Maud Going. (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"The Better Way."—Charles Wagner. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.)

"Pilgrim Alden."—Augustus E. Alden. (James H. Earle & Co., Boston, $1.50.)

"That Printer of Udell's."—Harold B. Wright. (The Book Supply Company, Chicago, $1.50.)

"Cymbeline."—William Shakespeare. Edited by Edward Dowden. (The Bowen Merrill Company.)

"The Certainty of a Future Life in Mars."—Edited by L. P. Gratacap. (Brentano's, New York.)

"The Untilled Field."—George Moore. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1 50.)

"Trees, Shrubs and Vines."—H. E. Parkhurst. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Middle-Aged Love Stories."—Josephine Daskam. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Adventures of Harry Revel."—A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Torchbearer.

(J. B. M., NOVEMBER 29, 1902.)

By EDITH WHARTON.

Great cities rise and have their fall; the brass
That held their glories molders in its turn,
Hard granite rots like an uprooted weed,
And ever on the palimpsest of earth
Impatient Time rubs out the word he writ.
But one thing makes the years its pedestal,
Springs from the ashes of its pyre, and claps
A skyward wing above its epitaph—
The will of man willing immortal things.

The ages are but baubles hung upon
The thread of some strong lives—and one slight wrist
May lift a century above the dust;
For Time,
The Sisyphean load of little lives,
Becomes the globe and scepter of the great.
But who are these that, linking hand in hand,
Transmit across the twilight waste of years
The flying brightness of a kindled hour?

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That in the still fulfilment of each day's
Pacific order hold great deeds in leash,
That in the sober sheath of tranquil tasks
Hide the attempered blade of high emprise,
And leap like lightning to the clap of fate.

So greatly gave he, nurturing 'gainst the call
Of one rare moment all the daily store
Of joy distilled from the acquitted task,
And that deliberate rashness which bespeaks
The pondered action passed into the blood;
So swift to harden purpose into deed
That, with the wind of ruin in his hair,
Soul sprang full-statured from the broken flesh,
And at one stroke he lived the whole of life,
Poured all in one libation to the truth,
A brimming cup whose drops shall overflow
On deserts of the soul long beaten down
By the brute hoof of habit, till they spring
In manifold upheaval to the sun.
Call here no high artificer to raise
His wordy monument—such lives as these
Make death a dull misnomer and its pomp
An empty vesture. Let resounding lives
Reecho splendidly through high-piled vaults
And make the grave their spokesman—such as he
Are as the hidden streams that, underground,
Sweeten the pastures for the grazing kine,
Or as spring airs that bring through prison bars
The scent of freedom; or a light that burns
Immutably across the shaken seas,
Forevermore by nameless hands renewed,
Where else were darkness and a glutted shore.

—In April *Scribner's Magazine.*

Two Sonnets.

By James Whitehead.

I.

LOVE'S BLOSSOMING.

Belovèd, in the garden of my heart
There fell one night a solitary seed:
I knew not whence it came nor what its part,
Nor of what nourishment it might have need.
Wearied with wandering through the ether wide
It slept, and, when its weariness was gone,
Said, "In this pleasant spot will I abide,
And with the fairest claim comparison."
Startled, I watched with keen and constant eyes
The growth to bud and blossom of my guest,
Like one to whom 'tis very Paradise
To see her infant drain her ample breast;
And, lo! I found one happy evening hour,
My heart was harboring Love's immortal flower.

II.

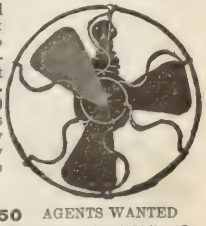
LOVE'S DISDAIN.

Our love is not the prating world's concern:
What right have they thy worth to criticize?
How can they hope thy graces to discern,
Who only own unsympathetic eyes?
It may be that they think thou art not fair,
And thy great goodness merely commonplace,
When, all the while, it is my pen's despair
In living lines these very things to trace.
To me thou art a being bright as day,
Fairer than Truth, if such a thing could be,
Pure as the Maid who shames the stars away,
And to her bosom draws the restless sea.
Let no one seek these merits to disprove,
Who has not seen thee through the eyes of love.

—In April *Blackwood's Magazine* (London).

WATER MOTOR FAN

$1.50 Can be connected with any spigot or attached to wall. Any person can adjust it easily and without effort. **Diameter, 10 inches. Makes 2000 Revolutions a Minute.** Throws a current of air as strong as any $15 electric fan, without any noise or annoyance. It has no equal for the sick-room.

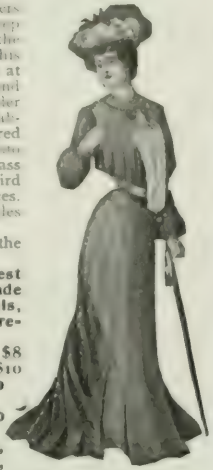


Descriptive Circular Free.

PRICE, COMPLETE, $1.50 AGENTS WANTED

DELAWARE RUBBER CO., Dept. 111, 631 Market Street, Phila., Pa.

REDUCED PRICES on SUITS and SKIRTS



BECAUSE one of the best known manufacturers of dress goods want to keep his mill running during the dull season he offered us his most desirable materials at greatly reduced prices, and we gave him a large order for the newest summer fabrics. We are now prepared to make these goods into suits and skirts and pass them onto you at one-third less than regular prices. Nearly all of our styles share in this sale.

Here are a few of the Bargains: —

Suits in the newest Summer models, made of up-to-date materials, former price $10, reduced to $6.67.
$12 Suits reduced to $8
$18 Suits reduced to $10
$25 Suits reduced to $16.67
$30 Suits reduced to $20
Etamine Costumes, extremely dressy, light in weight, cool:
$15 Costumes reduced to $10
$18 Costumes reduced to $12
$24 Costumes reduced to $16
Latest designs in Traveling, Walking and Dressy Skirts, with just the right style to them, made of cool Summer-weight materials, former price $5, reduced to $3.34.
$6 Skirts reduced to $4
$7.50 Skirts reduced to $5
$10 Skirts reduced to $6.07
$12 Skirts reduced to $8

Orders can be filled in 3 days' time. Any garment that fails to give entire satisfaction may be returned promptly **and your money will be refunded.**

A postal will bring Catalogue and Supplement of newest styles, together with samples of materials, **free** by return mail. If possible, mention the color of samples you desire. Write to-day; the choicest goods will be sold first.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY
119 & 121 W. 23d St., New York

Ralston HEALTH SHOES $4

Are Different from all Others

We want to hear from the man who "has trouble with his feet." The bulk of our business is with men who never got *just what they wanted* until they answered our advertisement—which is all we ask you to do. *Write for handsome catalogue*

Stock No. 44
Select Last, Patent Corona Colt Kid (used in all our Patent shoes).

Where we have no agent **WE SELL BY MAIL** and guarantee perfect satisfaction or refund your money.

RALSTON HEALTH SHOEMAKERS
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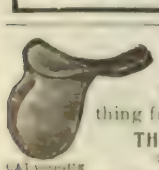

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Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

Coming Events.

May 12-14.—Conventions of the American Surgical and the American Physicians' Associations at Washington.

May 12-15.—Convention of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association, at Cleveland, O.

Convention of the Woman's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of the United States, at Allegany, Pa.

May 13-16.—Convention of the International Chiefs of Police Association, at New Orleans.

May 14-15.—Convention of the National Christian Association, at Chicago.

May 18-22.—Convention of the American Humorist-Poet Philosophers, at Baltimore.

May 19-22.—National Reunion of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, at New Orleans.

Current Events.

Foreign.

MANCHURIA.

April 27.—China refuses to grant the demands of Russia.

United States Minister Conger protests to China against features of Russia's proposals.

The Russian Foreign Office denies making several of the points reported as being claimed.

April 29.—The Japanese Foreign Office announces that Russia has evacuated the Province of Shing-King, Manchuria.

It is reported that Russia has demanded that the Liau River be closed to navigation by other nations than Russia.

THE BALKANS.

April 29.—A conflict between Turkish troops and insurgents is reported in Macedonia.

April 30.—The Ottoman Bank, at Salonica, is blown up by dynamite, and the disorder spreads throughout the city.

May 1.—The Turks are massing 25,000 troops at Verosulich, Albania.

May 2.—The police of Salonica discover that the main districts of the town had been undermined by the conspirators; an Austrian squadron arrives at Salonica.

May 3.—Italy sends eight war-ships to Salonica.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 27.—King Edward arrives in Rome and President Loubet arrives at Tunis.

General Vasquez, the fugitive president of San Domingo, arrives in Cuba.

Further disorders occur in France over the enforcement of the law excluding the religious orders.

April 28.—President Castro issues a decree defining the status of foreigners in Venezuela.

April 29.—King Edward visits the Pope at the Vatican.

The British Government has postponed the expedition under General Manning in view of the recent British reverses in Somaliland.

The United States European squadron arrives at Marseilles.

April 30.—President Loubet lands at Marseilles on his return from Algiers and is greeted by Rear-Admiral Cotton, of the American squadron.

Anti-foreign Chinese attack a party of American engineers engaged on the Canton-Hankow Railroad.

May 1.—King Edward arrives in Paris.

The British case in the Alaskan boundary dispute is submitted to the American Ambassador in London.

May 2.—Emperor William arrives in Rome.

May 3.—The Emperor visits the Pope at the Vatican.

Korea makes a concession to Japan of three whaling-stations on the coast, with fishing privileges to Japanese subjects.

SHUSHINE A PERFECT SHOE POLISH IN PASTE FORM

And a complete Shoe Polishing Outfit for 25c. Sufficient for 10 shines. It's in tube. You can't spill it. Shines wear one-third longer when Shushine is used exclusively, as it never hardens or cracks the leather. It is easy to apply and quick to polish.

If your Local dealer cannot supply You, will send by mail on receipt of 25c. Canvassers wanted for every County in every State.

Osmic Chemical Co.
DEPT. L Brockton, Mass.

NO DANGER SLIPPING ON YOUR HARDWOOD FLOORS

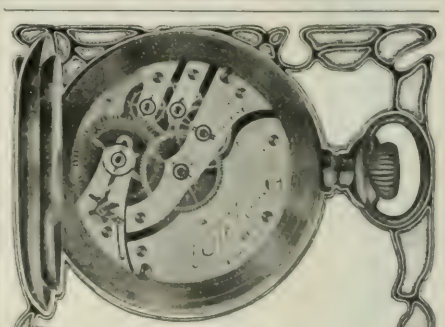
if finished with paste wood filler and Johnson's Prepared Wax only. If your hardwood floors are very slippery maybe it's in the finish. Ever think of that? It is a matter of grave importance. Many serious injuries have resulted from slippery floors. You can have well-polished, not slippery but safe, floors, if you use a paste wood filler and only

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

It's reliable and trustworthy because Johnson's, of Racine, Wis., know best how to make a floor wax. It preserves and polishes the floor. Ask for Johnson's Prepared Wax and insist on having it.

SPECIAL. Send us the name of your paint or drug dealer **who does not handle our wax** and we will forward you, free of cost, one can of wax (retail value 30 cts.) sufficient to finish one small floor. SENT FREE—Valuable booklet, "The Proper Treatment for Hardwood Floors." Gives good suggestions. If interested in hardwood floors ask for catalogue showing new designs. Any good carpenter can lay our hardwood floors over old floors.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Station C. **Racine, Wis.**
"The Hardwood Floor Authorities"



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The Greatest American
watch ever produced—the latest and best.

Dueber-Hampden Watch

1002 thin model, 16 size, 21 jewels, 17 jewels. **No exposed winding** wheels.

Sold only in cases. We make case and movements, and guarantee them both.

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DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS,
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It Costs Less Than You Think
for a strong, durable, attractive Wrought Iron or Wire Fence for your Lawn or Cemetery. Quality and styles unequalled. Write for **free** Catalogue P 231 S. Senate Ave.
Enterprise Foundry & Fence Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

April 27.—President Roosevelt travels through Nebraska, speaking at Lincoln and Omaha.

April 28.—The President speeds through Iowa, speaking at Des Moines and other places.

April 29.—President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, members of the Cabinet, and other public men arrive in St. Louis to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition dedication ceremonies.

April 30.—The President makes an address at the dedication of the exposition buildings at St. Louis.

May 1.—The President speaks at Kansas City and Topeka.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 27.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the negro disfranchisement clause in the Alabama constitution.

The portion of General Miles's report containing charges of cruelty by officers and soldiers is made public.

Postmaster-General Payne sends the papers in the Tyner case to the Attorney-General.

April 28.—The New York Court of Appeals sustains the Franchise Tax law and declares the Eight-Hour Labor law unconstitutional.

Arguments for and against the extradition to England of the promoter, Whitaker Wright, are begun before the United States Supreme Court.

Admiral Dewey and his staff sail on the *Mayflower* to inspect the North Atlantic squadron.

April 29.—James C. McReynolds is appointed Assistant Attorney-General to succeed James M. Beck, resigned.

Fifty or more persons are killed by the explosion of Turtle Mountain, overhanging Frank, N. W. T.

President Baer, at the Interstate Commerce investigation, says he will increase the price of coal 10 cents per ton and gradually advance it until it reaches $5 at tidewater.

April 30.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis are dedicated.

James Howard is found guilty of the murder of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky.

May 1.—The case of the United States in the Alaskan Boundary question is submitted to the British Ambassador in Washington.

May 2.—Several new appointments are made by the Treasury Department and Secretary Cortelyou.

Bishop Spaulding in a lecture at Peoria, Ill., defends the labor-unions.

May 3.—An express train dashes through a crowd of excursionists standing on the tracks at the station at Detroit, and kills fifteen persons.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

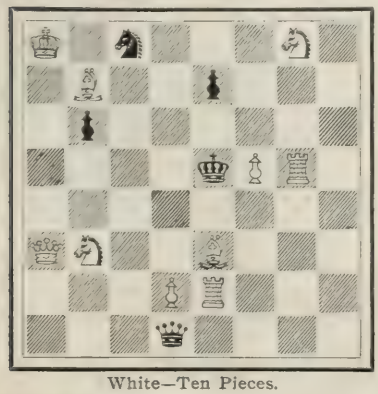
First-Prize Two-er.

Problem 732.

L. MOTTO: "Regina I."

By J. VAN DYK, Zuid-Holland.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

In everything pertaining to health the nearer we get to Nature and to Nature's ways the better we are. Perfect filtration is absolutely necessary to make water the true, wholesome solvent it is intended to be.

The National Filter

is patterned closely along natural lines and is based strictly upon Nature's methods. The finest quality of tripoli stone is the filtering medium used, and its construction and action are such as to positively remove every trace of bacterial and animal matter. Hence absolutely pure water is the result. The National Filter never needs taking apart for cleaning—there is no removal of the stone, and anybody can clean it thoroughly in three minutes.

Made in all sizes for the home, the office and large institutions. Installation is direct with the supply pipe and in no way interferes with water drawn direct from faucet. Write for illustrated booklet, "Pure Water in Nature's Own Way"—it's free.

NATIONAL FILTER CO., FISHER BLDG., CHICAGO.
1257 Broadway, New York. 1015 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
201½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Perfect Food Means Perfect Health

Perfect health means bright, sparkling eyes, a clear complexion, a sweet breath, sound white teeth, an active brain and a symmetrical body.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit

is a perfect food because it is complete in itself for the perfect nourishment of the whole body. (Read that statement again.) SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT IS MADE IN THE MOST HYGIENIC FOOD LABORATORY IN THE WORLD.

The wheat is thoroughly cooked and spun out into porous shreds and is, therefore, naturally light and short without the use of yeast, baking powders, fats or chemicals of any kind. It is crisp and compels the teeth to perform their natural exercise. This means perfect digestion, perfect health and immediate relief from constipation. Sold by all Grocers. Send for "The Vital Question" (Cook Book, illustrated in colors) FREE. Address

The Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Easy To Carry

and strong enough to last a lifetime. Close fitting top makes it dust-tight and odor-proof

Witt's Corrugated Pail

is useful as an ordinary bucket, but better, safer, stronger and more economical for servants, janitors, stablemen, etc. Made of corrugated steel galvanized. Two sizes: 5 and 7 gallons.

Sold by house furnishing and hardware dealers.

THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Don't wait until your wife or servants **Cut Their Hands**

BUY A

Yankee Cork Puller

An up and down motion of the handle draws the tightest cork and automatically discharges it. No effort. No trouble. No broken bits of cork left in the bottle. Never slips. Lasts a lifetime. Fastens to sideboard, door-jamb or other upright surface. Cannot get lost.

Ask the hardware dealer, or sent direct, express prepaid, on receipt of price

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Silver " - 3.50

After 30 days' trial, money cheerfully refunded if not pleased

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Columbia

ELECTRIC VICTORIA

Mark XXXI

THIS vehicle presents the most effective combination of art and utility to be found in a single-seated electric automobile. Its comfort, elegance and ease of control adapt it admirably to ladies' use. The new model has various improvements, including noiseless driving gears and removable battery covers.

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In print and illustration this catalogue is the most artistic book of its kind ever issued. The pictures and descriptions cover the full line of Columbia automobiles, including electric **Runabouts, Victorias, Phaetons, Surreys, Tonneaus, Cabriolets, Coupes, Broughams, Hansoms, Busses, Special Service and Delivery Wagons, Trucks** and the new **24-H. P. Columbia Gasoline Touring Car.**

Electric Vehicle Company
HARTFORD, CONN.

NEW YORK SALESROOM: 134-136-138 W. 39th Street
BOSTON: 74-76-78 Stanhope Street
CHICAGO: 1421 Michigan Avenue

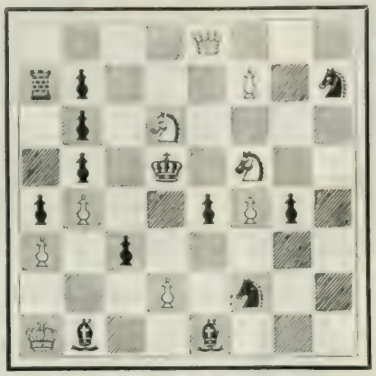
First-Prize Three-er.

Problem 754.

LXII. MOTTO: "Immortale Jecur"

By EMILE PRADIGNAT, Saujon, France.

Black - Thirteen Pieces.



White - Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The Judges' Award.

TWO-MOVERS.

First Prize, Problem 732 (l.) by J. Van Dyk, 89½ points.

Second Prize, Problem 711 (xxix.) by D. T. Broek, 88½ points.

Third Prize, Problem 688 (vi.) by K. Kondelik, 88 points.

Honorable Mention.

Problem 724 (xlii.) by J. Colpa, 87 points.
Problem 692 (x.) by K. Fiala, 86 points.

THREE-MOVERS.

First Prize, Problem 754 (lxii.) by E. Pradignat, 87 points.

Second Prize, Problem 718 (xxxvi.) by Dr. Th. Schaad, 86½ points.

Third Prize, Problem 742 (lx.) by K. Kondelik, 85½ points.

Honorable Mention.

Problem 698 (xvi.) by A. F. MacKenzie, 84½.

Of the two-ers, Mr. Reichhelm writes: "No. 732 is to my mind the most difficult two-er in your Tourney. There are many plausible 'trys,' and the real point of the mate is not discovered except by an exhaustive analysis. The subtle master *coup de repos* is decidedly *not* on the surface; but when found, the beautiful pose of the composition is revealed, with the dangerous black Queen on very active duty.

No. 711 is a most beautiful and striking composition. There is more *red paint* in this than in No. 732, and for that reason it may find more favor among solvers than its pale-faced sister. The key-move is a veritable *coup de théâtre!*

"No. 688 is a plain-looking edifice easy to enter. When you have examined its mechanism you find a marvelous N. S. E. W. arrangement of mates by Rooks, unique in problem-literature."

Concerning the three-ers, Mr. Carpenter writes: "In 754, the key is slow, sly, and slick. There are six fine variations in every one of which *all*

"That's Meat and Drink To Me." — SHAKESPEARE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

as a luncheon

is delicious, invigoratiug, nutritious. Prepared instantly in the home, office, or study. Excellent for business and professional people, and those troubled with impaired digestion.

It is pure, rich milk and an extract of choice malted grain condensed to powder form, ready in a moment by dissolving in water. No cooking is required.

SAMPLE If you are not using it, let us send you a trial package FREE

Write for Shakespearean Booklet on Horlick's Malted Milk Beverages

Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.
24 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. 25 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Can.

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15 cts., or two for 25 cts.

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No. 7. "COMANCHE."

See that this trade-mark is on all Collars and Cuffs you buy.

Style Book and No. 7 Picture sent for 4 cts. in stamps, or
Style Book and the whole family, 7 pictures, sent for 25 cts. in stamps.

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To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.

The Auto-Sparker

does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt connection to batteries. Can be placed on any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.

Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main Street, Pendleton, Ind.

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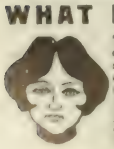

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Sold all over the world.

The **Beauty Curve** in **NAIL CUTTING** is given by

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents

Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

the white pieces concur. There are twelve mating-positions, with a close approximation to purity."

Mr. Reichhelm: "A problem as deep as a well and distressingly difficult. The key is a prelude to various fine second moves. A masterpiece of German style."

No. 788. Mr. Carpenter: "A charming stratagem. The key, far from easy to discover, comes as a surprise when found. The mates are very beautiful."

Mr. Reichhelm: "The toilet of the mate is light and airy,—a winsome dress for a beautiful form. The Queen-sacrifice is anything but apparent to even the careful observer; for White is so well placed that he appears to have several ways of pounding Black into a mate. When the author's poetic idea takes form in the mind of the solver the splendid solution is found."

No. 742. Mr. Carpenter: "Great attention has been paid to the active employment of all the white pieces, and to the cleanness of the mates. Three variations are of unusual elegance, viz.:

1. ..... P—K 1 2. Q—Q 4 ch ;

1. ..... P—K 3 2. Kt—Q R 6 ch ;

1. ..... R—Q 7 2. Kt—K 4 ch

Mr. Reichhelm: "A complex beauty with a very deft arrangement of only six men against a host of ten. The varriations in which the defensive Pawn-moves block the squares are very pretty, and all the construction is fine."

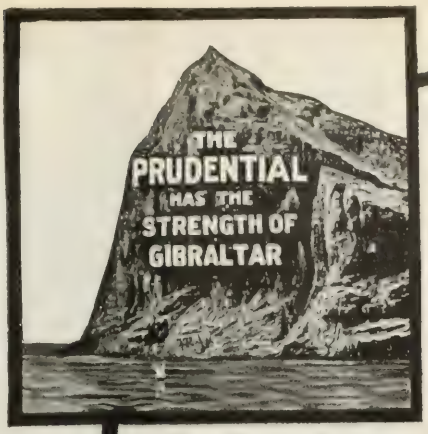
No. 698. Mr. Carpenter: "Eight good variations out of such a difficult position show constructive skill of the highest order."

Mr. Reichhelm, in his letter giving his award, says:

"I must compliment you on the magnificent array of problems in your recent Tournament. It has been within my experience to be more or less in touch with problem-competition of the past, but I do not recall any that has quite equaled yours in the quality of the problems as a whole. You have paid me the distinguished honor of selecting me as one of the Judges of your Tourney, associated with that Past-Master of Problem-craft, George E. Carpenter.

"I have given considerable thought and study to the subject of your problems; and it has not been without much thought and analysis that I have been able to reach a conclusion respecting the a prize-bearing mates. I have found your table of points an invaluable aid and gulde, enabling me to come to a more specific valuation of the various problems than I, otherwise, would have been able to get."

We received 216 problems, 115 from America and 101 from foreign countries. Ninety-two of these were so faulty, beginning with "check," "capture," etc., or were so very simple, that they were discarded as not worthy of publication. Of the 124 problems published, 27 were unsound, having two or more key-moves, and one had no solution. Of these 28 unsound problems, 10 were by Americans and 18 by foreigners. Thirty-six Americans, and 42 foreigners competed. We miss the names of several distinguished composers; but with these few exceptions, the list shows the names of the



Gold Bonds for $10,000

Guaranteeing an annual income of $500 for 20 years and then $10,000 cash, would be a fine legacy for your wife and family.

THIS AMOUNT OR MORE IN

The Prudential

Insurance Company of America.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, *President.*

HOME OFFICE, Newark, N. J.

Write for Information,
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ALL'S WELL

WHEN CARTER'S INK IS IN THE INK WELL

TO INVESTORS

A VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Mr. John Brisben Walker is taking the Presidency of a Company which offers unusual features for safe and highly profitable investment; namely, First Mortgage, 6-per-cent., Real Estate bonds, accompanied by a 60-per-cent. bonus in the Company's Preferred Stock. This Company takes over more than 900 acres of land within 3½ miles of center of Denver. Berkeley Heights is the most beautiful plateau around this rapidly growing metropolis of the Rocky Mountain region—the most prosperous city on the continent to-day. The property is to be immediately developed upon an extensive scale as a residential quarter upon modern plans, with reservations. Mr. Walker will hold a controlling interest in the stock, and personally recommends the investment as absolutely safe and likely to be extremely profitable. For further particulars address James Randolph Walker, Secretary, The Berkeley Heights Investment Co., Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York.

DEARBORN JUNIOR TYPEWRITER TABLE CABINET

Solid Golden Oak, 42 inches long, 24 inches deep. Guaranteed to be the most complete Typewriter Table Cabinet ever sold at the price. Attachment for holding Note Book, effective and invaluable. Shipped to responsible parties on approval for $12.00, freight prepaid east of the Rocky Mountains. What more can we offer? Write for catalogue of

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Dearborn Desk Company, 1931 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Manufacturers of Typewriter Cabinets exclusively
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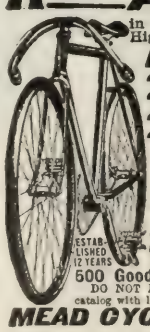

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New 1903 Models

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no better bicycle at any price.

Any other make or model you want at one-third usual price. Choice of any standard tires and best equipment on all our bicycles. *Strongest guarantee.*

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greatest problematists of the world. The Chess-Editor desires to thank those who sent problems; to express his obligations to Messrs. Carpenter and Reichhelm for their work as Judges, and to make known his pleasure over the very successful conclusion of this our First Problem-Tourney.

Solution of Problems.

No. 827. Q—Kt 3.

No. 828.

1. Kt—B 3, K—Q 4	2. B—K 2 (ch), K—K 5	Kt—Kt 3, mate
1. R—Kt 6, ...	2. Kt x P	Q—R sq, mate
1. B x K, ...	2. Any	B x R, mate
1. R x R, ...	2. Any	Q—B 5, mate
1. R x B, ...	2. K—K 4, K—Q 4	Q—Kt 5, mate
1. ....., R—R 6 ch	2. Kt x R ch, K—Q 4	Q mates
1. ....., Q—R sq ch	2. Q—R sq ch, K—B 4	Kt x P, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; T. H. Malone, Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; W. B. H., Marion, Kan.

827: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.; A. S. B., North Berwick, Me.; J. F. Shultz, Cherokee, Ia.; T. W. Solge, Augusta, Ga.

Comments (827): "Pretty, tho light"—M. M.; "Artistic and beautiful"—F. S. F.; "A neat lightweight, with good key and a piquant play"—F. G.; "Fine"—A. K.; "Beautiful"—D. H. W.; "Crafty key"—H. W. F.

828: "Clever variations and fine key"—M. M.; "Difficult and brilliant; but disfigured by duals and short mates"—F. S. F.; "Fine, but not as brilliant as 822"—W. T. St. A.; "Not great, but a good, strong, modern, all-round problem"—F. G.; "Easily takes its place in the first rank"—A. K.; "An exceedingly difficult key, one of the very best"—E. B. K.

In addition to those reported, T. H. M. got 826; R. H. R., W. R., W. B. H., 825 and 826.

Answers to Correspondents.

Dr. F. V., New York City.—The explanation of notation and other information are given in our little book, "First Lessons in Chess."

S. R.—You can not "Castle" out of check.

L. N. T.—Problems are not end-games. They are positions in which mate is forced in a specified number of moves.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS ON THE CLEVELAND BOOM.

THOSE who ridicule the talk of Mr. Cleveland's nomination for another Presidential term may be surprised to learn how many influential and conservative Democratic journals favor just that program. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which started the "boom," declares that Mr. Cleveland is "the only man who could beat Theodore Roosevelt." The objections to a third term would not hold in his case, says *The Eagle*, as he has been out of office for two terms and would be too old for a fourth, while "his career and character would be the guaranty of the restoration of repose, of strength, of consistency, of dignity, of wisdom, and of trained experience to the chief magistracy." A few days after *The Eagle's* proposal, the Boston *Post*, a leading Democratic paper of New England, came out for the renomination of the ex-President, and the Hartford *Times*, an independent Democratic paper of wide influence, announced that it would give him its vigorous support. In New York city *The World* has been eulogizing Mr. Cleveland for some time, and *The Sun* has been treating him with more regard than it has been according to President Roosevelt; while "up the State" the Democratic Buffalo *Times*, Utica *Observer*, and Troy *Press* favor his candidacy. In the South, the Montgomery *Advertiser* predicts that unless Mr. Cleveland stops the movement, "there will before the convention meets in 1904 be a demand for his nomination that will be irresistible." The Charleston *News and Courier* has also given its support to the suggestion, and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says:

"Mr. Cleveland can be elected beyond doubt, if all Democrats will support him. Nominate Cleveland and a good old-fashioned platform, and he will get the enthusiastic support of hosts of business men outside the party who have implicit faith in his honesty and good judgment, and who are afraid of Roosevelt as they are afraid of dynamite. These men can not nominate Cleveland, but they could help the Democrats to elect him, and they would do so gladly.

"The situation is in the hands of the Democrats themselves. All that they have to do to regain their control of the Government is to nominate Grover Cleveland on a platform that he would be willing to stand upon. The country is ripe for such a movement."

It must be recorded, however, that while the Democratic papers quoted above are fanning the flame of enthusiasm for Mr. Cleveland, a larger number are throwing cold water on it. Foremost among these, of course, is Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, which has been assailing the ex-President for months. But many other papers that do not sympathize with Bryan oppose the Cleveland boom. The Philadelphia *Record*, for instance, thinks that what are merely popular expressions of good-will for Mr. Cleveland are being confounded with a desire for a third term; and the New Orleans *Picayune*, while it thinks Mr. Cleveland is "the greatest living Democrat," believes, at the same time, that his nomination "seems impossible from the present outlook." "It would be as much of a mistake to nominate Mr. Cleveland as it would be to nominate Mr. Bryan," declares the Savannah *News*, for "neither could be elected"—an idea that is also entertained by the Mobile *Register*, the Charleston *Evening Post*, and the Columbia *State*. The Atlanta *Constitution* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* regard the Cleveland movement with disfavor, and the New York *American* ignores it. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* finds it difficult to take the Cleveland boom seriously, and the Pittsburg *Post* says that "this talk of Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate is the veriest nonsense." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* expresses plainly and bluntly an idea that seems to be in the background in a good many other Democratic editorials:

"If Mr. Cleveland's candidacy is pressed, it will mean such party turmoil as will make party success impossible, whoever is finally named. If Mr. Cleveland is named, it means that the party will be split wide open. The men who stood by the Democratic ship altho Wall Street's man, Grover Cleveland, did his dirty and dastardly best to scuttle it in 1896, are not going to stand for Grover Cleveland again. If the politicians imagine that they can whip the rank and file into line they are in grievous error.

"What, therefore, would follow Cleveland's nomination? The most crushing defeat in the history of the Democratic party. And after that defeat there would remain of the Democratic party only a disorganized, discredited, and disheartened remnant, tainted with Republicanism; nay more, saturated with Republicanism, and worthless even as a nucleus for the organization of an opposition party. The Republican party, with its already notoriously corrupt administration of the Government, with decided predilections for militarism, imperialism, and a high, protective, trust tariff, would come in for another quarter of a century's lease of power, by the end of which period George Washington and Thomas Jefferson would not be able to recog-

IT LOOKS AS IF ONE OF THEM WOULD HAVE TO GET DOWN.
The Chicago News.

nize the republic they knew in the government of the plutocratic oligarchy we should then have.

"Have not the dissidents, who quit the party in 1896, done it sufficient injury already to gratify their spleen at their failure to dictate its policies? Do they seriously suppose that the party or the country will accept Grover Cleveland at the idolatrous estimate they put upon him? Are they so blindly infatuated as to believe that he can be elected by a party he betrayed, after enjoying twice the highest honor in its gift, in the face of the unwritten law that no man shall be thrice President of this republic?

"Mr. Cleveland could not be elected if he could secure the enthusiastic support of his party, because he has already been twice President. What would happen, with a party behind him more hostile to him than to Roosevelt, can be in some measure conjectured by a reference to the slaughter of poor Horace Greeley.

"If Mr. Cleveland's admirers really desire harmony in the party they will drop the Cleveland propaganda. Every day that propaganda is kept up the chances of Democratic success are lessened, wholly regardless of who may be the nominee."

Mr. Cleveland, in reply to a letter from the editor of the Athens (Ga.) *Banner*, expresses his appreciation of the kindly expressions that reach him from all parts of the country, but says: "At no time since the close of my last administration have I been desirous of carrying the Democratic banner for the fourth time in a Presidential contest."

"THE DEMOCRATIC BED IS WIDE ENOUGH FOR ALL WHO WANT TO COME IN."—From W. J. Bryan's Kansas City Speech.
The Milwaukee Journal.

ARMY VIEWS OF THE MILES REPORT.

GENERAL MILES'S report on atrocities in the Philippines, which was considered in these columns last week, is severely criticised by *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington), which calls it a "sensational" document, founded on "idle rumor and unsustained report." For some years *The Register* has been a warm supporter of the general, but it finds itself unable to commend him in this instance. It says:

"It seems to us that General Miles has not contributed in any degree to the glory of the army by making a report of this kind, and it strikes us that he has gone out of his way in a merely verbal fling which invites the suspicion of 'persuasion and coercion' by army officers of witnesses valuable to Lieutenant-General Miles as giving support to the sensational and indefinite charges he has made. As the judge-advocate general says, the instances set forth in the Miles report have been made the subject of official investigation. The governmental authorities have done all within their power, apparently, to trace these charges to their source and to punish the culprits if there are any. We do not believe that General Miles wished to contribute to the ammunition of the critics of the army or that he realized he was aiding the cause of the so-called anti-imperialists, but the publicity which has attended his report has that unfortunate effect. We have believed that General Miles had just cause for complaint on account of some injustice of which he has been the object during the past few years, but his warmest friends and admirers, among whom *The Register* would class itself, must deeply deplore the state of mind and form of expression with which the lieutenant-general commanding has dealt with this subject.

"In considering the conditions in the Philippines, where some of the military acts were probably unmilitary, to say the least, it should be considered that we have had in the islands 139,000 men, and there have been on duty in various parts of the archipelago no less than

UPSETTING CALCULATIONS.
The Philadelphia North American.

MR. CLEVELAND IN CARICATURE.

The bee unbidden hums his soft refrain;
Then, tired of egoistic surfeiting,
Sinks to innocuous desuetude again.
The Washington Post.

6,000 officers. The so-called atrocities, if those incidents have such a violent characteristic, were committed by not more than twelve officers. This is a small percentage and might well justify silence when we consider that the subject has been thoroughly agitated and has been, and is still, the object of official investigation. It was a mistake to have touched on the matter in this official way unless something more definite could be given than has been vouchsafed by General Miles. His report will only serve to renew an unpleasant, not to say unseemly, discussion, and it is to be regretted that General Miles, among the last acts of a brilliant career, should have been betrayed into such an expression."

And *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) remarks, in similar vein:

"It is difficult to understand what reasons that should commend themselves to the judgment of a soldier can have prompted Lieutenant-General Miles to make a special report concerning his observations in the Philippines which we give elsewhere. To catch up and circulate to the discredit of the army he commands the gossip he hears in traveling through the enemy's country is hardly the office of the lieutenant-general, and if he hoped to accomplish, or intended to accomplish, anything in the way of correcting abuses he should have presented something more conclusive by way of evidence than the expression of his moral conviction that such abuses existed. It is obvious that there can be no truth in the surmise that General Miles wished to promote his own credit at the expense of his fellow officers by this publication, for nothing could have so damaged him in the opinion of all fair-minded men in and out of the army as the appearance of his report. The only class of men it can gain him any credit with are those malignant detractors of the army who are as eager to suppress all evidence in its favor as they are ready to give currency to unsupported charges against it, whether they are presented by a disgruntled volunteer, by some 'guard-house lawyer' in the ranks of the enlisted men, or with the authority of the ranking officer of the army."

SUFFERINGS OF THE GREAT AT ST. LOUIS.

THE President had to crowd into a lunch tent with "the push" and lunch at a counter on a sandwich and a cup of cold coffee; Governor Odell and party were stalled in the freight-yards for two or three hours among the cattle and hog trains; Governor Odell was put into a little room over the kitchen at the hotel, and seventeen of his staff were crowded into two rooms at $75 a day for each room; the governor of Indiana, finding himself ignored, got mad and went home the day before the grand parade; the governor of Colorado went off in a rage at the scant courtesy he received; we have it on the authority of a Chicago paper that the governor of Illinois "was formal and frigid in his bearing"; even the ambassadors from the great nations of Europe were publicly humiliated at the reception by being introduced to the local fair magnates, when the magnates, being of lesser rank, should have been introduced to the ambassadors, and the diplomats left for Washington in high dudgeon; Cardinal Gibbons found a three-foot fence between him and the lunch tent, and had to be helped over it; and a St. Louis dog was mean enough to bite General Corbin in the leg. All this at the great celebration at St. Louis in honor of the Louisiana Purchase centennial.

No one died of hunger, cold, or injured feelings, however, and the editorial writers of the daily press, who have endured much worse experiences in the course of their journalistic careers, exhibit small sympathy for the sufferers. Thus the New York *Sun* remarks:

"The governors and other dignitaries, big, medium-weight, and little, who are going to their homes, swelling with wrath against St. Louis and the managers of the World's Fair, will soon recover their wonted temperature. Nobody meant to 'ignore' or 'insult' them. It is almost inevitable that any great ceremony in the United States should not proceed in the smooth and orderly manner common in less democratic countries. For one thing, the Americans are new hands at pageants. For another, the spirit of equality balks against restrictions and orders of precedence. The crowd pours in, overruns all the barriers, stands sovereign, and treads upon the corns of the notables. The orators speak in dumb show. There is much pushing and scrambling, and no solemn silence and little respecting of persons. The lack of officialism, the free-and-easy conduct of the people, the hitches and breaks in the program, would give a court chamberlain apoplexy and cover the stoutest footman's calves with gooseflesh.

"But this is the democratic way, good-natured, cheerful, noisy, irreverent, and indecorous from the point of view of the worshipers of musty etiquette, but frank, honest, equal, hearty, and essentially representative of democracy. . . . . .

"Even our strong and strenuous friend Mr. Roosevelt is said to have hinted that there was nothing fit to eat in St. Louis. The charge that the President and his party had 'nothing fit to eat' is curious. What does a man who has got 'the stuff' in him want of delicate food? Hard-tack should be good enough for him, and at a pinch he should buckle his belt tighter. Did the pioneers have canvasback duck and Clos de Vougeot? A cow-puncher and a soldier ought to be able to accommodate himself to any diet, however thin. The skippers of prairie schooners, the trappers and hunters and frontiersmen did not find buffets laden with club sandwiches along the trail. We have come to look upon Mr. Roosevelt as the hardiest of men, a man to walk undauntedly through the desert and on the Sierra, with hope in his heart and a piece of pemmican or a hunk of old shoe in his pocket-larder. He should be fit to eat anything. Have we been mistaken in him, and has he been mistaken in himself? Instead of having 'the stuff' in him, is he a soft Campanian?"

The St. Louis *Republic* says, by way of explanation:

"Those few slights and oversights which have occurred to mar the complete pleasure of one or two visting delegations are matters of sincere regret and disappointment to not only the World's Fair officials but all St. Louis.

"Some miscarriage of plans or omission of courtesies would seem to be inevitable in such an elaborate scheme of preparation. That a misunderstanding between host and guest should in a few cases mar the program of punctilio is not a novelty in great entertainments and is not to be remembered or even noticed on either side.

"Circumstances which caused an occasional confusion have been made plain to the visitors, and the sensible, good-humored, and gracious manner with which explanations have been received is commendable in the guests and gratifying to their entertainers.

"Every effort will be made to atone for the seeming slights, and it is not improbable that the delegations in question will return home feeling that, all together, they have enjoyed special distinction rather than suffered a lack of attention.

"It is St. Louis's desire that there be no 'wallflowers' at its frolic, no disappointments at its feasts, but that every prince and prophet shall have full share of honor and enjoyment; and, upon the whole, the city may congratulate itself that the occasion of its ceremonies, as compared with similar functions in other cities, has been marked by so little that is disagreeable in the memory."

The Chicago *Tribune*, however, cheerfully assures St. Louis that the worst is yet to be:

"The troubles of St. Louis have begun early, and there will be many more before the gates of the exposition are closed for good. Now and then she will wonder of what use expositions are. Sometimes she will almost wish the Louisiana purchase had never been concluded. . . . The trouble with the governors and the staffs is light compared with those to come. States will steal each others' sites and exhibitors each others' space. The concessionnaires will violate all rules. Some John Boyd Thacher will turn up and 'play hob' with the award system and keep the foreign exhibitors in hot water and entangle the exposition in litigation, and write saucy letters about it. 'When the band begins to play,' some of the musical exhibitors will get angry and try to drive it off because it is not playing on their instruments, and the piano men and the piano attachment men, backed by the musical committeemen from Idaho, New Mexico, and

Alaska, will proceed to make it hot for the musical director, and he may quit in disgust. Then the good people will begin their assaults upon the shows stretched along the Skinker road, St. Louis's Midway. By the time the board of lady managers gets fairly into action and begins to weep and call names, St. Louis will wonder whether it pays to celebrate the Louisiana purchase."

A DEFENSE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

"ARE you the defendant?" said the judge of the police court to the colored brother who was up for trial. "No, sah," he replied; "Ise de gemman what stole de chickens." This well-known story is suggested by the vigorous denial of Russia that she has made the demands on China, in regard to Manchuria, that were discussed in our issue for May 2. The published reports of these demands, we are assured, "are absolutely incorrect"; but in the same breath the Russian diplomats go on to talk of Manchuria as if it were already a Russian province. They assure us that the Rusisan Government "has no intention to exclude other countries from advantages now enjoyed in Manchuria," and least of all the United States, whose commerce and capital "are those which Russia most desires to attract." Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, has favored the press with a long interview on the Manchurian question, dealing with the intentions of Russia in regard to American trade in Manchuria, but not making the slightest reference to what China may want in the matter. He says:

"Those acquainted with conditions in Manchuria will bear me out in the statement that the country needs the importation of American goods for its upbuilding. And certainly Russia, who is doing all she can to develop that great territory, would be the last to stand in the way of an increase in this trade. We need American steel, lumber, cotton goods, and construction material of all kinds, and this fact, together with the traditional good relations prevailing between Russia and the United States, is sufficient assurance that American trade interests in Manchuria will be protected.

"Of the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria it is impossible for me to speak at present, but it is the earnest conviction of those best acquainted with the state of affairs there that such a move will not be to the best interests of the territory. Were the question solely a commercial one it would be different. But open a treaty port in Manchuria, and close upon the heels of commerce will follow political complications of all kinds, which would increase the threats to peace. At New-Chwang this country has a treaty port, and American trade in Manchuria is rapidly on the increase. I am told that eighty per cent. of the cotton goods from the United States sent to China enters the Manchurian port of New-Chwang.

"Because of the singularity of interest held by the United States in Manchuria—for all the world realizes that yours is a trade, not a territorial one—it lies within the power of your Government to exert a powerful influence in the preservation of peace there. Russia's desire is also for peace, not disturbances, in Manchuria, and it is to this end that negotiations are now proceeding in Peking in the effort to establish a condition of evacuation and to safeguard Manchuria against a recurrence of the troubles of 1900. Striking evidence of the direct effort in this country caused by unrest in China was seen in 1900, when, I am told, many cotton-mills in the United States were forced to shut down until conditions in China were again normal. This fact and the evidence the United States has already given of its desire to make for peace are sufficient assurance that the Washington Government will lend its strong moral support to calm excitement wherever it has been aroused by the incorrect reports from Peking."

A still stronger statement is given by Alexis Edrikhine, political editor of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, who is visiting this country, in a communication to *Harper's Weekly*. He says frankly:

"We took Manchuria by force of arms, in a war called forth not by Russia, but by the missionaries and traders of Western lands. Manchuria was taken by the efforts of an army of two hundred thousand men, of whom twenty thousand fell in battle. Manchuria has cost us hundreds of millions, drawn from our national treasury. In a short time, instead of anarchy, insurrection, and universal chaos, we have there evolved such order and well-being as have drawn forth unqualified praise from the English press, so perpetually hostile to us, including even *The Times*. In view of all this, Manchuria belongs to us by the best of all rights, the right of justice; and all claims on Manchuria we can not consider as other than attacks on our rights and our property. And if these claims, coming from England and Japan, each of whom is serving the interests of the other, are entirely intelligible, they are, on the other hand, quite unintelligible when coming from the United States."

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

AMERICAN VIEWS

"SIC 'EM, JAP!"

—*The New York World.*

As a matter of fact, the American papers, while they dislike what they consider the duplicity of Russian diplomacy, do not object very strenuously to the Russian absorption of Manchuria. Thus the Hartford *Times* says:

"The Russians have exactly the same position in Manchuria

that we shall have at the Isthmus of Panama after the United States begins the work of finishing the construction of the Panama canal. Great property interests are at stake in both places, and the governments which invest the capital in building railroads and canals must have full power to protect those investments. The great Russian railway across Siberia and Manchuria must have traffic to sustain it, and this involves the maintenance of peace and order. It is now admitted officially that the Russian Government has made no new 'demands' upon China in regard to the cession of Manchuria. The English reports to that effect were the result of some inquiries addressed to China by the Russian Government, with a view to the establishment of more definite arrangements in regard to Manchuria and the opening of new ports in north China.

"Our people have no reason to object to anything the Russians

THE BEAR—"Well, that was a pretty good meal; I think I'll become a regular boarder."
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

OF RUSSIAN

are doing in that part of the world, and our commerce will be helped, not hindered, by the prosecution of their plans for the opening up of Manchuria to settlement and trade."

GREATER PITTSBURG AS OUR FOURTH CITY.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER, of Pennsylvania, has signed a bill, recently passed by the state legislature, which may make Pittsburg the fourth city in the United States, following New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia in the census table, instead of standing eleventh. This act empowers Pittsburg to consolidate with Allegheny, McKeesport, and fifty or more boroughs and townships which surround it. In Allegheny the officials are bitterly opposed to the annexation; but no community desiring to stay out of Greater Pittsburg need go in. The question is to be settled by each community for itself by majority vote. It is estimated by the promoters that some of the smaller prosperous manufacturing boroughs will consolidate with Pittsburg before the larger cities come in, and that at the start Greater Pittsburg will have a population of over 600,000. Within a few years, if all the outlying communities decide to come in, Greater Pittsburg will number 800,000 people. A despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* tells us what advantages this consolidation will bring to Pittsburg. It says:

"There appears to be good ground for the supposition that all the territory in Allegheny county will some day be one homogeneous manufacturing community. As a matter of fact it is so

NOT LIKELY TO COME DOWN FAST WITH IT.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

EXPANSION.

largely now, but requires governmental amalgamation. The wiping out of city and borough limits, as at present on the map, will greatly simplify the giving of better government to this city of growth and opportunity. It will mean the better administration of its public utilities. The county is now provided with a complete street-railway system, but the public control of the latter is hampered by the fact that the franchise grants come from so many cities and corporations as to prevent thorough regulation of the service by the grantors of the franchises.

"The fact that the way has been opened for the Greater Pittsburg at a time when political lines throughout the county have been uprooted is of special significance. This condition opens the road for a complete rebuilding of the city government. The new charter now governing the city was designed with this very idea in view. The Greater Pittsburg will be important politically as well as commercially, as the city will, under the new conditions, wield nearly as much political influence at Harrisburg and Washington as Philadelphia."

The following table shows the largest of the cities and boroughs which are expected to come into the Greater Pittsburg, and their population figures:

Pittsburg	321,616
Allegheny	129,896
McKeesport	34,227
Braddock Borough	15,654
Homestead Borough	12,554
Wilkinsburg Borough	11,886
Duquesne Borough	9,036

The Chicago *Tribune* declares that "the promoters may be counting their chickens before the eggs are hatched," for "advantageous as it appears to have the improved sanitation and better police and educational advantages of a great city, some of the boroughs may decide that it is better to 'let well enough alone.'" The Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "Pennsylvania has lost the prestige so long hers of having in her territory the second city of the Union," and "it will make some amends for this when the Keystone State enjoys the distinction of having within her confines both the third and fourth cities of the Union." The Pittsburg *Gazette*, commenting on the opposition of politicians to the Greater Pittsburg idea, says:

"Personal political considerations may interfere for a time with full realization of the greater city, but not always. Popular sentiment when sufficiently developed and properly directed will bring it about in spite of the political necessities of the men in control of municipal machineries. The matter is in a noteworthy degree within the power of the people themselves, acting in-

dependently of political interests through action of the court and by popular election. It is in the councils of the city asked to annex that real opposition will be encountered, if it is encountered any place in opposition to popular action, and the people of Pittsburg ought to be careful in all municipal elections to have their candidates for councils pledged to the greater city program. Pittsburg is and ought to be favorable to the annexation of any municipality that knocks at her door, whether Allegheny or one of the boroughs. Indeed, the sentiment of Pittsburg on that point is so strong that it will be dangerous for any politician or political interest to disregard it. The people, if they move earnestly for a Greater Pittsburg, will be more powerful than any set of politicians. If a demand should be made on the present Pittsburg councils to admit the city of Allegheny we think it would be a very difficult matter to control them against it."

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION—THE OTHER SIDE.

"FIFTY teachers could take the place of a regiment of troops," telegraphed Brigadier-General Grant to Governor Wright at Manila a year ago in a brief despatch describing conditions in Samar. Every dollar spent for Philippine education will do more to pacify the islands than ten spent for armies, courts, and police, says Frederick W. Nash, writing from Manila to *The Educational Review*. These rosy views of the American teacher in the Philippines are in striking contrast with the views quoted in these columns May 2. "An almost incredible amount of work has been accomplished within the past year," says Mr. Nash, "and the present educational situation is very encouraging." A thousand American teachers and 3,400 native teachers are giving instruction in something like 2,250 day, evening, and high schools, with an enrolment of more than 225,000 scholars.

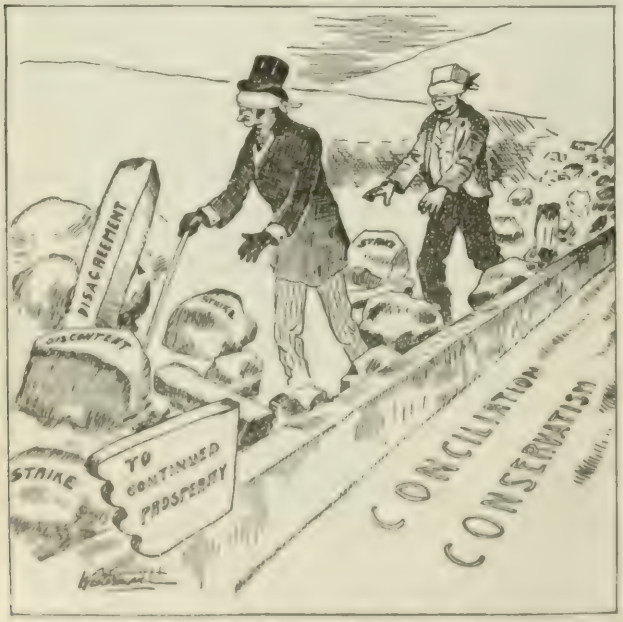
"The whole Philippine problem is more or less an educational problem," in the opinion of Mr. Nash, and he does not hesitate to say that our Philippine Bureau of Education "has done more within the past two years to give these peoples a true conception of the benefits of civilization and good government than all the other influences ever brought to bear on them throughout all time, with the possible exception of the Christianity brought to them by the Catholic church." Strong objection has been made to the imposition of the English language on the natives through the schools. Superintendent Atkinson, who has just returned from the islands, said in a newspaper interview a few days ago that "the primary reason for the introduction of English into the schools is because the Filipinos wanted it." And Mr. Nash says:

"The wisdom of Superintendent Atkinson's policy of making the English language the basis of all primary instruction from the start has been thoroughly demonstrated. To-day everywhere within the radius of influence of the American teacher instruction is being carried on in English, and text-books in arithmetic, in geography, and in other common-school branches are in the English language. Perhaps the best illustration of the advancement made in English education within the last two or three years is the fact that thousands of Filipino students, who had never heard a word of English three years ago, are to-day able to receive instruction in the common-school branches given in that language. Two years ago there were less than two hundred native teachers who could give any instruction in the English language; to-day there are more than two thousand actually teaching in this language and daily putting in practise methods and ideas learned in the American-taught normal schools and from American teachers.

"The American teacher has become a recognized power in these islands, and no one acquainted with his work can doubt the wisdom of his coming. In the face of the splendid results he has accomplished, his critics have become silent. The advent of his influence marks the withdrawal of troops and the general betterment of the community."

"The American teacher in the Philippines is something of a missionary, more of a pioneer, and always an American citizen," says Mr. Nash, and he quotes the following illustration of this fact from Superintendent Atkinson's recent report:

"The work of the American teachers during the cholera epidemic, which in many of the most populous provinces reached its culmination during the school vacation, can not be too highly commended. In many cases, the teacher was the only American in the town. In some cases, there was not even a native or a Spanish doctor. Some teachers with a little knowledge of medicine, and all through their knowledge of hygiene and sanitation, accomplished wonderful work in preventing and suppressing the dread disease. In the remoter towns, isolated from prompt aid which alone can save life when the most dreaded of all scourges makes its attack, with no command to remain, with the allurements of foreign travel during the vacation put sternly into the background, with no relatives or intimate friends to protect or to encourage them, these noble men and women fought by night and by day, week after week, for the lives of an alien people, with no thought or chance of reward, with a heroism that



REMOVING THE OBSTACLES TO PROSPERITY AND LAYING A SMOOTH PATH.
—*The Wall Street Journal.*

SHAVING DOWN A PIECE OF SOFT TIMBER.
—*The New York American.*

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN CARTOON.

is far above the bravery of the soldier fighting a foe that can be seen and known. The United States may justly be proud of the bravery of its soldiers in these islands, but it should also remember that the peaceful army of teachers has shown a nobleness of spirit, a self-devotion to the services of humanity, a steadfastness and bravery of soul, that is rarely excelled. Nor did all escape unscathed. Those who died of the cholera were Robert R. Jamison, R. Zumstein, William H. Badger, and Herbert Lucker."

Mr. Burgess Shank, a Cornell man who went to the Philippines as a teacher, adds his testimony, in the May number of *Gunton's Magazine*, to the good work of the American teachers in the archipelago, and declares his belief that the experiment will be a success.

SOUTHERN COMMENT ON THE SUFFRAGE DECISION.

THE Southern press show no surprise at the Supreme Court's refusal to interfere in the administration of the suffrage in Alabama, which was considered in these columns last week. The view in the South is that the suffrage is a state matter, and that the federal Government has no right to interfere; so, in the Southern view, the Supreme Court decision is the only one permissible. The Southern papers are careful to explain, however, that the court's decision does not hurt the negro, politically or otherwise. Thus the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says:

"Excitable Northern people grow indignant over the passage of laws by some of the Southern States to 'disinfranchise' the blacks. One would imagine from their tirades that every negro in the South was prevented by law from voting. What are the facts in the case? The only negroes—barring criminals—who are prevented from voting in any Southern State are those who can not read and write. Is it a wrong to prohibit the illiterate negro from voting? We hardly fancy that it is. He can not vote in either Massachusetts or Connecticut. So he is wronged as much in those States as he is in Mississippi, Louisiana, or North Carolina. When paying his respects to the South the Northern critic assumes that the franchise is a natural right, but there is not a State in the Union that recognizes that assumption. In nearly all States, North and South, no man can vote unless he has registered. In some States the citizen can not vote unless he has paid his poll tax, and even this requirement is not uniform, for when a man has reached a certain age he is relieved of the necessity of paying it. Thus in Tennessee some men have to pay their poll-tax and some do not. In Vermont 'those who have not obtained the approbation of the board of civil authority of the town in which they reside' are excluded from the suffrage. In Wyoming those who can not read the state constitution are disfranchised. Can any one, in view of these facts, honestly claim that Mississippi wrongs the negro by imposing an educational qualification? Yet the only wrong done him is to exclude him from the suffrage if he is illiterate, just as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Wyoming do. Thus it will be seen that the 'wrongs' done the negro with reference to the ballot are entirely mythical."

And the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says similarly:

"Even if the court had jurisdiction and had found the grandfather and understanding clauses unconstitutional, it would not have benefited the negroes in the least and would not have added a negro voter to the electorate; indeed, it would have disfranchised many of them. In Louisiana, for instance, some negroes have claimed the franchise under 'the grandfather clause'—there are forty-eight in St. Tammany, eighteen in St. John, and twenty-three in St. Charles. The utmost, therefore, that the lawyers who have assailed the Southern suffrage laws could hope to accomplish was to strike from the rolls the names of the few illiterate white voters who have gained the right to vote through the grandfather and military clauses.

"The true basis of suffrage in the South is the educational qualification, and no one can or has attacked this provision. The educational provisions in the constitutions of Virginia, the two Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia are borrowed, word for word, from the constitution of Massachusetts and are found in the organic law of Connecticut and four other Northern States. An educational qualification has been praised in New England as assuring a purified and intelligent electorate; and if it is necessary there how much more necessary is it in the South, where the illiterate and dangerous electorate is so large—in many sections in a majority?

"The success of the suits testing the constitutions of Alabama and the other Southern States could not have touched the wise provisions which declare that a voter must know how to read and write in order to enjoy the ballot. As to the other provisions, grandfather and understanding clauses and which are the only ones subject to legal attack, even if the courts swept them away, it would matter little. There was a great difference of opinion among the Southern whites as to the wisdom or advisability of these provisions, which are simply exceptions to the general suffrage laws—and there was much opposition to them at the time of their adoption. Fewer voters availed themselves of these provisions than expected, and whether they fall or not will not affect the vote of the South one iota or extend the suffrage to one negro."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* thinks that the negroes are better off under the new constitutions than they were under the old:

"Before the Southern States began to take legal action in this matter the negro vote was a mere farce. After having seen the evils and terrors of negro rule, it was simply out of the question for the whites to tolerate it, and they determined to suppress the negro vote at all costs. Various devices were employed, but finally it was discovered that they were demoralizing the whites and doing us more harm than the blacks. Then it was that the leading men in the white race determined to come out boldly and circumvent the Fifteenth Amendment and disfranchise the bulk of the negroes. It was done in the interest of pure politics and honest elections, and not so particularly in the interest of white man's rule, because the white man was ruling under the old régime and did not fear the negro vote.

"Mr. Shaw is quite right in saying that the negro vote counts for more under the new order of things than under the old, for now when the negro is put on the registration list he is permitted to vote as he pleases and his vote is counted as it is cast. Moreover, there is an incentive for the negroes to qualify themselves for the suffrage, and whenever they can meet the requirements of the constitution they are permitted to register and vote.

"It would be far better, however, if the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed, and it is a pity that the Northern people have not the courage to do it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

INSTEAD of petering out, the Pope is out-Petering Peter.—*The Boston Transcript.*

WHAT the Democratic party needs is to identify itself with something successful.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON is having pretty tough luck now, but wait until he builds *Shamrock XIII.*—*The Atlanta Contitution.*

MR. BRYAN has now twitted Mr. Cleveland with everything except his two elections to the presidency.—*The Detroit News.*

"So you think Justice should be represented with a rod and reel?" "Yes, of course! The big fish most always get away."—*Puck.*

THE Hon. Thomas Platt is the dried apple in New York politics—he makes good only when he is soaked.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ROOSEVELT certainly has luck along with his ability. The New York *Sun* has come out against him.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE treasury reports fail to state how many American heiresses were included in the year's exports of $1,400,000,000.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

NO fault can be found with the Parry-Hanna controversy thus far. Everything they have said about each other is true.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER says he doesn't worry as he used to when he was fighting the world. The world is now doing the worrying.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

THE Cuban Government reports a surplus of $2,638,000 in the treasury. Now comes the first real test of the young republic.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE Chinese might avoid paying the indemnity by following the example of the wealthy non-resident New Yorkers and swearing they don't live there.—*The Indianapolis News.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A CRITICAL COURT OF HONOR.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER, the English dramatic critic, has discovered what he considers to be "a long-felt want in the mechanism of English literary and artistic life," occasioned by "the misunderstandings and resentments which, in an imperfect world, can not but arise, from time to time, between artists and critics." He is especially impressed by this fact at the present time in view of the recent bitter controversy, in the public press, between Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, and Mr. A. B. Walkley, the dramatic critic of the London *Times*. This controversy grew out of the fact that Mr. Jones, believing himself to have been unfairly treated by Mr. Walkley, withheld from him the usual press ticket for a first-night performance at the Garrick Theater. Mr. Walkley thereupon declared that Mr. Jones dealt in *comédie rosse* which no self-respecting Britisher should attend. Mr. Jones made rejoinder in an open letter discrediting Mr. Walkley's critical capacity. The whole episode, we are told, "left nothing elucidated, nothing decided."

What is needed, declares Mr. Archer, is a "recognized and representative body which can, on occasion, pronounce an authoritative opinion upon questions of literary, and especially of critical, ethics." He continues (in *The Fortnightly Review*, April):

"My suggestion is, then, that a representative board of arbitrators should be called into existence, with authority to investigate and pronounce upon any dispute between artist and critic that may be brought to its cognizance. It ought probably to consist of delegates nominated by the representative societies of the different classes concerned—by, say, the Authors' Society, the Institute of Journalists, and the Actors' Association. Each of these bodies might appoint two members of the board, and the six thus nominated might elect a president, from outside their number, to give, when necessary, a casting vote. The precise constitution of the board, however, would have to be carefully thought out and discussed; for the present, I can only present the scheme in rough outline. The board would of course have no power to inflict any penalties or (except in particular cases, to be hereafter mentioned) to award any damages. Its function would be merely to express a definite and deliberate opinion on any point at issue. An appeal to it would be of the nature of a wager, the losing party agreeing to bear the expenses of the proceedings, which should be kept as low as possible."

Mr. Archer goes on to point out the advantages of his plan:

"The usefulness of this court of honor, as one might call it, would, of course, depend entirely on whether it succeeded in establishing a reputation for competence and impartiality, or, to put it briefly, in acquiring prestige. Without prestige, its awards would be worse than valueless. . . . The court of honor, from its first institution, might quite well possess a provisional prestige, so to speak, arising from the personal character of its members, and from their position as the delegates of their respective crafts. . . . . .

"In the great majority of cases with which the board would have to deal, no question of pecuniary damages would arise. The damages awarded to the plaintiff in a libel suit are almost always, even when his cause of complaint was just, extravagantly in excess of any real injury he has suffered. In nine cases out of ten, a mere apology would amply have met the justice of the case; and the only excuse for giving substantial damages is that they may 'carry costs.' The board of arbitration would not be compelled to take this clumsy course of choosing what seems to be the lesser of two manifest injustices. Its judgment that an apology was due from one party to the other would, in itself, 'carry costs,' and costs not extravagantly disproportionate to the offense committed. If the board of arbitration could be made to work simply and satisfactorily, it seems probable, and not undesirable, that frequent claims would be made upon its services, at any rate until a certain standard of manners had come to be pretty well established. I do not conceive that any particular stigma ought to attach to an adverse decision of the board. We are all human, even dramatic critics; and many of us have often to write at high pressure, under the influence of the nervous irritation begotten by a tedious, a pretentious, or an inapt performance. It can not be but that offenses should arise. Which of us has not, on occasion, found himself unable to resist a facile insolence or an unnecessarily wounding jibe? There is nothing disgraceful in an occasional fault of taste; what is really deplorable and demoralizing is the resolution not to admit it. The board of arbitration ought to be an invaluable corrective of obstinate egoisms, a center of sweetness and light."

The New York *Evening Post* takes a much less optimistic view of the practical workings of Mr. Archer's plan. It says:

"Of course, no such court will ever be set up, and if it were, artists would be little inclined to commit their grievances to its adjudications. . . . It is more than doubtful if the artist really needs a court before which the unfair critic may be haled. Is not the critic always on trial? Week by week and year by year, as he addresses the public about the work of others, he is revealing himself. Not by a single testy word, but by his entire record he stands, and if he has served the public mere plentitude of words for ideas, if he has substituted a desire to exploit his own cleverness for an ambition to seize the artist's intention, if he has preferred casual brilliancy to sound judgment, and sharpness of pen to insight—by all these shortcomings he is judged. It may take time, but sooner or later he stands exposed—no critic, but a wordy or captious writer for the press. The artist may possess his soul in patience whenever an unfair or slighting word befalls him. For the cause of the good critic is the artist's cause, and no court is necessary to adjust their temporary misunderstandings; while the shallow or malevolent critic is gradually and inevitably working out upon himself the revenge of all the artists he has offended."

THE MARRIED LIFE OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

THE "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" are obviously made public (in two octavo volumes) for the double purpose of vindicating the memory of her husband and of convicting his friend and biographer, James Anthony Froude, the historian, of an almost incredible bad faith with the public and violation of the claims of friendship. There is no doubt that Froude's "Life of Carlyle" badly tarnished Carlyle's reputation as a man and husband. Yet Froude was Carlyle's own choice as a biographer, the latter writing as follows in anticipation of his own death:

"My manuscript entitled 'Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle' is to me naturally, in my now bereaved state, of endless value. . . . Of that manuscript my kind, considerate, and ever-faithful friend, James Anthony Froude (as he has lovingly promised me), takes precious charge in my stead."

The letters in these two volumes, none of which appeared in Froude's "Life" or "Letters and Memorials," were (with the exception of six recently discovered) a part of the trust committed to Froude's care, and not one of them was published by him. The volumes now appearing might, according to one critic, be aptly entitled "The Damnation of James Anthony Froude."

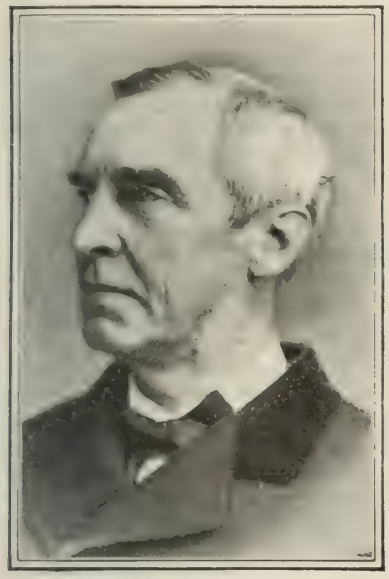
The following letter, written by Mrs. Carlyle, dated February 17, 1827, pertains to the early days of the Carlyles at Edinburgh:

"Indeed we lead a most quiet and even life here within doors all is warm, is swept and garnished; and without the country is no longer winter-like, beginning to be gay and green. Many pleasant people come to see us; and such of our visitors as are not pleasant people have at least the good effect of enhancing to us the pleasure of being alone. Alone we never weary: if I have not Jean's enviable gift of talking, I am at least among the best listeners in the Kingdom. And my husband has always something interesting and instructive to say. Then we have Books to read; all sorts of them, from Scott's Bible down to Novells; and I have sewing-needles and purse-needles, and all

conceivable implements for lady's work. There is a Piano, too, for 'soothing the savage breast.' "

On a visit to her early home, during which she was to procure carpets, curtains, etc., for refitting their home at Craigenputtock, being detained by illness, she sends back this message (August 20, 1828):

"Kindest and Dearest of Husbands: Are you thinking you are never to see my sweet face any more? . . . What progress you will have been making with Burns in my absence! I wish I were back to see it; and to give you a kiss for every minute I have been absent. But you will not miss me so terribly as I did you. Dearest, I do love you! Is it not a proof of this that I am wearying to be back to Craigenputtock even as it stands [*i.e.*, without the new furnishings she had gone to provide], and while every one here is trying to make my stay agreeable to me!"



JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,
Carlyle's biographer, who is accused of suppressing letters that vindicate Carlyle's character as a husband.

In his picture of the Carlyles' life in Chelsea, Froude interjects this note:

"The house in Cheyne Row requiring paint and other readjustments, Carlyle had gone on a visit to Wales, leaving his wife to endure the confusion and superintend the workmen alone with her maid."

The editor of these new volumes, Alexander Carlyle, says that at the time Froude wrote the above he had in his possession the documentary evidence of its falsity. We quote:

"Carlyle's Letters to her show that he had tried to persuade her to accompany him on this Welsh tour; they also show that, failing in this, he next proposed to take a furnished Cottage, near Nottingham, in which to spend the month of August together. To the Letter in which Carlyle makes this proposal Mrs. Carlyle replies: 'No, certainly; . . . I do scream at the idea. Never mind me, Dearest; try to get the most good of the Country that can be got for yourself; I do not care a farthing for Country air; and am busier here than I could be anywhere else. Besides I should like to go to Liverpool when my Uncle returns home.' These words are part of Letter 48 (Letters and Memorials, i., 212), and Mr. Froude suppressed them. . . . . .

"She writes on the 8th of July, a few days after he had set out, 'Well! you can not come back here just now at all rates, that is flat. What think you of going to this Forster (W. E. Forster, Mr. Froude has mysteriously concealed the name)? Here, indeed, you would not "come out strong" under the existing circumstances. It is only I who can be "jolly" in such a mess,' etc. And on the 12th of July, she writes pleasantly to her friend Mrs. Russel: 'My Husband is gone into Wales, and I am taking the opportunity of his absence to do a deal of papering and painting, etc., that was become absolutely needed. He will never suffer the least commotion when he is at home, so one is obliged to concentrate the whole horrors of such operations into the rare periods of his absence.'

"Mrs. Carlyle appears to have had a much pleasanter time at home than her Husband had on his tour, judging from their Letters. She had visitors and visitings more than enough, and had no occasion to pine and fret in solitude 'alone with her maid.' The Letters she wrote during Carlyle's absence are more than usually numerous, sprightly, happy and gay."

Twenty years after marriage, in 1846, comes a letter to "T. Carlyle, Chelsea," telling how by a blunder of the post-mistress she had been told there was no letter for her from her husband on her birthday:

"Oh, mercy! what a two hours I had of it! And just when I was at my wit's end, I heard Julia crying out thro' the house, 'Mrs. Carlyle, Mrs. Carlyle! are you there? Here is a Letter for you!' And so there was, after all! The Post-mistress had overlooked it, and given it to Robert when he went afterward, not knowing that we had been. I wonder what Love-letter was ever received with such thankfulness! Oh, my Dear, I am not fit for living in the world with this organization. I am as much broken to pieces by that little accident as if I had come thro' an attack of cholera or typhus fever. I can not even steady my hand to write decently. But I felt an irresistible need of thanking you by return of Post. Yes, I have kissed the dear little Card-case. And now I will lie down a while and try to get some sleep—at least to quiet myself. I will try to believe—O why can not I believe it once for all—that with all my faults and follies, I am 'dearer to you than any earthly creature!' It will be better for Geraldine here; she is become very quiet and nice, and as affectionate for me as ever."

Such real unhappiness as did find its way into Carlyle's wedded life is sufficiently explained by the condition of Mrs. Carlyle's health, so thinks Sir James Crichton-Browne, the eminent neurologist, who contributes the "Introduction" to these volumes. He writes:

"But the true key of Mrs. Carlyle's frame of mind at the time of the Ashburton episode [Mrs. Carlyle's jealousy of Lady Harriet Ashburton] is to be found in her state of health. It seems clear that she then passed through a mild, but protracted attack of mental disturbance which would be technically called on its psychical side climacteric melancholia, and on its physical side neurasthenia. . . . For several years before the date which I would fix as that of the climax of her mental trouble she had been occasionally taking henbane or hyoscyamus to allay pain and excitability and pretty frequently morphin to compel sleep, and it is a secondary action of the latter drug to induce unfounded suspicions and even delusions of persecution in those who habitually indulge in it."

From "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle." Copyright by John Lane.
JANE WELSH CARLYLE,
Whose recently published correspondence has made a sensation in the literary world.

All this seems abundantly proved by these brilliant, fascina-

ting, but often morbid letters, where life is one incessant tragedy, and every day a catastrophe. Of this two examples must suffice. From a letter dated at Alderley Park, 24 August, 1860:

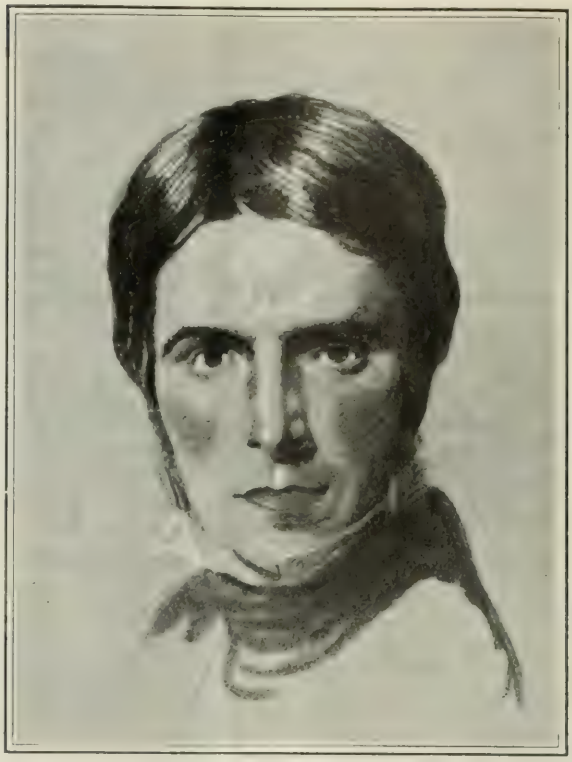
"My Dear, after one has gone for a week almost entirely without sleep, and almost entirely without other nourishment than brandy and water, one may be pardoned some omissions."

From a letter dated at Craigenvilla, Morningside, Edinburgh, 2 September, 1862:

"Imagine! after such a tiring day I never closed my eyes till after five this morning! and was awake again for good—or rather for *bad*—before six struck! My eyes are almost out of my head this morning, and—tell the Doctor, or rather *don't* tell him—I *will* have a dose of morphin to-night! am just going in an omnibus to Duncan and Flockhart's for it!"

In his review of this whole matter Sir James Crichton-Browne remarks:

"Throughout the whole of Mrs. Carlyle's illness, covering the Ashburton episode, Carlyle's attitude toward his wife was singularly noble. . . . When it was all over, his right-minded wife wrote, 'I can not tell you how gentle and good Mr. Carlyle is.' A sweet charity and loving forbearance are indeed characteristic of all his communications to and about his wife, not only at this period, but throughout their whole married life."



From "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle." Copyright by John Lane.

THOMAS CARLYLE,
At the age of 46. From a water-color sketch by Samuel Lawrence.

As a contrast to Froude's dark portraiture, is to be found the following letter written to Mrs. Carlyle by Sir George Sinclair, after her husband's visit at Thurso Castle in 1860:

"He has rendered himself a universal favorite with all the inmates of this house, young and old, male and female, high and low. For all he had a kind word, and a willing ear, and could accommodate his conversation with equal capacity and cheerfulness to the habits, occupations, and predilections of auditors the most widely differing from each other in all their elements of thought, action, and experience. His absence will leave a blank in my daily arrangements and pursuits, which can not be supplied, or cease to be felt and lamented. There never passed between us the most transient feeling of discord or impatience; and much as I admired his genius, I was even more fascinated by the strong undercurrent of tenderness and sympathy, which a superficial or commonplace observer might be unable to discover, appreciate, or respond to. His allusions to yourself always indicated the strength of his affection, and his unwavering conviction that you have no object so much at heart as that of promoting his happiness and consulting his wishes."

The motives that animated Froude have already been freely discussed and are likely to furnish the subject for much additional discussion. Sir Crichton-Browne considers this subject very freely in his "Introduction." "It is impossible," he writes, to believe that Froude contemplated or foresaw the evil he wrought." Froude was, in his later days, Carlyle's closest friend and most effusive disciple. Even in the Memoirs, he was unstinted in expressing his admiration of Carlyle, bursting out now and again in fervid eulogy of him as the greatest and best man he had ever known, without guile, insincerity, or malice. Sir Crichton-Browne finds the explanation of Froude's course in his character:

". . . his intellect, capacious and well polished as it was, had the trick of distorting the impressions made on it. He rarely saw the true meaning and intent of any matter that he studied, but wrested facts from their exact shape and nature and made them conform to his prepossessions and fancies, while he colored them beyond recognition. His judgment was built askew and he had a positive genius for going wrong. In private life an honorable and straightforward man, the moment he took pen in hand he became untrustworthy. There has never, I suppose, been a prominent English author who has been as frequently and as flatly contradicted, or who has taken his critical chastisement more meekly."

The Evening Post (New York), in an editorial review of the new work, speaks of Froude's course as follows:

"Both the Carlyles practised the greatest exaggeration of speech; both, under a veil of irony, were capable of the last exuberance of sentiment. Their exaggerations—and particularly Carlyle's 'remorse' as he worked over his wife's letters—were of a kind to deceive all but very hardheaded people; for the Carlyles were a serious pair. Froude, a delightful, scholarly person, with an eye chiefly to the picturesque, grasped at such promising literary material as Thomas's apparent remorse for his neglect of Jane. Froude was not hardheaded, but always lent himself to enthusiastic amateurism on great subjects. . . . He never corrected or verified an impression; not even adequately his proofsheets. He was incapable of realizing with how many grains of salt the Carlyles habitually took themselves and each other. Listening to Thomas's self-accusations, and reading over the letters of Jane, he took the consciously exaggerated expressions of minor miseries as the indications of a life tragedy."

IRVING'S PRODUCTION OF "DANTE."

THE play of Dante, written by Victorien Sardou and Emile Moreau, and altered in some important details by Sir Henry Irving, was produced by the latter in London on the evening of April 30. So far as demonstrations of the first-night audience were indicative, the production was a striking success; but the critics are not enthusiastic, and Sardou himself is so far offended by the alterations made that he refused to be present on the occasion.

The general features of the play have already been outlined in these columns (March 7). It is a four-act play, in which Dante himself and his creations figure as characters, together with more or less historical personages with whom Dante had or might have had relations of some sort in life. The first act is laid in Florence, Dante, Malatesta, Dante's daughter Gemma, and Giotto, the painter, taking part; and closes with the abduction of Gemma and the pursuit by Dante. In the second act, Gemma is found by Dante in the convent of San Pietro; but he is wounded in the side by a soldier, and is left for dead on the floor. In the third act, Dante goes down to the Inferno, led by Vergil, to interview the spirit of Gemma's mother, Pia dei Tolomei, and thus ascertains that Gemma has been carried by Bernardino to Avignon. In the fourth act, he finds Gemma and Bernardino at Avignon, but they have been condemned to the stake by the Pope. Dante towers before the Pope and foretells

his doom; the Pope falls down dead, and Gemma and Bernardino are saved.

The most important change made by Irving is in substituting for the Pope a cardinal legate, presumably out of respect for the religious sensibilities of Roman Catholics. The London *Times* review, as cabled to the New York *Times*, is rather contemptuous in tone. It runs in part as follows:

"For Dantists the Drury Lane Dante will not do at all. When they are asked to swallow the story of an adulterous amour between Dante and Pia del Tolomei they will remark that it is certain that Dante had not even a bowing acquaintance with this lady; that the house of Malatesta was not situated in Florence; that the love-story of Bernardino, brother of Francesca da Rimuta, and Gemma, daughter of Dante by Pia dei Tolomei, is all nonsense; that it was not Cardinal Colonna who reigned in Avignon; that several circles in the Inferno and Purgatory scenes in the third act are all mixed up like Sancho Panza's cabbages and baskets, and so forth. They will say all this, and more. Probably they will invent an additional circle in hell for the especial benefit of MM. Sardou and Moreau, who have laid sacrilegious hands upon one of the greatest poems in the world's literature."

While Dantists will thus be exasperated, the average playgoer, *The Times* thinks, will be more than half disappointed, as the play is "a rambling, confusing, and rather irritating thing"—the result of an attempt to blend the historical and the dramatic methods of treating the subject. The review concludes as follows:

"Was this rather puerile story of the hairbreadth escapes of Gemma and Bernardino (with Dante to the rescue) worth inventing? Could not some man of letters, better still, some real poet—not, of course, Sardou, that incorrigibly prosaic vulgarizer—have contrived a worthier scenic arrangement of the Dante legend which might still have exhibited Irving on every side of his remarkable personality? We think that a quite possible achievement. But in its absence there is the Drury Lane 'Dante' of Sardou and Moreau, rendered into English by Laurence Irving, to take or leave. We know what the Dantists will do; the Dantists who, as we began by saying, don't count. But the others? Well, the others applauded the whole affair last night with a positive frenzy of enthusiasm."

"If ever a man was born to look Dante to the life," says the same reviewer, it is Irving; and the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, "his impersonation of Dante was one of the most impressive of his long series of great parts."

An interview with Sardou appears in *The Theatre* (New York), in which Sardou is represented as saying:

"I had fully intended going to London to see the final rehearsals and the first night, but circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for me to do so. You see, Sir Henry Irving has made certain modifications in my play of which I don't approve. In fact, I very strongly disapprove of them. In the scene in the lower regions I had, in accordance with the Divine Comedy, placed two popes in hell—Bonifacio VIII. and Clement V. This was the culminating scene in the play. In it Dante denounced the vices and crimes of these historic characters, and the force of this tirade, coming as a kind of reaction after the pent-up bitterness of long exile, was the most effective situation of the drama. When I first read this scene to Sir Henry he was full of enthusiasm about it. But I am afraid Sir Henry (whose talents none appreciate more than I) has not got a very strong will. He has allowed himself to be influenced by those who have told him that a scene showing popes in hell would cause a scandal, that it would hurt the susceptibilities of the Catholics. This is quite illogical and absurd. The Popes Bonifacio VIII. and Clement V. lived a long time ago. Their lives and crimes are ancient history. Besides, in monarchical England, you have members of the royal family, possibly the King himself, witnessing, in 'Richard III.' another King of England, the present King's ancestor, committing murders, and no one thinks of objecting. Yet, in Protestant England, it is contended that an outcry would be made if a part of Dante's 'Divina Comedia,' still further back in history, were placed on the stage. The whole contention is ridiculous.

"However, Sir Henry was afraid of something dreadful happening, and so a cardinal has been substituted for the popes. But all the dramatic force and significance of the scene is lost, and the play is spoiled. If Sir Henry had not been prepared to stage the scene as I wrote it, why did he accept it in the first instance? If I had known the scene was not to be acted as I had written it, I should perhaps not have done the play at all. At any rate, if I went to London for the rehearsals or the first night, I should seem to accept the alterations made, which I do not. I protest."

OUR DIMINISHING ROLL OF COMEDIANS.

THE death of Stuart Robson, who achieved wide popularity in America first as Dromio (with Crane) in "The Comedy of Errors" and later as Bertie in "Henrietta" suggests to several critics and editors the fact that American comedians are a disappearing class. The reflection may be placed alongside that

THE LATE STUART ROBSON,
Who achieved wide popularity as Dromio in "The Comedy of Errors" and Bertie in "Henrietta."

made in another connection by a recent English writer, Herbert W. Horwill, who insists that the traditional American humor (but not American wit) has about vanished, except as it finds expression in ridiculous exaggerations. *The Inquirer* (Philadelphia) is one of the journals that looks upon comedy as almost a lost art in this country. It says:

"The point that is borne in upon the mourner at this time is the fact that comedy is a most serious business, a great art. Of buffoonery, of high and lofty tumbling, of horse-play and nonsensical balderdash the stage is to-day redolent to a nauseous degree. There are comedians to-day—some of them real comedians—but most of them are the most counterfeit presentments of a 'counterfeit presentment.' The art of comedy is as great as that of tragedy, and all art is inborn. We see much of so-called art which is mere stage management, mechanical arrangement, and luxurious costuming, and little that comes from below the surface. The names which are great in the history of the stage and which will endure are those who, in whatever line of work they were called upon to perform, found their inspirations to action from within. These sought to move others because they could first move themselves. The great actors, whether in comedy or tragedy, are those who have had the afflatus within their inner souls. The stage to-day is incomparably superior in mechanism, coloring, costuming, and every other feature which appeals solely to the eye to anything which has preceded it, but

it has lost that long training, that weeding out and developing process which made the comedy theater more than a name for horse-play."

The Boston *Herald* takes about the same view, remarking that "the comic actor as he used to be on the American stage is extinct"—such actors as William Warren, John E. Owens, and William E. Burton, who played a wide range of comic characters. Our comedians now are all specialists, such as Joseph Jefferson and Nat C. Goodwin, and "there has seldom been a specialist more limited in his range than was Mr. Robson." *The Journal* (Providence) agrees with this estimate of Robson. His Bertie was "distinctly admirable," but he would have played a totally different character in precisely the same way. The dramatist simply wrote a part to fit him; and if it did not fit, he was unable to adapt himself to it. Moreover, no man without the gift of pathos, we are reminded, can be a great comedian; and Mr. Robson "did not have this gift in the least degree; his talent was farcical."

Robson's genial personality and the good cheer which he radiated both on and off the stage receive general recognition.

AN ANCIENT ART REVIVED.

THE art of leather-sculpture, which was neglected for hundreds of years and is practically unknown to the people of the twentieth century, is enjoying something of a renaissance both in Europe and in this country. Says *The Booklovers' Magazine* (Philadelphia):

"Gradually we are recovering from the past the secrets of arts that have been hidden from modern eyes. The latest of these to emerge into the glare and clamor of the twentieth century, clad in the picturesque, monastic garb of pre-Reformation days and shrouded in the dust of ten generations, is the art of leather-sculpture. . . . It owes its monkish garb to the fact that in the prior stage of its existence it was the monastery that sheltered it and the inmates of the monastery who practised it. It was a popular industry with the monks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the monasteries of continental Europe. Book-making was their favorite diversion and on it they exercised their artistic as well as their literary talents. To their labors in both fields we owe the preservation of the bulk of the literature that the world had accumulated before the art of Gutenburg and Caxton flourished. It was not enough that they laboriously copied the writings of Greek and Roman, Hebrew and Arabian, ancient and modern, and diligently and painfully rescued volume after volume of precious poetry, and philosophy, and history, and perhaps less precious theology, from oblivion; it was desirable that the books so laboriously produced be clad in a binding worthy of the time and pains they had cost, no less than of the gems of literature they so often contained. So it was that the good brothers of those days developed the art of leather sculpture and applied it to decorating the covers of their books.

"In the artistic character of the illumination and sculpture of the bindings the monks were influenced to some extent by the prevalent art of the day. Michaelangelo, Albrecht Dürer, Leonardo da Vinci, Hans Holbein, and Botticelli were all doing their noblest work about this period. Their subjects were mainly religious, and these humble disciples of the monasteries followed them from afar. The tools with which the monks worked the leather were clumsier than those that can now be produced, and the results attained were rough and crude, tho bearing always the stamp of artistic taste and durability. The colors of the numerous specimens yet treasured in the great libraries are but little dimmed by age, and the work on the whole is in good condition after hundreds of years. Some of the devices so sculptured in leather represent the patient work of many months, if not years. It was the tedious character of the process, doubtless, which largely caused it to disappear in the wreck of monasticism and tumult of religious warfare which followed the Reformation, while the development of printing almost simultaneously threw the making of books into other and ruder hands, which looked to utilitarian rather than artistic achievement."

The resurrection of this old monkish industry has been accompanied by the invention of new mechanism which produces far superior results. It is "the fifteenth-century idea driven by the twentieth-century electric motor." We quote, in conclusion:

"The revival was part of the great development of art industries that began in Germany a couple of decades back, and to Henry Bussé, of Hamburg, belongs the honor of reestablishing on a practicable basis the art which had been lost. The industry has now been extended to America, and Mr. Bussé and his son—the latter a brilliant designer and a thorough artist in execution—have a studio in Philadelphia.

"The art of leather-sculpture as practised to-day finds expression in many other forms than book covers. It is applied to making panels and screens, chairs, cushions, and a wide variety of other articles fitted for the adornment of richly furnished residences.

"A notable work of unusual character and scope is the paneling for the walls of the capitol at Harrisburg. There are eight panels, whose dimensions are six feet in height by fourteen feet in length. The designs are original and consist of allegorical figures representing the various industries which have raised Pennsylvania to her leading position among the States of the Union. This work will be a masterpiece in leather-sculpture, and from the prominence it will enjoy will perhaps do more to make known the beauties and wide range of the revived art than any other single specimen of it that can at present be named."

WESTERN LEARNING VERSUS CHINESE CLASSICS.

A recent article from a leading Chinese daily, translated and published in the Shanghai *Mercury*, clearly states the moderate conservative attitude toward the new learning that is making its way in China:

"At the present moment schools for Western learning are being established in all the provinces of China; but it is to be feared that before China gathers any good fruits from these new schools, she will suffer great harm. If the authorities of these institutions are wise, they will surely take due precaution against the production of all possible evil by them; otherwise the popular censure which has hitherto been applied to the existing system of literary examinations in China will soon be directed toward her new schools. Of the many evils which may attend the establishment of the new schools for Western learning, the greatest are the total disregard of the Chinese classics by the students, and the great contempt they may entertain for their rules. It is entirely by means of the classics that the good principles of government, established by our ancient kings and emperors, and the rules of ethics inculcated by our ancient sages have been transmitted to us. Tho these valuable classics, which should be used to mold the characters of good men, are nominally studied in the new schools along with the Western sciences, they are in reality so much neglected as to be practically put upon the shelf. Before the students of these schools have acquired a thorough knowledge of the various branches of Western science, such as chemistry, sound, light, electricity, etc., they will entirely lose their knowledge of the Chinese classics. So we may safely predict that after all these new schools have been run for ten years, it will be very difficult to find a single person who can be said to thoroughly understand the Chinese classics. But without a thorough knowledge of the Chinese classics a Chinaman can not be expected to treat his parents and superiors with due respect. If such a man is in power, he will go all lengths and breadths in breaking the existing systems of government and will behave as violently as an untamed tiger, and hasten the country to perdition.

"The existing system of literary examinations in China is bad because it keeps the people in such a state of ignorance that they do not know how to devise means to make their country strong. But the establishment of the new schools for Western learning is worse, because, while it enlightens the people, it fills their brains with all sorts of new ideas, which, if not properly regulated and bounded by the rules of propriety, will eventually lead to violent rebellions against the Government."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

INFLUENCE OF LIFE ON MATTER.

THAT man can mold and direct matter and material forces we all know. Everything about us that characterizes our modern civilization is the result of such direction. But what is the philosophy of this guidance? Is man simply part of the great natural machine, and is his guidance simply the action of one cog on another? Or is there something within him that is outside the scheme of mechanics, and, if this is so, how does it act on the material world without stultifying mechanical law? That there is such outside interference at each exertion of human will is the opinion of Prof. Oliver J. Lodge, the eminent English physicist. In a recent review in *Nature* (London, April 23), he sets forth this view and asserts also that in suggesting a theory formed in accordance with it he also shows how the divine control of the universe may be explained. Says Professor Lodge:

"On a stagnant and inactive world life would be admittedly powerless; it could only make dry bones stir in such a world if itself were a form of energy; I do not suppose for a moment that it could be incarnated on such a world; it is only potent where inorganic energy is in constant process of transfer and transformation. In other words, life can generate no trace of energy, it can only guide it.

"Guidance is a passive exertion of force without doing work; as a quiescent rail can guide a train to its destination, provided an active engine propels it. If a stone is rolling over a cliff, it is all the same to 'energy' whether it fall on point A or point B of the beach. But at A it shall merely dent the sand, whereas at B it shall strike a detonator and explode a mine. Scribbling on a piece of paper results in a certain distribution of fluid and production of a modicum of heat; so far as energy is concerned, it is the same whether we sign Andrew Carnegie or Alexander Coppersmith, yet the one effort may land us in twelve months' imprisonment or may build a library, according to circumstances, while the other achieves no result at all. John Stuart Mill used to say that our sole power over nature was to *move* things; but strictly speaking we can not do even that; we can only arrange that things shall move each other, and can determine by suitably preconceived plans the kind and direction of the motion that shall ensue at a given time and place. Provided always that we include in this category of 'things' our undoubtedly material bodies, muscles and nerves."

But at what point does will enter into the scheme? What "pulls the trigger" in a brain-cell, and thus originates the nerve-process whereby energy is liberated? What makes the process, whether chemical, atomic, or whatever it may be, occur just then and in that way? Says Professor Lodge:

"I answer, the same sort of prearrangement that determined whether the stone from the cliff should fall on point A or point B—the same sort of process that guided the pen to make legible and effective writing instead of illegible and ineffective scrawls—the same kind of process that determines when and where a trigger shall be pulled so as to secure the anticipated slaughter of a bird. So far as energy is concerned, the explosion and the trigger-pulling are the same identical operations, whether the aim be exact or random. It is vitality which directs; it is physical energy which is directed and controlled both in time and space. . . . . .

"Energy is needed to perform any physical operation, but the energy is independent of the determination or arrangement. Guidance and control are not forms of energy, and their supposition upon the scheme of physics perturbs physical and mechanical laws no whit, tho it may profoundly affect the consequences resulting from those same laws. The whole effort of civilization would be futile if we could not guide the powers of nature. The powers are there, else we should be helpless; but life and mind are outside those powers, and can direct them along an organized course.

"And this same life or mind, as we know it, is accessible to petition, to affection, to pity, to a multitude of non-physical influences; and hence, indirectly, the little plot of physical universe which is now our temporary home has become amenable to truly spiritual control.

"My contention, then, is that whereas life can not generate energy, it can exert guiding force, using the term force in its accurate mechanical sense; not 'power' or anything active, but purely passive, directing—perpendicular to the direction of motion; the same kind of force which can constrain a stone to revolve in a circle instead of in a straight line; a force like that of a groove or slot or channel or 'guide.'

"I do not see how this action of life can be resented, except by those who deny life to be anything at all. If it exists, if it is not mere illusion, it appears to me to be something the full significance of which lies in another scheme of things, but which touches and interacts with this material universe in a certain way, building its particles into notable configurations for a time—oak, eagle, man—and then evaporating whence it came. This language is vague and figurative undoubtedly, but, I contend, appropriately so, for we have not yet a theory of life—we have not even a theory of the essential nature of gravitation; discoveries are waiting to be made in this region, and it is absurd to suppose that we are already in possession of all the data. We can wait; but meanwhile we need not pretend that because we do not understand it, therefore life is an impotent nonentity. I suggest that the philosophic attitude is to observe and recognize its effects, both what it can and what it can not achieve, and realize that our theory of it is at present extremely partial and incomplete."

BEAUTY AS AFFECTED BY EYE-MOVEMENT.

A PERFECT circle is more pleasing than an irregular polygon, a serpentine line than a straight line or a line of sharp curves. Does this difference in esthetic effect rest upon a difference in ocular movements? The question has been debated for many years by estheticians. Some have argued that the esthetic value of the circle and of the serpentine line is due to the ease and harmony of the movements which the eye executes in passing over these figures. The eye is said to "sweep" about a circle or along a wave-line without resistance or constraint. But, on the other hand, doubt has been expressed as to the validity of this physiological explanation. Beauty, it has been urged, is a "spiritual creation" which has nothing directly to do with the eyes of the observer; it is, as the philosopher, Hermann Lotze, contends, a "matter of intellectual enjoyment," and not of the mere sensory factors in perception. The dispute might have waged endlessly had it not occurred to some one to settle it by direct appeal to experiment. Fortunately, the last five years have seen the development of extremely delicate methods of registering eye-movements. Prof. G. M. Stratton, of the University of California, has attempted to utilize these methods for the solution of the problem just stated. In his experiments, which are described in *Philosophische Studien*, Professor Stratton threw upon the cornea of the eye a bundle of rays from a stationary arc-light situated at some distance from the observer. As the observer's eye moved over the outlines of a figure laid before him, a photograph of the moving speck of light on the cornea was taken. Says the experimenter:

"Any one may observe that when the eye moves hither and thither, it causes a movement of any small image that may happen to be reflected upon the smooth surface of the cornea. And a photographic record of the movement of such a minute image would, to some extent, give an account of the course taken by the eye in running over characteristic curves and figures, a record, too, that would in no way inconvenience the eye nor add anything like a foreign momentum to its normal swing."

Of the accompanying figures, drawn from these photographic records, the writer says:

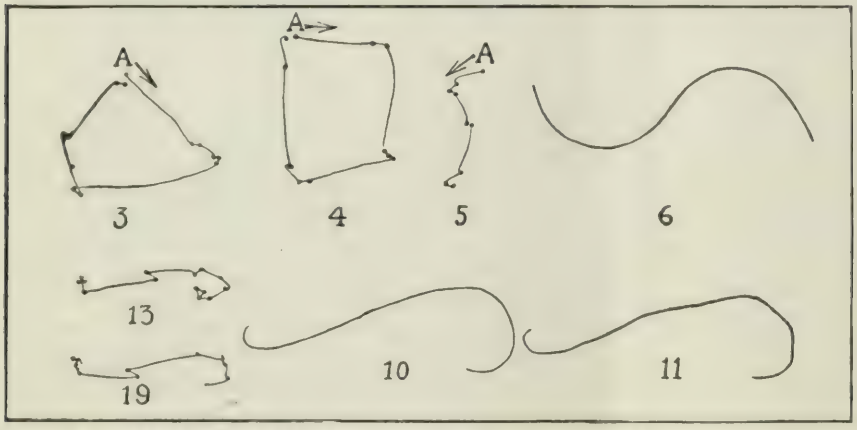
"Fig. 3 is the record of subject *N* in running the eyes around a circle 38.5 centimeters [14 inches] in diameter and about 80 centimeters [32 inches] from the eyes, starting from the top and

taking the direction of the clock. The heavier points, of course, show the pauses in the eye's course, as it seemed to swing around the curve. Figs. 4 and 5 are similar records from the same subject, but with other diagrams. In the one case the drawing observed was an outlined rectangle having the golden proportion (25x40.5 centimeters) placed perpendicularly; the other drawing [for Fig. 5] was a combination of two segments of circles as shown in Fig. 6 (extreme dimensions 60 centimeters). The point of beginning of the record is in each instance indicated by the letter *A*, and the direction of movement by an arrow."

A scrutiny of these figures reveals an astonishing fact, which is thus stated by Professor Stratton:

"The eye moves far less accurately over an outline than has usually been supposed; it takes a course which is but a rough approximation of the form which we perceive. The eye darts from point to point, interrupting its rapid motion by instants of rest. And the path by which the eye passes from one to another of these resting-places does not seem to depend very nicely upon the exact form of the line observed. The eye may take a short-cut that is nearly or quite a straight line while 'following' the segment of a circle, as in some portions of Fig. 3."

The writer anticipates the objection that the movements indicated by these drawings, altho they look harsh and irregular, may, nevertheless, by contrast with more irregular movements from decidedly ungraceful and ugly objects, seem positively pleasant. He presents records taken from allied figures (10 and 11), one of which is decidedly graceful and the other decidedly ungraceful. The ocular movements caused by the observation of these two figures are shown in Figs. 13 and 19—the first form the graceful, the second from the ugly curve. A comparison of the two records will show that they are of the same type: there is nothing in the one that could give esthetic satisfaction, and in the other, esthetic displeasure.



MOVEMENTS OF THE EYE IN FOLLOWING THE OUTLINES OF VARIOUS FIGURES.

"The main conclusions to be drawn from the present set of experiments seem plain enough. In the first place, they give evidence of a most striking introspective illusion. From the mere feeling, one would never suspect that the eye took so irregular a course. Introspectively it seems as if the eye's movements were smooth and continuous, while the records show convincingly that its course is wild and broken."

The illusion is due, the author thinks, to a confusion of the point of attention with the point of fixation. The *attention* moves continuously and freely along the line or the curve, tho the *eye* moves jerkily and spasmodically. Since the attention is uniform and continuous, we neglect the discontinuity of movement and thus fall into illusion. It is, moreover, clear, from the experiments, that the esthetic quality of spatial forms and figures must come from some other source than the movements of the eye. The writer concludes:

"On the whole, it seems probable that the motor and tactual sensations obtained during the vision of a beautiful outline are no more intimately connected with the final esthetic effect than are the sensations from our leg-muscles with our pleasure as we walk through the gallery at Dresden. The external apparatus of the eye merely brings the retina to such points of vantage as will permit various views of the more significant details, and out of the series of snap-shots obtained during these stops in the eye's course the mind constructs its object into a clearer whole. The part played by the external muscles of the eye is thus a menial one esthetically. They are not the star-actors of the performance; they are mere scene-shifters."

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD TIN CANS?

THE last word in the utilization of waste material seems to have been said by a correspondent of *The American Machinist* (April 30), who writes as follows to that paper about a New York factory for the transformation of old tin cans into various useful products. Says this writer:

"I was much surprised and greatly interested a few days since, when shown through a certain establishment near New York city, to find that the 'raw material' used consisted chiefly of empty fruit and vegetable cans rescued by the cartload from the dumps of the city. I had supposed, up to that time, that the only purposes for which such material was suited was food for goats or to be attached to the tails of unfortunate canines. The principal products of this establishment, which is a foundry, are window-sash weights, elevator weights, and ballast for boats. The weight castings are very hard and, when struck with a hammer, ring like steel. About the only tool which can be used for removing sprues and fins is the hammer, as a cold chisel or file will not stand up to the work. The fracture of the round sash weights is smooth, and shows crystals radiating from the center like spokes of a wheel. After delivery at the foundry the cans are first piled into a large iron grating, located under a sheet-iron hood which terminates in a smokestack. They are sprinkled liberally with crude oil, which is set on fire. This process consumes the labels, loosens the dirt, and melts the solder, which falls through the grating, is collected, washed and melted, cast into ingots, and sold to be used again. Some of the cans, which have simply lapped and soldered joints, melt apart completely; these are sorted out and the sheets forming the shell are straightened and bound into bundles to be sold to trunk makers, who utilize them for protecting the corners of Saratoga trunks. They are also bought by button manufacturers, who stamp from them the disks used in cloth-covered buttons. The remainder of the cans, being machine-made, do not come apart. These are loaded into large carts, taken to the charging-floor, on an elevator, and dumped into the cupola. The cupola is fed with coke and cans in alternation. There is occasionally an old wash-boiler or a bundle of tin roofing used, but cans form the bulk of the material. The cans are so light that some of them are carried out at the top of the stack by the force of the blast, and a large screen has been arranged to prevent the pieces from falling on the roof. If among those readers of *The American Machinist* to whom these facts are new, there are any who have occasion to use the elevators in the skyscrapers of New York, I can imagine such wondering how many empty cans it took to make the weights which balance the car in which they ride."

How We Go to Sleep.—This subject has been investigated during several years past, in an experimental study of the psychophysiology of sleep and dreams by Messrs. Vachide and Vurpas. According to a report in the *Revue Scientifique*, they have established the following facts:

"Sleep begins, in its first phase, by a state of distraction which brings on states of absent-mindedness accompanied always by numerous and separate hallucinations, closely connected with the length of the absent-minded states. Imme-

STEREOSCOPIC VIEW OF NANCY FROM A DISTANCE OF 1¼ MILES.

diately afterward, in a second phase, these states of distraction pass into a very delicate motor disturbance, due to the absence of parallelism in the axes of the eyes or by the deviation of their conjugate movements. Finally, in a third and final phase, which indicates the very near approach of actual sleep, the vasomotor system seems to conform to laws very different from those that regulate its mechanism during waking hours."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LONG-DISTANCE STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.

IT is well known that the effect of depth in a view is due to the fact that we see with two eyes. As the eyes are some distance apart the arrangement of objects is not the same in the two views that we get, and the mental combination of the two results is an impression of distance or relief that single-eye vision can not give. The same impression is given in a stereoscopic picture by taking two views with lenses the same distance apart as the eyes, and then viewing each with the corresponding eye. It has been found that the stereoscope can go even further than the eye. For distant objects, the eyes are not far enough apart to give appreciably different views, so that at a distance we get no effect of depth or solidity; a distant mountain looks flat—it has not the bold or rounded outlines of a nearer peak. But altho the relative position of the eyes is fixed by nature, we are under no limitations regarding the separation of two lenses. We may take the two parts of a stereoscopic picture from points ten, twenty, or thirty feet apart, and so get results that when combined in a stereoscope show distant and inaccessible mountains with an effect of solid relief that could otherwise only be obtained by viewing them from a near-by point. The recent development of this kind of photography, we learn from an article in *La Nature* (Paris, March 14), by M. S. Mareschal, is due to M. Bellieni, a photographer of Nancy, France. Says M. Mareschal:

"The ordinary stereoscopic apparatus gives an accentuated appearance of relief only when the foreground of the picture is near the objective of the camera; so that the operator often sacrifices the clearness of near objects in order to obtain a more complete perspective effect. . . . . .

"It may nevertheless be useful to have stereoscopic views of distant objects or of cities or mountain summits, and with this aim M. Helbronner has made use of a teleobjective. . . . . .

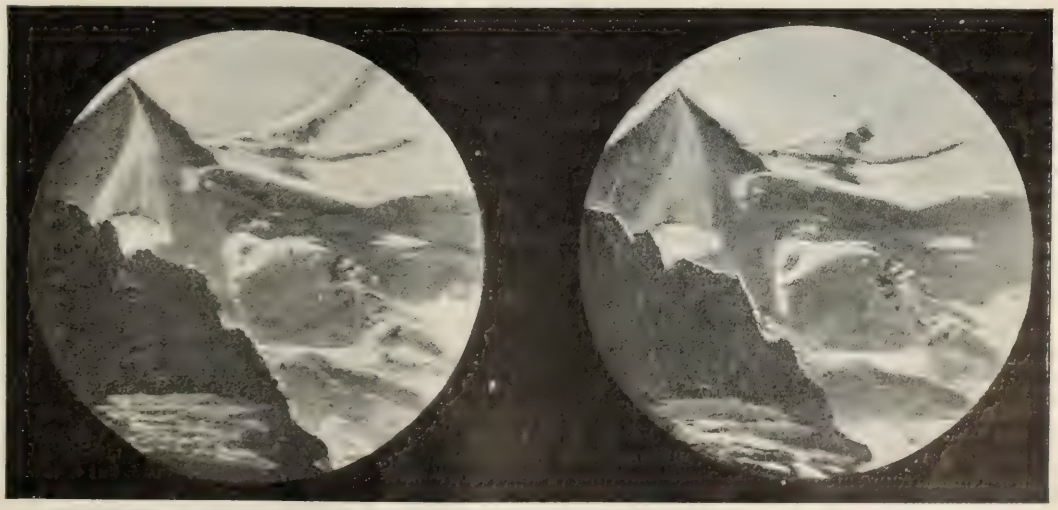
"It is plain that in telestereoscopy there is created an artificial relief in which we see clearly successive planes that are not distinguished by the eye in nature; but it is none the less true that the surprise felt when we consider the images obtained, soon gives place to a peculiar feeling of interest.

"With the ordinary stereoscope for pictures 9 x 18 centimeters; [3½ x 7 inches] the distance between the objectives is about 90 millimeters [3½ inches]. It is found that the appearance of depth or relief ceases for objects more than 50 meters [164 feet] distant . . . but that a satisfactory relief is obtained for objects 20 meters [66 feet] distant. Starting from this fact M. Bellieni has established mathematical formulæ that enable us to calculate how far apart the objectives ought to be to give the same relief to distant objects as if they had been at normal distance from an ordinary apparatus. When a teleobjective is used, the two views are not taken at once, but the apparatus is carried from one station to another. Practise has led M. Bellieni to formulate the following rules:

"For objects situated less than 100 meters [328 feet] away from the camera, we must take for the distance apart of the objectives as many centimeters as there are meters between the camera and the object; the separation of the objectives is $\frac{1}{100}$ of the distance from the object; thus, a station situated at 30 meters [98 feet] will necessitate a separation of 30 centimeters [12 inches].

"But when we come to views where foregrounds are distant 300 to 400 meters we must halve this distance. Thus, in a panoramic view when the principal subject is distant 2 kilometers [1¼ miles] and the foreground about 300 meters [⅛ mile] we use a separation of about 10 meters [33 feet]. These distances need not be absolutely exact. . . . . .

"In practise there are certain indispensable precautions that must be taken that this kind of view may succeed. The camera must be absolutely immovable and in an identical position, with reference to the horizontal, in both views. In general it will not be horizontal, for usually in this kind of work the photographer



STEREOSCOPIC VIEW OF THE PEAK OF THE JUNGFRAU, FROM LITTLE SCHEIDEGG.

takes a view from a mountain or some detail of sculpture seen from below. To insure the proper result, M. Bellieni has devised a very simple little apparatus which is placed on the camera and enables one to put it back, after it has been moved, at precisely the same angle. It is a small level mounted on a lever-arm that may be fixed at a more or less acute angle with the support of the camera. When the first view is taken this device is placed carefully on the camera; by means of a regulating-screw the air-bubble is brought to the center. When the second station is reached the bubble is again brought to the same position by moving the camera; we are then certain that it is at precisely the same inclination to the horizon as before. The photographic image must also embrace exactly the same objects. To insure this, a specially constructed finder is used. . . . . .

"This kind of stereoscopic view may be very useful to Alpine climbers by enabling them to study at leisure the path by which they wish to ascend. It will also render great services to archeologists by showing them in their studies the interesting details of monuments. Finally, topography and metrography will avail themselves of its aid in surveying and mapping inaccessible regions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TRACKLESS TROLLEY IN EUROPE.

ALTHO the trolley railroad was developed in this country much earlier and more thoroughly than abroad, the trolley omnibus, or "trackless" trolley, seems to be appreciated in Europe before it has found favor here at all, altho one or two experiments have been made here in that direction. In *Cosmos* (April 18) M. Emile Guarini tells us of some of the lines that are already

TROLLEY-OMNIBUS; SCHIEMANN, SIEMENS, AND HALSKE SYSTEM.

operated in this way. The great advantage of the trolley omnibus is, of course, as M. Guarini tells us at the outset, that it requires no rails. It can traverse narrow and tortuous streets and serve regions where the traffic is not large enough to warrant the installation of a regular electric railroad. Electric stages may of course be operated with storage-batteries, but the cost and weight of these are serious objections. Experiments with the trackless trolley have been going on in Europe since 1882 and M. Guarini describes some of the results as follows:

"In the Schiemann, Siemens, and Halske system two trolley-wires are used, one to bring the current to the motor, the other to carry it away. The vehicles are provided with two rigid trolley-poles like those of an ordinary trolley-car, but so movable on the roof of the carriage that it may depart as far as three meters [ten feet] from its normal course without losing connection. This arrangement enables the omnibus to pass or avoid other vehicles. If two of the motor carriages meet, one stops and lowers its trolley-poles by means of a cord until the other has passed. Arrived at the terminus, the carriage turns around to take its return position. This turning takes place with ease and promptness, without interruption in the contact. The motor carriages can also draw trucks for the transportation of merchandise. The speed is 12 kilometers [7½ miles] an hour, the capacity of the vehicles is twenty-six persons. . . . . .

"The Lombard-Guérin system uses a positive and a negative wire. The current is taken by an automobile trolley connected to the carriage by a flexible cable. The trolley wheels are run by a triphase induction-motor suspended under the two wires. They are carried on a frame. The motion is communicated to them by the rotatory field of the motor. The current passes first through the motor of the vehicle, which may be regarded as at the same time a rotatory transformer and a continuous current motor, and then through the trolley-motor, whose speed exceeds somewhat that of the vehicle.

"The Schiemann system has been established in the valley of the Biela, starting from Konigstein-Hütten. The length of the line was at first 2.8 kilometers [1¾ miles] but it has been extended to 9 kilometres [5½ miles], as far as Konigbrunn. There is also to be established a freight system, by means of special electric locomotives, which will serve specially the great paper factories and sawmills at one end of the line. . . . . .

"The Lombard-Guérin system has been tried on a line extending from Samois to Fontainebleau, a distance of 5 kilometers [3 miles]. . . . The time of the journey is 20 minutes. . . . According to the company the expenses of such a line are as follows: Electric energy 0.161 centime per vehicle per kilometer [about .05 centime per vehicle per mile]; cost of repairs 0.092 centime per vehicle per kilometer [.03 centime per vehicle per mile]."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Telephones and Disease.—That the telephone-transmitter may serve to carry disease from one user to another has been suggested more than once. The feasibility of such an occurrence has been experimentally tested by Dr. William Bissel, of Buffalo, who reports his results in the Buffalo *Medical Journal*. They are negative, as far as they go, and seem to indicate that the supposed danger is rather remote. We quote the following abstract made by *The Medical Record*:

"It is well known that an individual to all intents and purposes in good health may be the carrier of noxious germs. For instance, the germ of croupous pneumonia is present in the mouth of every healthy person, and the diphtheria bacillus exists in the nose and throat of many persons who have never suffered from the disease. Again, those who have recovered from typhoid fever and cholera continue to throw off the germs of these respective diseases, while in cases of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, when expectoration is profuse, the organism is expelled in large numbers. The experiments conducted by Dr. Bissel took place in the early part of this year, the telephones at three of the largest hotels in Buffalo being utilized for the purpose, and the particular organism for which search was being made being the diphtheria bacillus. After the most careful investigation it was found to be impossible to demonstrate the presence of the diphtheria bacillus on any of the telephones. It would thus appear as if there is little or no fear of contracting diphtheria by this means."

"SEVERAL years ago," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "to aid the shepherds in guarding their sheep, there were imported into Patagonia some Scotch collies, tame, well-trained, and docile. All went well for some time, but after a while loud laments were heard from the shepherds. The collies, instead of protecting the sheep, were eating them! What had happened? The shepherds had left a number of the dogs in the woods and they had bred there; but, being no longer under the influence of man, they had become wild, and as they regarded the sheep as belonging to them as much as to man, they attacked the herds whenever they were hungry. The dogs hunt in packs and attack vigorously, so that even the shepherds themselves are sometimes killed. They are now very sorry that they ever brought in the collies, which they say are worse than wolves. They are quite as strong, and more intelligent and brave. The situation of the shepherds is doubtless bad, but it is not altogether undeserved, and it is certainly not unnatural. However, probably this consideration, if it has occurred to them, will hardly console them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE REVIVAL OF BUDDHISM.

IT has been said that the history of Buddhism is the history of the greater half of the civilized world for nearly two and a half millenniums. At the present time, this ancient religion is showing signs of renewed vitality and Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, the eminent Buddhist scholar, of London, sets himself to inquire (in *The Hibbert Journal*, April) whether it is likely to have any serious power or influence on the future of the world. "Like Christianity," he observes, "rooted out in India, the land of its birth, and fallen into utter decay in China, the other empire it seemed about to conquer, Buddhism has survived in several smaller countries, widely scattered and remote—in the islands of Ceylon and of Japan, in Burma, Siam, and Tibet. And now, more than two thousand years after the period of its first missionary zeal, we hear, simultaneously from all these five directions, of its again bestirring itself to new efforts, not only of defense, but of attack." Prof. Rhys Davids proceeds to give an account of these Buddhist "forward movements," which we summarize as follows:

The Mahā-Bodhi Society, founded in 1891 at Colombo, for the propagation of Buddhism abroad, took up at the outset the task of gaining possession of the site of the ancient and most holy shrine of the Mahā-Bodhi temple at Budh-Gayā near Rājgir, built at the spot where the ancient records declare that the Buddha attained the climax of insight. By successful litigation the Buddhists won the right, in 1897, of pilgrimage to the temple. Shrine and society have gained increasing support. A pilgrims' house has been erected at Budh-Gayā. A monastic college is to be built at Calcutta, the headquarters of the Society. According to the Indian census, the number of professing Buddhists in India has increased during the last ten years from seven and a half to nearly nine and a half millions, an increase largely confined to Bengal. Branch societies have been established in North and South India, in Burma, and at Chicago; and the society has representatives in this country. It issues a monthly journal, printed in English and distributed in both hemispheres.

Another society, independent of the foregoing but identical in object, has just been started at Mandalay. It has taken the name of the Buddha-sāsana Samāgama (or, for brevity, Samāgama), and has issued in English, from the native press at Rangoon, its manifesto. It is headed by a converted Scottish gentleman of scientific training, and has representatives in the United States and Germany. It proposes to found a Buddhist library and a training-center for missionaries of any nationality, who, after ten years have lapsed, are to start on their work in different countries.

These two overtly propagandist organizations are consequent to and concomitant with a very general revival among Buddhist churches, caused by the necessity of defending themselves against encroaching Western methods of civilization and religious propaganda. Palmleaf manuscripts are being superseded by books, and the canonical scriptures, no longer the monopoly of student recluses, are being printed and circulated at large, both in the original Pali and Sanskrit, and also in the different vernaculars.

In Ceylon, Buddhists, aided by American sympathizers, have been inaugurating new schools for both boys and girls, and colleges for advanced studies for intending religious teachers. The revival is given further expression in such organs as *The Buddhist*, published in English, and a Singalese paper, the *Sava Sanda Rasa*, which is widely circulated.

In Japan, the rivalry of the twelve leading Buddhist sects has led to greater keenness of propagandist education. The intellectual adaptability of the Japanese has led some of these sects to send students to study Pali and Sanskrit in Europe. And the cause of Buddhist scholarship owes much to, and hopes much from, the works and research of writers like Messrs. Bunyu Nanjio, Fujish Ma, Takakusu, and Anesaki. *The Orient* is an excellently conducted periodical from the Buddhist standpoint, and publishes English readings of the chief Buddhist texts. This cultured and zealous activity is the more noteworthy in that the military class in Japan, now become through recent wars especially prominent, is, unlike the ancient Indian Kshatriya supporters of Buddhism, almost exclusively of the old pagan or Shinto faith.

A Japanese mission has gained a footing at San Francisco, has already several branches in the neighborhood, and publishes a Buddhist periodical entitled *The Light of Dharma*. There is no doubt as to the gradually increasing extent to which Buddhism is gaining on the attention of the general public in America. This was largely due to an awakening interest in the comparative study of religious belief, on the one hand, and to confused ideas among and about "Theosophists" on the other. Oriental propagandists of Buddhism protest that Theosophy, a doctrine steeped in "soul-heresy," "pilfers Buddhist terminology to mislead foolish people in England and America." At any rate, one result of this dual impetus has been a shower of popular text-books on Buddhism, which, even if they are the fruits of second-hand and not over-accurate study, are yet helping to break down the appalling self-complacency of the ignorant, and to familiarize men's minds with the startling advance made, long before Christianity, and far from the basin of the Mediterranean, in the deepest problems of life and ethics.

There are indications, concludes Prof. Rhys Davids, that the conditions which led to the first spread of Buddhism in India are again arising in that country. "The signs of a real revival," he says, "are already evident. And it seems quite possible, and even probable, "that Buddhism will again become a power in the East." The professor hazards no prophecy as to the advance of Buddhism in the West, beyond stating that it is likely to have "its groups of adherents in all countries." He thinks, however, that its philosophy and ethics have already entered as a permanent factor into religious life, and that they may influence "the thought of the immediate future" in the West.

THE DATE OF CHRIST'S CRUCIFIXION.

THE day of the month in which Jesus was crucified has for decades been a vexed problem in New-Testament research, especially in view of the fact that the Synoptic Gospels and the Gospel of John seem not to agree on this point. An entirely new effort to solve this matter has been made by Prof. Hans Achelis, of the University of Königsberg, and the result is published in the *Nachrichten* (No. 5) of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences. The novelty of the effort lies in this, that Professor Achelis tries to figure out the date astronomically, and reaches the conclusion that it was Friday, April 6, A.D. 30. His process is the following:

Jesus was crucified on a Friday, according to Matt. xxvii. 62; xxviii. 1; Mark xv. 42; Luke xxiii. 54; John xix. 31. According to John, he was crucified on the 14th of Nisan; according to the other evangelists, on the 15th of Nisan. The year is not mentioned.

Pilate was governor between 26 and 36, and at Easter of the latter year had been deposed. In the year 26, the 14th of Nisan fell on Saturday; in the year 27, on Wednesday; in 28, on Monday; in 29, on Sunday; in 30, on Friday, April 6; in 31, on Tuesday; in 32, on Monday; in 33, on Friday, April 3; in 34, on Tuesday; in 35, on Monday. During all of these years the 15th never fell on Friday. From these facts two conclusions can be drawn: one, that John and not the synoptics have the correct date, and Jesus could not have been crucified on the 15th of Nisan; second, that we must choose between April 6, A.D. 30, and April 3, A.D. 33.

To decide between these two, we must appeal to other data taken from Luke and John. Christ began his public ministry, according to Luke, in immediate connection with the activity of John the Baptist, and the latter began (1) in the fifteenth year of Tiberius; (2) at the time when Pontius Pilate was ruler in Judea; (3) when Herod was tetrarch in Galilee; (4) when Herod's brother Philip was tetrarch in Itureah, etc.; (5) when Lysanias was tetrarch in Abelene; and (6) when Annas and

Caiaphas were high priests. These data fix the time between August 19, A.D. 28, and August 18, A.D. 29.

According to John ii. 20, the Jews said to Christ, when he entered upon his ministry, that the Temple had been in process of erection forty-six years. This brings us to the year 27–28. Since Christ, according to Luke, was engaged in his ministry for one year—according to John, two or three years—both writers have taken the year 30 as the year of his death. Accordingly we can with good reason regard Friday, April 6, A.D. 30, as the date of the crucifixion.

This computation has, however, not been satisfactory to all, and a critic in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 14) tries to show that it is unreliable in method, altho correct in result. He says:

The Jewish month is not a fixed date like the Roman month. It went from new moon to new moon; or, better, from the time when the new moon became visible to the next time this occurred. It is accordingly only 27 or 28 days long, and twelve months is accordingly not a solar year, but only 354 days. Accordingly, at least once every three years the Jews had to add an intercalary month. The Jewish year began in spring, with the month of Nisan. If the month begins with the new moon, then the full moon falls upon the 14th–15th. The month of Nisan, as the first spring month, was so arranged that its full moon fell *after* the vernal equinox. In this way the beginning of Nisan and the beginning of the year were determined with reasonable certainty. But there are two ways of determining the 1st of Nisan, and we no longer know which of these two ways the Jewish almanac-makers observed. Did they adopt the most reliable way, namely, of counting backward from the full moon to the first? This is probably the case; but, if so, then they were at times compelled, as is seen by a glance at our own calendar, to begin the 1st of Nisan *before* the new moon had really become visible. But if they followed the more uncertain way, namely, not to declare the 1st of Nisan until they really had seen the new moon, then the later dates of the month could also have been changed. Much of this calculation, therefore, is uncertain, since in case of cloudy weather the new moon would be seen later than in clear. Nevertheless, a careful comparison of these calculations with the two chronological data concerning the beginning of Christ's ministry leads to the conclusion that Christ's death occurred on Friday, April 6 A.D. 30.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE AND THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

TO many it will seem like audacity for a Roman Catholic magazine published in Italy to assert that the loss of the Pope's temporal power was a thing ordained by Providence and that it has proved a blessing to the church. Yet the *Rassegna Internazionale* (Florence), organ of an influential section of Roman Catholic opinion, maintains these views. It has printed an anonymous article which has caused great displeasure in Vatican circles, and which is the occasion of spirited retorts in the more official Vatican organs. "Divine Providence," remarks the Florentine publication, "either does not enter at all into human events, or, if it does concern itself with them, evidently had to do with the fall of this power." It then reviews the combination of fortuitous events which, it says, would indicate that Providence was slowly making ready an event so far-reaching in its influence upon the Roman Catholic Church. To quote:

"What could yet make possible a restoration of the temporal power? A change of public opinion in Italy in its favor. In what way could this change be brought about? Whenever a general return to religious principles is manifested in Italy. Now what is the thing which has chiefly led to the decline of Catholic religious sentiment in Italy? The aversion of the Vatican to the national movement. In other words, what has diminished in Italy the religious sentiment, which is the only force that could still restore the temporal power? It is the temporal power, it is the obstinacy in not wishing to renounce the temporal power, a desire to retain it, that imperils the independence, the liberty, the unity of native land. The temporal power in the past is what has rendered impossible the temporal power in the present and will render it impossible in the future.

"Restore the temporal power! Let us save in Italy, if there be yet time, the Catholic religion. Forty years ago, Italy was a nation wholly Catholic. The national movement arose among

CARDINAL ORIGLIA

Opposed to any compromise regarding the temporal power.

CARDINAL AGLIARDI.

Said to favor "the moderate party" in the matter of the temporal power.

LEADERS OF TWO VATICAN MOVEMENTS.

us associated with the closest, the most general religious sentiment. The blessing of independence, of unity, of liberty, was so great, so desirable, so longed for, that in all hearts the desire was irresistible to publicly thank God, the giver of all good, for the blessing received. We remember well with what a sincere impulse it was desired to associate the national holiday with the chanting of the Te Deum, to associate the love of country with the love of religion. What was done? The churches were closed. Those who wished to enter them were hunted forth. Those who had entered them were declared guilty of sacrilege. And now it is lamented that the people no longer enter the churches."

Forty years ago, continues this authority, all Italy was a Catholic nation, "but now there are newspapers, declaring themselves representatives of the Catholic religion, which are triumphant when they say that the Catholic party in Italy is growing and strengthening. . . . A Catholic party in a Catholic nation, far from being a thing to jubilate about, is a confession of the greatest of defeats. It is a sign that Catholicism, once the faith of the great majority of the nation, is now professed by but a single party." However, the anonymous writer of the article we are quoting consoles himself with the reflection that the loss of the temporal power has been a great blessing to the church, thus revealing the hand of divine Providence. He declares:

"As long as the temporal power, by its existence, represented in Italy the cause of division, of menace, of continual foreign intervention to sustain it, it was clear that this power could not win the sympathies of Italians. . . . Another benefit [from its loss] concerns the internal life of the church, the maintenance of the ecclesiastical spirit. The temporal power required the Roman Catholic Church to keep a large ecclesiastical force engaged in strictly lay and civil functions. Now it is certain that lay and civil office is not the most adapted to inspire in perfection the true priestly spirit. . . . The temporal power was always alleged as a means of spiritual independence. It may be admitted that in many respects it achieved this end. But can it not be asserted that the exact contrary was more than once the case? Did it not frequently happen that political considerations came in to inspire and guide religious decisions?"

For these and other reasons, the conclusion is arrived at that "the fall of the temporal power was permitted, was ordained by God for the good of the church." But this way of looking at the matter is roundly condemned by the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, which in two leading editorials pronounces the arguments of the anonymous one "petulant" and "presumptuous." It scouts all his inferences, and sarcastically remarks:

"All things human were in accord to put Jesus Christ on the cross, and in the hands of Caiaphas and those of the synagog favoring circumstances abounded to condemn the Messiah to death. Is it not clear that Providence ranged itself on the side of Caiaphas and the populace and justified by its efficacious intervention the passion and death of the man-God?"

Less satirical, but none the less emphatic in refuting the arguments alleged by the anonymous opponent of the temporal power, is that other Vatican organ, the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), which asserts that "the governed are the faithful, the governors are the bishops and the inferior clergy, the supreme monarch is the Vicar of Christ, in whose person Christ himself lives and visibly reigns on earth. Further, it is necessary that the Church, in the quest of truth, virtue, and justice, should freely enjoy the three powers, legislatve, executive, and judicial, without which true independent and regal authority can not be conceived." It continues:

"It is further necessary that, with a due regard to this purpose, she should have ministers, forces, and associations which, duly organized, shall be fitted for the several parts of her function, and that all these officials shall receive stipends and means for the maintenance of life and the dignity of their respective ministries. Hence the clergy, the religious orders, the right of property and temporal possessions. Finally, since the unity of this kingdom can not be conveniently and easily preserved in the diversity of lay governments and of nations, if the supreme head, the Roman Pontiff, who gives laws to all and whom all obey, be subject to this or to that prince in particular, the church has the right to political independence and to territorial sovereignty sufficient to guarantee her from any obstacle through a power other than her own. Hence come the necessity for the civil principality of the Popes as the ages and divine Providence have constituted it, and the Catholic truth of the formula: Precisely because the kingdom of Christ is not of this world is it necessary that the Vicar of Christ should have a temporal kingdom in this world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RELIGION FOR THE SELFISH.

THOUSANDS of persons, even among the well-informed, have never learned that selfishness is one of the loftiest of human virtues. This may be ascribed partly to the influence of a primitive type of Christianity and partly to mere prejudice arising from unintelligent contact with selfish people. All this, however, will change in consequence of a tremendous ethical force in which selfishness will be revealed as a manifestation of the over-soul. M. Emile Faguet, of the French Academy, who gives these ethics the benefit of his exquisite French in the *Revue* (Paris), is careful to explain that they are not his. They are Nietzsche's and Nietzsche got them from Goethe. M. Faguet practically accuses Nietzsche of having stolen his selfishness ethic from Goethe without giving the latter any credit at all. It seems, from the article just referred to, that Goethe got his selfishness from his mother. "She had a marked tendency," writes M. Faguet, "to refrain from concerning herself with the misfortunes of others":

EMILE FAGUET,
The French Academician who attributes the "religion of selfishness" to Goethe.

"This form of selfishness, not haughty, but compounded of discretion and commanding a reciprocal discretion, was manifest in Goethe himself. He was peculiarly distant in manner, and he kept at a distance in order that others might keep at a distance from him. This selfishness I will not say that he avowed, exactly, or that he openly preached. Some temporizing expression is called for in characterizing it, and that expression he has supplied himself. Mastery, he said, is apt to be mistaken for selfishness."

The French Academician, however, says that this was selfishness pure and simple, "profound, open selfishness," which Nietzsche preached, recommended, and formulated "as a doctrine" and which has resulted in the creation of a school of "morality." We quote again:

"The strong man, therefore, must cultivate his strength, exercise his strength, and above all not permit it to be made use of by others. That would constitute an invasion of his strength, and invasion of it would mean its paralysis. The strong man's duty to himself requires that he shall not let himself be bound as the Liliputians bound Gulliver. He would be guilty of self-betrayal if he let himself be duped by the stupid maxim of each for all and by the equally silly morality of charity and philan-

thropy. Since selfishness is the right of the weak it is the duty of the strong. And since selfishness becomes the duty of the weak it becomes a law of the strong. The weak man, who has just strength enough to maintain life, has also the right, poor devil, to devote himself solely to himself, to be selfish. The strong man, for the reason that he is strong, must recognize his duty to prevent the weak from sharing his strength with him. . . . Such is the right, the duty of the strong man. It is not manifest at first sight because to the weak, that is, to the majority, it does not appear that selfishness is a virtue."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL CONCEPTION OF THE CHRISTIAN IDEAL.

RELIGION to the French anti-clerical is an abomination, and he wishes it uprooted, destroyed, according to the clerical press of Paris. It asserts and reasserts that the party now in power is animated, not by any special hostility to the monks and nuns, but by a hatred of God and of His worship in any form. The Roman Catholic *Gaulois* (Paris) puts the case even more strongly, while the *Correspondant* (Paris), equally clerical, declares that since the Reign of Terror, no anti-religious force of like virulence to that now exhibited in France has been released in any country. Prompted by criticisms of this sort, expression has been given to radical anti-clerical views of "the Christian ideal," in the columns of a new anti-clerical organ, the *Action* (Paris). The writer is Senator Delpech, a noted champion of separation of church and state, whose demands for the suppression of the French embassy at the Vatican have embarrassed the ministry of late. "These fine gentlemen of the religious orders attribute the vilest designs to the emancipated men who are carrying on the work of intellectual liberation against the church," writes the senator in his emphatic article, contributed to the *Action*. "Simple minds have long been fobbed off with childish words." He proceeds:

"What does their Christian ideal amount to?

"An answer is supposed to be made to everything by citing the story of the good Samaritan and the Sermon on the Mount. If the guiding principle of Christianity lay in the idea of brotherhood, it would have had different effects upon the peoples in submission to the church both in former times and now. It would not have let fierce passions loose and inspired the hatred we are all familiar with. Manners would have been softened by it. The triumph of a genuine brotherhood of man does not even now seem so far off. Long before the gospels were written Buddhist priests and Stoic philosophers had preached a morality based upon the spirit of fraternal solidarity. Confucius summed up his philosophy in this maxim: Do to another as you would have him do to you. The maxims of Epictetus and those of Marcus Aurelius are compounded of the healthiest morality, goodness, and the spirit of justice. In truth, Christianity was so little of a code of submission that the Christians fell to attacking one another abominably as soon as they were freed from dread of the suspicious hostility of the Roman emperors. St. Augustine gives us edifying details on this head. That which is peculiar to primitive Christianity, as the Roman Church still understands it, is a doctrine of despair, calculated to dry up the sources of all activity and all joy."

This "doctrine of despair," says the anti-clerical senator, is very plainly brought out for our benefit in the "gospel story of the two sisters of Lazarus," which he relates thus:

"One day Jesus and his apostles arrive and ask hospitality. Martha, tucking up her skirt and rolling back her sleeves, sets to work to prepare a meal. It was something of a job to satisfy this crew of holy apostles. While she comes and goes, making the fire, washing the vegetables, setting the table, she sees her sister Mary squatting at the feet of Jesus and contemplating him. Irritated at this, she said to Jesus: 'Master, is it right for my sister to leave me all the work to do? Tell her to lend me a hand.' And Jesus answered: 'Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things. Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her.' That was the notion of Jesus. He approves Mary's conduct! He encourages her to continue in her contemplative idleness and credits her with a merit greater than that of Martha, the alert and brave woman who assumes the whole burden of household work. Martha bakes the daily bread. Mary, the contemplative and sterile woman, will eat her share and Jesus will reserve the best place in Paradise for her. Does not this put a premium upon idleness?"

To satisfy Jesus, continues the French anti-clerical, we must "abandon all that makes up human personality"—reason, will, fruitful activity. "Abase yourself," he quotes from Pascal, "such is the Christian ideal." He cites Eusebius as saying to the masters of profane science: "We feel only contempt for your useless labors. We apply our minds to higher things." But what labors, proceeds the anti-clerical, are more useful than those of Aristotle, Euclid, Archimedes, Lavoisier, Pasteur, Duclaux, Berthelot? "The fathers of the church strive to ascertain if the Son coexisted from the beginning with the Father; under what form God is incarnate in the eucharistic bread; if the angels have sex; if the Virgin's mother also conceived through the operation of the Holy Ghost; if the Pope is infallible; and other things of equal intellectual importance, while Pope Gregory I., a saint, burns the magnificent library of the temple of Apollo, formed at great expense by the Roman emperors." Why, asks the senator sarcastically, be bothered with the trivialities of the sages and philosophers of Greece? We have the works of the prophets and apostles, which suffice for everything:

"They suffice for everything, indeed, since, according to Pascal, the secret of the Christian life is the renunciation of everything calculated to inspire intellectual research. The Christian ideal was realized by the hermits of the Theban desert, by Paphnutius, St. Anthony, and that extraordinary Simeon Stylites who spent months and months on top of a pillar in an immovability so ecstatic that birds built nests in his hand. The church has made him the most honored of saints. Such is its invariable ideal from the days of Mary, sister of Lazarus, to those of blessed Mary Alacocque, to whom we owe the devotion to the Sacred Heart. When young girls abandon father and mother to take refuge in the cloister, when Madame de Chantal gives up her young son to enter the convent, they are complying with the gospel injunction—who loves son, daughter, father, or mother more than me is not worthy of me. For centuries and centuries the children of Christians have been reared in this stupefying doctrine. Here is the source of the decline of the nations remaining in submission to the Roman Church."

It is for this reason, concludes the senator, that French anti-clericals maintain their struggle against the church. "To its ideal of death we oppose an ideal of life. Submit, says the church. We reply: Revolt! Revolt against despotism and tyranny. Vindicate your human individuality. Drink deeply of the springs of life, through unhampered research, through labor, through love. Be a creature joyous, dauntless."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"I DON'T care how liberal you may be, or how hospitable," writes Rev. W. S. Rainsford in *The Outlook* (New York), "the church of God is not the place to exercise mere hospitality. Every man seeking his Father has a *right* there. The thing is to open your heart and hand to every man because he is a child of God and has a right to hear of his Father; the church was built for that purpose; it is futile for her to repeat the Gospel of freedom and practise something else."

"THE rest of revelation," so Dr. John Bascom thinks (*Bibliotheca Sacra*), "does not lie in itself, but in its correspondence with facts, its disclosure of things. It has been a constant and disastrous mistake in theology to suppose that a certain verbal advantage was given us by revelation; that words, as footprints of thought, might be scented and pursued till the grandest truths were overtaken and pulled down. If we had looked upon the phenomena of life as interpreters of revelation, as we have made revelation the expounder of these phenomena, we should have fallen into no such absolute rendering of depravity, redemption, salvation, the justice of God and His dealings with men, as has characterized our theology."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AN ANTI-GERMAN VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

STATESMEN who direct British foreign policy are divided into two schools—those who favor Russia and those who favor Germany. A violent controversy between these factions has just ended in a great victory for the anti-German influence. Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, announces that the Government will have nothing to do officially with the Bagdad Railway scheme. "The nation had made up its mind after the Venezuelan episode," says the anti-German *News* (London), "that there must be no more flirtations with Germany." It should be remarked, before further press comment is quoted, that a secret treaty admittedly exists between Great Britain and Germany. The fact that the provisions of this secret treaty have so long eluded the conjectures of the anti-German element in England has caused some London organs to think that "it commits the nation to some very doubtful and entangling engagements." It was feared that Great Britain was bound to aid the railway, which, according to the anti-Germans, meant giving the Berlin Government a port on the Persian Gulf and arousing the enmity of Russia. *The Spectator* (London) said on this point:

"How comes it, if the railway is to be purely commercial, that Russia has not been consulted in the matter by us? Has our Government asked the Russians whether they have any objection to the scheme, assuring them at the same time that if so we should certainly not move in the matter? If such a question has not been asked, ought it not to be asked forthwith? In truth, the whole matter turns on the interests of Russia in the scheme. If we tell Russia that we can not allow her to alter the *status quo* in the Persian Gulf, or to make a railway through Persia to a port on the Gulf, and at the same time help an international railway to reach the Gulf, are we not treating Russia with a hostility which must make her believe even more strongly than before that we are her natural and essential enemy—the view that German secret diplomacy has so often instilled into her?"

According to this unfriendly critic, the scheme arose in the mind of the German Emperor, who saw in it a means of furthering his dreams of world conquest. It is conceded that the railway extension would not pay, but the Turkish Government was to guarantee it a certain subsidy and the British Government was to let it carry the Indian mails and to use its good offices to procure it a terminus on the Persian Gulf. This last proviso was what particularly exasperated the pro-Russian organs in London. They pointed out that Great Britain was keeping Russia from the Persian Gulf. Why, then, let in Germany? The matter was warmly discussed from this point of view by *The National Review* (London). There was the further fact that the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) had declared that Russia was unalterably opposed to the Bagdad Railway scheme and would regard it as putting a new aspect on the whole Asiatic question. Even the pro-German *Saturday Review* (London) had to make the following admission:

"In all cases the attitude of Russia must be taken into account. Without stopping to bewail the past, it must be recognized that Russia has attained a dominant position in the councils of the Shah. Call it 'commercial occupation,' 'peaceful penetration,' or 'painless identification,' however the process be named and accomplished, Russia at present entirely controls Persian policy. Russia is absolutely opposed to the Bagdad Railway. It introduces foreign commerce and hostile influence into a region which she would wish herself to monopolize. And, worse still, it is a line of strategic importance enfilading her frontier in Asia Minor and preventing a sudden occupation of the Turkish strongholds on an outbreak of hostilities."

The German newspapers do not conceal their opinion that the declination of the Balfour Government to countenance the scheme is a victory for the anti-German party in England. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that the event is the result of that unreasonable hatred and distrust of Germany which all Germans note with wonder. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says the enemies of Germany in London are mistaken if they think they can baffle the fatherland, and the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* says the episode is "evidence of the ill-will with which Germany is regarded by other Powers." The Austrian papers, and particularly the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, think the incident foreshadows the rise of Rusian influence in British foreign policy. That discreet organ of the Foreign Office of France—and France is the ally of Russia—the Paris *Temps*, remarks:

"The movement of public opinion in England against any British participation in the construction of the Bagdad Railway is highly significant and worthy of every attention. It shows more than any other one thing the distrust of Germany with which English opinion is penetrated. . . . It is enough merely to glance at the English newspapers to perceive that this feeling is sincere, universal, and without distinction of party. Another German complication! Remember Venezuela! Let us not fall into this trap! Germany wants to fool us again! These are the opinions universally expressed. . . . It is an instructive thing to note."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

A SIGNIFICANT connection is beginning to assert itself between the growth of the Italian navy and the development of Italian foreign policy. It is from this point of view almost exclusively that the late reconstruction of the ministry is commented upon in the foreign press. "Quite recently the Italian navy was called upon to cooperate in the settlement of the Venezuelan question," observes the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), and it assures us that there is much meaning in the fact that Admiral Morin, hitherto Minister of Marine, has been promoted to the inner circle of the cabinet, or Consulta, by the bestowal upon him of the portfolio of foreign affairs. Thus asserts itself once more the growing tendency of Roman diplomacy to fall under the control of men who regard a powerful navy as a persuasive force. Other European journals interpret in a similar spirit the fact that Zanardelli, Giolitti, and Prinetti, the triumvirate upon whose shoulders has recently rested the ministry that assumed power in the eternal city over two years ago, have been driven by circumstances to reconstitute the cabinet at last. Signor Prinetti, the minister of foreign affairs, after holding out bravely against a stroke of paralysis for some months, has given way to Admiral Enrico Morin, while the post vacated by that distinguished naval officer is assumed by Admiral Bettolo. These changes are deemed momentous. They will affect not only Italy's relations with the two other Powers uniting with herself to form the Triple Alliance, but they will have a marked effect upon that closer union with France which it is the desire of some Roman politicians to bring about. So says the *Journal des*

ADMIRAL ENRICO MORIN,
Whose assumption of the portfolio of foreign affairs emphasizes Italy's naval policy.

Débats (Paris), which insinuates that Italy's international position may soon bring the question of the Mediterranean prominently to the front. It observes:

"For a long time an effort was made to propagate the idea that republican France was a menace to dynastic Italy. Our adversaries in the peninsula affected to think it but natural that Italian radicals, republicans, and socialists should be advocates of closer relations with France, but they declared that sentiment incompatible with loyalty to the crown. This argument, as is known, was made use of by Crispi to injure us in the estimation of the late King Humbert. But what have we seen? Whereas the chief promoter of Franco-Italian discord was the former revolutionist Crispi, the three conservative ministers, di Rudini, Visconti Venosta, and Prinetti, contributed most, on the Italian side, to closer union with France. Everybody finally perceived how delusive was the revolutionary phantom conjured up for Italian eyes. . . . Admiral Morin, now in the inner cabinet circle after a temporary period of service at the Foreign Office, during which he showed that a naval officer is not necessarily out of his element in a diplomatic position, finds all Italian parties favorable to friendlier relations with France."

The Triple Alliance comes into discussion every time there are changes in an Italian ministry, observes the *Temps* (Paris). When Signor Prinetti, the bicycle manufacturer, an "outsider," took charge of the foreign affairs of Italy a trifle over two years ago, "the stout champions of the Triple Alliance asked themselves if he would have the courage to maintain a combination which, while necessary, doubtless, was also onerous and not at all popular. The advocates of a natural union between France and Italy, between two Powers, that is, who ought to be at one in interests, traditions, sentiment, and aspirations, but between whom hands too adroit have sown dissension, were not without anxiety." But this anxiety has been dissipated, says the Paris paper, and France is convinced that her future relations with Italy will be most cordial. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which regards the Triple Alliance from the Austrian point of view, confirms this analysis of the international situation:

"Prinetti laid particular stress upon the promotion of friendly relations with France. In this respect he trod in the footsteps of his predecessor, Visconti-Venosta, but not at all in those of Crispi, who was in the habit of ostentatiously emphasizing the alliance with Germany to such an extent that he offended France. Geographical position, national tendencies, and, if one wants to be sentimental, national affinities indicate for Italy a decided or at any rate friendly relationship with France. . . . Of Italy's two allies in central Europe—let us not deceive ourselves on this point—Austria-Hungary, the neighbor, is the least popular. Everything has had a tendency lately to confirm this lack of popularity. King Victor Emmanuel III. and Emperor Francis Joseph can not, for well-known reasons (the opposition of the Vatican), exchange visits with each other."

While there are many voices friendly to France in Rome, there are still friendlier ones there for Russia, thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). "All Europe now bows the knee to Russia." It admits that Signor Prinetti resisted the Russian tendency, but, it asks, who knows if the new minister of foreign affairs will do likewise? Other observers in Austria expect that the Zanardelli ministry will not heed the radical and Socialist element so much as formerly. It may even throw them overboard and accept the support of the faction led by Rudini. The orthodox opposition, led by Baron Sonnino, will come to no terms whatever, it is predicted. The Italian ministerial organ, the *Tribuna* (Rome), does not commit itself on this or any kindred point, but it can not refrain from congratulating the country upon the general character of the Zanardelli ministry. Thus:

"It was during the Zanardelli ministry and while our foreign affairs were under the direction of Signor Prinetti, that the liveliest sympathy for Italy was awakened in England. For the first time in her ancient and exemplary Parliament British ministers were urged to treat our nation with more consideration, to cherish with sincere friendship a natural alliance, a cooperation in the difficult question of the Mediterranean. When the interests of Europe generally in this sea were under discussion, our prior rights in the Tripolitaine were recognized. As England voluntarily offered to refrain from interference with us there, she thereby recognized our ultimate claims. So, too, the French foreign minister, Delcassé, admitted the force of our position and all obstacle from France was eliminated. In this way the Mediterranean, at first the occasion of suspicion and difficulty, became finally the scene of peaceful concord between the Italian and foreign fleets, the source of union of the great Powers which hitherto had struggled for primacy there. Further proofs of improved Anglo-Italian relations were the British support of our efforts against slavery in the Red Sea and our aid in rendering easier to England her pursuit of the Mad Mullah."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT AND THE BALKANS.

WAR in Europe as a consequence of the alleged bad faith of the Powers in dealing with the problem of the Balkans is a contingency, but far from a probability. Leading organs in Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg assert this with some emphasis as a reply, apparently, to the pessimism of the London press and to predictions emanating from papers like the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which are denouncing the European concert for trifling with the crisis. "War can not yet be deemed inevitable," says the Belgian sheet, "but it is none the less true that it is being prepared for on all sides, and it is difficult for Powers ready for the struggle to sacrifice in the interest of peace forces that have been patiently and painfully grouped." It proceeds:

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.
He has been accused of complicating the Macedonian crisis by double-dealing.

"Whose fault is it if things have turned out so badly? Is Turkey alone responsible for this severe crisis? We do not think so, for her chief concern must be to prevent the armed intervention of Europe. The weakness of the Porte has been glaring, it is true, but it was known beforehand that no one could rely upon rapid and energetic action on the part of the Turkish Government. Had it still been capable of such a thing, neither Russia nor Austria-Hungary need have used their influence to impose the reforms upon it. It would have thought out the problem long ago. It would have eliminated the factitious agitation of the Bulgarian revolutionaries, and it would have weaned the Christian population of Macedonia away from them by giving them a government in harmony with their aspirations and suitable to their needs. Turkey's responsibility in this business is therefore very limited, and it is from the guiding Powers that one has the right to ask an accounting for a situation which they have allowed to grow complicated at pleasure, so to speak. Bulgaria, left to herself, can accomplish nothing, has no existence as a political actor. It is Russia who absolutely dominates. It is the St. Petersburg cabinet that is wholly master of its own action. Russia can be censured for having permitted the Bulgarian hopes to expand for years in the direction of a conquest of the Macedonian districts. These hopes are so firmly rooted in the minds of politicians at Sofia that they can not comprehend

advice to them to be patient in the interest of the peace of the world. They have been pushed forward and now it is sought to hold them back."

Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece do not count as guiding influences in the general policy of Europe, continues this authority. These countries are under the protection of one or other of the great Powers. "The latter control the game and they mark the points. When the pretension is put forward to direct the general policy of a continent like Europe, no attention is paid to the unjust reclamations of a petty state, created yesterday. General interests will not be sacrificed to small personal ones. Either the European concert exists or it does not exist. If it exists, let it put forth the solution that it deems just. If it does not exist, what signifies the pretensions of certain Powers to intervene in all international differences?" We are told, to be sure, that perfect harmony subsists in all that relates to the Macedonian question in its connection with the European concert, but as a matter of fact only Russia and Austria-Hungary have appeared openly in the matter. How do the other Powers stand? The Belgian organ thus replies:

"The Russian ambassador and the Austrian ambassador are practically the only ones who are active at Constantinople. France has been the sole Power as yet to give a definite opinion in the matter while acknowledging that the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna should be allowed to adjust the difficulty. Great Britain has palpably shirked the subject. Germany has thought only of obviating the Sultan's serious embarrassments. Moreover, it is known that since Bismarck retired the Balkan question is not worth the bones of a Pomeranian grenadier. As for Italy, she concerns herself chiefly with Austria-Hungary's designs on Albania. What, then, is this European concert in which only Russia and Austria-Hungary are now playing a part?"

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA AND HIS WIFE.

Disorder, violence, and pillage are rampant throughout Macedonia, and the fault is entirely that of the Bulgarian bands under revolutionary leaders. This is the estimate of the situation to which the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) lends the weight of its name. "It is evidently yet the plan of the Bulgarians to force Europe to intervene," says this authoritative periodical. "But Europe is determined not to intervene at all." As for Russia, she is so busy in quite another region of the world that she beholds with an irritated and impatient eye the events transpiring in Macedonia. This view is adopted by the British press, but the London *Outlook* thinks war in the Balkans may yet demand the whole of Russia's attention. It indulges in various gloomy reflections upon the troubles and says:

"The Albanians have given up all intertribal and local strife to unite in resistance of the reform program. Clearly, therefore, the Albanian question is of a highly elastic nature. So also is the Macedonian, of which if we hear less at the moment, the reason is not that a Macedonian is more peaceful and contented than an Albanian, but only that he is awaiting his leader's command to rise and also go forth to slaughter."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DICTATORSHIP IN FINLAND.

WHOLESALE dismissal of judges for refusing to give decisions satisfactory to the governor-general, the opening of private correspondence by the post-office, and warnings to the newspapers to express no editorial opinions without official permission, form the most recent episodes in the Russification of Finland. A patriotic organ published in Viborg, the *Nyheter*, and that well-known Finnish journal, the *Bladet* (Borga), were threatened with suspension for "disrespectfully printing the manifesto of progress" (that is, the Czar's manifesto) on their last page, among the advertisements. The Kotkan *Uutiset*, a Finnish paper which had distinguished itself by a firm but temperate opposition to the Russification of the land, has been compelled by rigorous military measures to abandon anything in the nature of criticism. The only authoritative exponent of Finnish public opinion that now expresses its views freely is *The Finland Bulletin* (London), organ of a patriotic exile group. It said recently:

"Provincial governors who have dared to tell General Bobrikoff the truth, and to request that their statements may be laid before the Emperor, have been dismissed, and already a majority of the provincial governorships are filled by Russians. Even more startling to the mind of the English-speaking people is the wholesale dismissal of the judges of the Court of Appeal at Abo for their refusal to act on instructions received from the executive Government, when by so doing they would have been guilty of violating the law which it was their sworn duty to administer. The independence of the judiciary is one of the most elementary safeguards of popular rights, but that is a principle which is inconsistent with the root idea of Russian methods of adminstration. Simultaneously with the dismissal of provincial governors and judges, steps have been taken by General Bobrikoff, acting under the instructions of his official superiors at St. Petersburg, to tamper with the secrecy of the post-office. Both the postmaster-general and the secretary of the post-office resigned their positions rather than make themselves parties to a course of action which they regarded as not merely illegal, but as contrary to the most elementary principles of good government, as those are understood by a people which has been taught to value and to enjoy free institutions."

The Czar has invested Governor-General Bobrikoff with dictatorial power in Finland, observes the *Aftonblad* (Stockholm), and it says, too, that the absolute authority this official enjoys is to be used in the most unsparing fashion. General Bobrikoff's mission is to stamp out Finnish nationality, to sweep it away as effectually as the wind scatters the dead leaves. He gave an instance of his methods at the time of the unveiling in Helsingfors of the colossal statue of Elias Lonnrot, father of Finland's national literature and recensor of the "Kalevala," the famous Finnish epic. General Bobrikoff insisted that the Finnish national hymn must not be sung at the unveiling, and also that all speeches for the occasion be previously submitted to him that he might "correct" them. These conditions were felt to be intolerable, and the statue was unveiled in perfect silence without

any ceremonies whatever. Commenting on these things *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"The loss to the resources of the Russian empire which this gradual obliteration of Finland is bringing about is totally disregarded by those responsible for this extraordinary reactionary fanaticism of the last few years."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEXT STEP AGAINST THE MAD MULLAH.

IT has occurred to the British Government to revise its ideas of the Mad Mullah's strategy. There is not to be the least cessation of the pursuit of him across the sands of Somaliland, but the smart defeat recently sustained by the British forces has given the Government at home the benefit of a large amount of newspaper advice. A fatal misconception of the power and resources of the enemy has boggled the pursuit of him from the first, it is contended. "The slow and steady method adopted by Lord Kitchener against a similar foe will have to be adopted." *The Daily News* (London), from which we quote these words, can not pardon the British Government's inadequate measures against the Mad Mullah ever since he first laid claim to attention at its hands. "It is the carelessness of the authorities which is so galling," it declares. It appears from the latest despatches that the Mullah actually had spies in the British ranks who served with the native troops and betrayed every movement to their master. Says the Liberal organ:

"A year hence some minister will arise like Mr. Chamberlain, and tell us, when the agony is past, that it arose out of 'a misunderstanding.' Let us consider for a moment what has actually happened in Somaliland. It was in 1901 that the first expedition set out for the purpose of castigating the Mad Mullah. In May, 1902, a second expedition set forth into the interior, but the Mullah, as usual, retired into his waterless fastnesses. It is therefore the third expedition which has been checked in this month's 'skirmish,' and there is only too much probability that Obbia, with its stores, has been evacuated, and that the line of communication is 'in process of being rolled up.' At present we know nothing but the bare facts, which are bad enough. But no one can acquit the nation—for the responsibility does not wholly lie with the Cabinet—of gross recklessness. We must pull ourselves together, and place the best, the most prudent, and the most far-sighted men at the helm. We must no longer toy with ideals which ought to dominate us. We must recover something of the Puritan passion for hard blows in right causes."

We are asked to believe, however, that the British Government recognized from the very first "the difficulties of the operations in Somaliland," and that on the authority of the London *Times*. "The cooperation both of the Abyssinian and Italian governments was secured before the last active campaign against the Mullah was undertaken," it observes, adding with regard to the recent defeat:

"It can not be denied that this is a very disappointing incident in a campaign which was undertaken with the hope of establishing peace on a settled basis in Somaliland. In that object, Italy and Abyssinia were prepared to cooperate with this country, tho the main burden of action against the Mullah fell upon England. That task has still to be carried out, and the Power which has the largest share of interest in the future of the 'Dark Continent,' and which can not renounce the hope of seeing direct communication by land established between South Africa and Egypt, will not permit it to lapse. It is, no doubt, true that, if the Imperial Government had properly measured, at the beginning, the proportions of the undertaking that had to be faced in Somaliland, more troops would have been provided from India or elsewhere. The splitting up of a comparatively small force, mainly composed of native levies, into still smaller contingents, each acting at a distance from its base, was obviously a source of danger. After the alarming check sustained not long before at Erego, the lesson ought to have been taken to heart. Now it has been driven home again at a heavy cost, and further efforts will have to be made—at a much greater expense than would have been needed a year ago—to wipe out the effect of a reverse which foresight and timely preparation might have averted."

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF BOLIVIA BY ARGENTINA.

A SOUTH AMERICAN situation of an extremely serious kind may be the outcome of the movement to annex Bolivia to Argentina. An issue of such magnitude is raised by the proposition that the mere discussion of it has affected the tone of press comment, not only in the countries concerned, but in Chile and Brazil. It should be remembered that certain South American republics have declared their resolve to tolerate no fundamental modification of the map of the continent. This is aimed at Chile, whose propensities for territorial acquisition would bring her into violent conflict with the Monroe Doctrine were she a European Power. So thinks the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), which, however, has not found it necessary to protest with energy against Bolivia's absorption by Argentina.

Very different is the attitude in Chile. There the newspapers assert that the Santiago Government can never consent to a measure "fatal to the peace of the world." The *Lei* (Santiago) insinuates that if Bolivia feels disposed to submit to a process of absorption she must apply elsewhere than to Argentina, a Power already too great for convenience. The *Ferrocarril* (Santiago) warns both Bolivia and Argentina against precipitating a general war by this step. In Bolivia the *Opinion* (La Paz) suggests combination with Argentina as a means of vindicating the former republic's claim to Acre, upon which Brazil has "ruthlessly trampled." The *Commercio* (La Paz) likewise thinks union with Argentina might be of mutual benefit. In Brazil the scheme is considered menacing even in its present incipient shape. The official *Tribuna* (Rio Janeiro) scores the Argentine Government for "secretly conspiring to change the political map of the continent." It adds:

"While we are discussing terms of peace with reference to the disputed territory of Acre, our sympathetic friends in the opposite camp are secretly conspiring to renew our conflicts by incorporating Bolivia with Argentina. Bolivian journals are even now negotiating this idea as a means of maintaining the national dignity! Such a suicidal notion, such infatuation, dominates the Bolivian people at seeing themselves unable to maintain their sovereignty in the field. We may see in this the result of Argentine diplomacy. But this annexation can never be effected. Neither Chile nor ourselves would consent. It would destroy the balance of power in South America."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

"FUROR AMERICANUS." There was a time when the question of war between Germany and the United States hung in the balance by the weight of a hair and that time was during the recent Venezuela complication. This sensational statement, made in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), a conservative magazine, has attracted much attention in Berlin. "Can this really have been the case?" asks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). "In Germany no one thought of such a thing." It deprecates the so-called American fury fed by misrepresentations in the English press, and advises that gifts and flatteries from Germany to the United States be stopped and the cultivation of friendly relations on a more dignified basis be begun.

ENGLAND'S PERIL.—"The British navy is not only the possession and the pride of a great nation; it is the sole guarantee of their daily bread, their personal liberty, and their political existence," says *The Monthly Review* (London). It adds: "The world's history shows no parallel to our present position; it is a truism which has been uttered again and again, and which should be repeated until every child in the country knows it by heart, that from the moment when we cease to command the sea, we exist only upon sufferance, and from the moment when our navy is crushed by an enemy England is no more the seat of an empire or a nation, but an island off the coast of Europe, crowded with forty millions of starving and helpless people."

M. LOUBET.—"The French President is, we fancy, essentially a grave and respectable lawyer, with a reminiscence of the farmstead from which he sprang still visible in his character; without genius, but a man of acumen and of sterling worth. He has done nothing great, but under him no one expects disorder; and if he has not picked out first-rate administrators as ministers, he has chosen men capable of the most solid work." Thus the London *Spectator*, which adds: "The French see their innermost preference embodied in the President, and even when it rains epigrams in Paris they pay him every reverence, crowd to hear his plain and direct, tho brief speeches, and strive in every village he passes to display some evidence of good-will."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Perkins, the Fakeer."—Edward S. Van Zile. (The Smart Set Publishing Company, $1.)

"A Daughter of Thespis."—Joan D. Barry. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston, $1.50.)

"The Mystery of Murray Davenport."—Robert Neilson Stephens. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Complete Poetical Works of Alexander Pope."—Edited by Henry W. Boynton. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.)

"Cap'n Simeon's Store."—George S. Wasson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"At the Time Appointed."—A. Maynard Barbour. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.50.)

"A Broader Elementary Education."—J. P. Gordy. (Hinds & Noble, New York.)

"Indian Summer and Other Poems."—James C. Challiss. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.50.)

"Summer Songs in Idleness."—Katherine H. McDonald Jackson. (Richard G. Badger, $1.25.)

"Sonnets and Lyrics."—Katrina Trask. Richard G. Badger, $1.25.)

"Semanoud."—Poems by H. Talbot Kummer. (Richard G. Badger, $1.)

"The Jewish Encyclopedia."—Volume IV. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"The Housing Handbook."—W. Thompson. (National Housing Reform Council, London.)

"The Testimony of Reason."—Samuel L. Phillips. (The Neal Publishing Company.)

"The Modern Obstacle."—Alice Duer Miller. (Charler Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Brief Greek Syntax."—Herbert Weir Smyth. (The American Book Company.)

"The Roman Road."—Zack. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The American Advance."—Edmund J. Carpenter. (John Lane, $2.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Open Door.

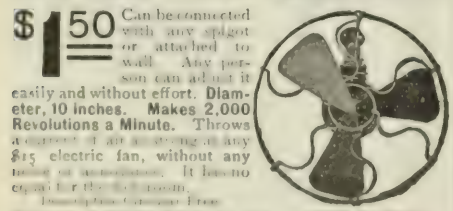
By ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

O listen for her step when the fire burns hollow,
When the low flame whispers and the white ash sinks,
When all about the chamber shadows troop and follow
As drowsier yet the hearth's red watchlight blinks.

While bare black night through empty casements staring
Waits to storm the wainscot till the fire lies dead,
Fast along the snow-bound waste little feet are fairing
Hush—and listen—listen—but never turn your head.

Leave the door upon the latch—she could never reach it—
You would hear her crying, crying there till break of day,
Out on the cold moor, mid the snows that bleach it,
Weeping as once in the long years past away.

Lean deeper in the settle—soon but she shall find you—
Find and grow fearsome, too afraid to stay:



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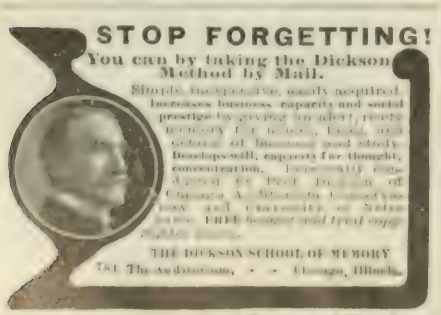

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Do you hear the lunge of the oaken press behind you?
These all her toys were kept, there she used to play.

Do you hear the light, light foot, the faint sweet laughter?
Happy stir and murmur of a child that plays:
Slowly the darkness creeps up from floor to rafter,
Slowly the falling snow covers all the ways.

Falls as it fell once on a tide past over.
Golden the hearth glowed then, bright the windows shone;
And still, still she comes through the sullen drifts above her
Home to the cold hearth tho all the lights are gone.

Far or near no one knew—none would now remember—
Where she wandered no one knew, none will ever know;
Somewhere, Spring must give her flowers, somewhere white December
Call her from the moorland to her playthings through the snow.

—In May *Scribner's Magazine.*

Snow in May.

By MILDRED I. MCNEAL.

She kisses lovingly the crocus' lip,
Seeks out the violet by its mossy stone,
And fondles, while she may, the early ferns—
This childless mother longing for her own.

—In May *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Revealment.

By MADISON CAWEIN.

A sense of sadness in the golden air,
A dreaminess, that has no part in care,—
As if the Season, by some woodland pool,
Braiding the early blossoms in her hair,
Seeing her loveliness reflected there,
Had sighed to find herself so beautiful.

A pensiveness, a feeling as of fear,
Holy and dim as of a mystery near,—
As if the World about us listening went,
With lifted finger and hand-hollowed ear,
Hearkening a music that we can not hear,
Haunting the quickening earth and firmament.

A yearning of the soul that has no name,
Expectancy that is both wild and tame,—
As if the Earth, from out its azure ring
Of heavens, looked to see, as white as flame—
As Perseus once to chained Andromeda came—
The swift, divine revealment of the Spring.

—In May *Atlantic Monthly.*

Two Voices.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

The winds at play on a breezy day,
Sweet, sweet to hear what they sing and say;
But sweeter the murmur of winds that blow
When only the heart and the high leaves know.

—In May *Harper's Magazine.*

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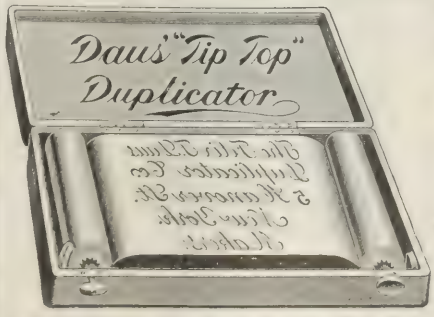

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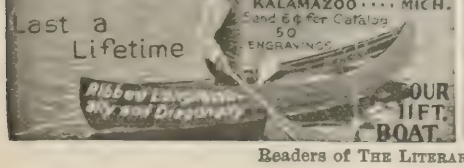

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PERSONALS.

A Vatican Episode.—F. Montague Handley, the American sculptor, tells of an episode which he witnessed at the Vatican and which is quoted in *The Saturday Evening Post*:

A young New Yorker wintering in Rome had joined the Circolo di San Pietro, a club to which most of the young Roman noblemen belong and whose object is charity. Shortly after his admission he was notified that an audience was to be given by the Pope to several hundred people on a certain date, and that his name had been placed on the list of club members who would help to receive. Full-dress is always worn at these audiences, and the club members wear a badge to distinguish them from the guests. Our young friend, being somewhat of a dandy, added a few sprays of lilies-of-the-valley to his costume. Now, it is a strict rule of the Vatican that no flowers shall be worn, but of course no one thought of a "Circolo" man ignoring the fact, and nothing was said to him.

As Leo XIII. appeared, carried in his big gilded chair, the receiving-men walked up, as is their wont, to kiss his hand. When the New Yorker approached, the Pope looked admiringly at this fair, stalwart youth, so unlike his young Romans, and then, noting the forbidden flowers, smiled gently.

"We do not wear flowers in the Vatican, my son," he said, taking the offending blossoms as if to cast them away, but he hesitated, smelled their fragrant petals, and then, suddenly changing his mind, he returned them to the owner.

"Keep them," he almost whispered, "and may your life be as spotless as they now are."

Baron von Sternberg Sees the President Off.—The only representative of the diplomatic corps who went to the railway station to see President Roosevelt off on his long Western journey was Baron von Sternberg. A large crowd was present, including prominent officials, but the President saw the baron at once, and, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, jumping forward with his usual enthusiasm, he grasped the baron's hand and exclaimed:

"Why, Speck, what are you doing here? Come to see me off? Why, that's perfectly lovely."

Then when the baron had expressed the hope that the Presidential trip would be a pleasant one, the President asked:

"Are you going to be here when I get back?" An affirmative reply brought:

"Then we'll have some more bully rides together. By the way, where are your horses?"

The baron said they were still in India.

"Then you shall ride mine," replied the Presi-

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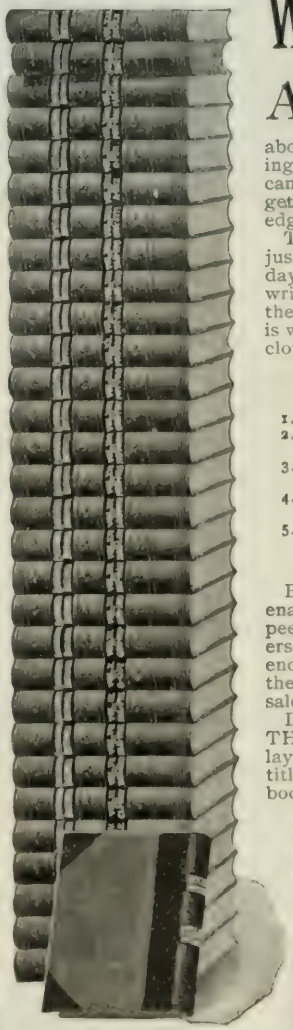

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dent. "I want you to ride them all the time I am away. Promise me you will. My horses and Mrs Roosevelt's will be in the stable here during our absence, and I want you to use them. You (turning to his sister, Mrs. Cowles) are to see that my horses are at the disposal of Baron Sternberg during my absence, and see to it also that he rides them."

The baron promised that he would.

"But I'm afraid," he protested, "they can't carry my weight."

At this the President laughed heartily, as the Sternberg physique is diminutive. The President gave over half his time while waiting for a personal chat with the German envoy. Later, after the visitors had left the car and just as the train started, Mr. Roosevelt hurried out on the rear platform and called:

"Baron, baron——"

As the German minister turned the President waved his hand and called out:

"I just wanted to tell you again, baron, how much I appreciate your coming to see me off. It was lovely of you. I am perfectly de-light-ed."

One Place Left for General Grant. At a recent meeting of Confederate veterans in Richmond, many amusing tales were told. One of them was how General Grant got the worst of it at the hands of a Southern woman. The Baltimore *Sun* tells the story:

While Grant was in Charles City county an old lady sent one of her grandchildren to him to ask where he was going.

"Tell your grandmother," said General Grant, "that I am going to Richmond or Petersburg, or heaven or h—l."

In a little while the boy returned and said:

"Grandmother says you can not go to Richmond, for General Lee is there; you can not go to Petersburg for Beauregard is there; and you can not go to heaven, for General Jackson is there."

General Grant very readily saw that only one place was left to him in case he wanted to go somewhere.

A Cool Monarch.—King Victor Emmanuel III., of Italy, is known for a man of dauntless courage and iron nerves. To show this, *The Saturday Evening Post* tells the following story:

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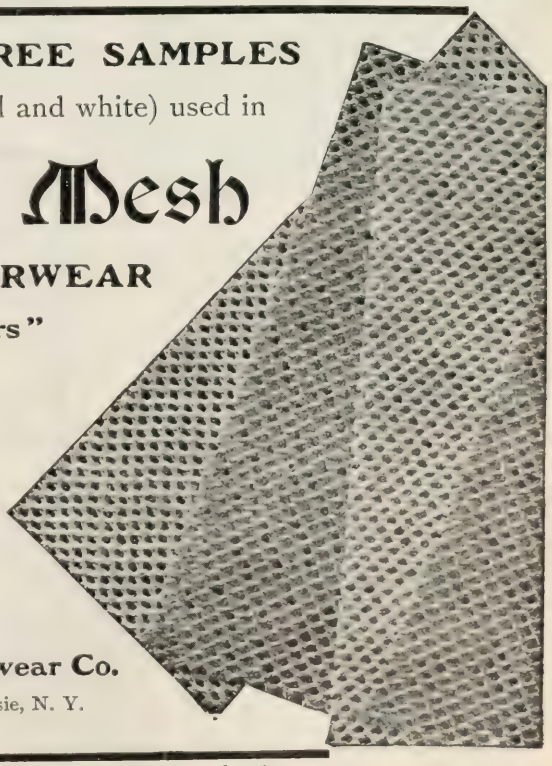

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with the testing of a new cannon that the Army was then experimenting with. He proceeded to the trial field accompanied by several officers of rank and the inventor, and after a short explanation of the relative points of the gun, order was given to train it at the target.

At the first shot the huge engine of destruction exploded near the breech with a terrible crash, and the panic-stricken men fled precipitately. Not so Victor Emmanuel, who did not stir an inch, but, turning with an amused smile to the frightened officers, reassured them chaffingly:

"No danger now, gentlemen," he said calmly; "you should have fled before the explosion."

Coming Events.

May 19.—Convention of the American Federation of Musicians, at Indianapolis.

May 19–21.—Convention of the Military Surgeons' Association of the United States, at Boston.

May 19–22.—United Confederate Veterans' National Reunion, at New Orleans.

Convention of the National Master Plumbers' Association, at San Francisco.

May 21–24.—Convention of the National Railway Agents' Association, at Eureka Springs, Ark.

May 22–28.—Convention of the National Electric Light Association, at Chicago.

May 20–22.—Convention of the Sunshine Society, at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

MANCHURIA.

May 4.—Ministers in Peking discuss with Prince Ching the Manchurian demands of Russia; the demands are the same in effect as those originally cabled, despite Russia's denial.

May 8.—The Russian troops reoccupy New-Chwang and fortify points between Lioa and Yalu rivers.

May 9.—The Russian troops withdraw from New-Chwang.

THE BALKANS.

May 4.—An engagement occurs at Monastir between Turkish troops and revolutionists.

May 5.—News of an engagement between Turks and revolutionists at Okrina, on May 2, is received.

May 6.—The Porte addresses a sharp note to Bulgaria holding it responsible for outrages committed in Macedonia.

May 7.—Bulgaria returns the Porte's note.

May 9.—A supposed agent of the Macedonian insurgents blows up a mosque at Kuprili, on May 2, burying 200 Moslems in the ruins.

The Turkish Government apologizes to the Bulgarian diplomatic agent at Constantinople for domiciliary visits by police and arrests of Bulgarians in that city; the Government also requests Austria and Italy to withdraw their war-ships from Salonica.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 4.—King Edward leaves Paris and arrives at Cherbourg; Emperor William attends a military review near Rome.

Thousands of Jews are fleeing from Kieff, Russia, fearing an antisemite crusade.

A Nicaraguan rebel ship sinks a government ship; the revolutionists are reported to be gaining ground.

May 5.—King Edward arrives in London; Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel visit the Benedictine Abbey at Monte Cassino.

The associated Chambers of Agriculture in London protest against the abolition of the grain tax.

The Italian Under-Secretary of State makes a statement in regard to the international

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movement for a simultaneous reduction of naval forces.

May 6.—Emperor William leaves Rome on his return to Berlin.

Lord Lansdowne declares in the House of Lords that Great Britain would resist an attempt by any Power to establish a naval base on a fortified fort in the Persian Gulf.

The House of Commons adopts a resolution guaranteeing the Transvaal loan of $175,000,000; Secretary Chamberlain makes a speech on the future of South Africa.

The Austrian Government decides not to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

May 7.—The Irish Land bill passes its second reading in the House of Commons by 443 votes to 26.

Andrew Carnegie is elected president of the Iron and Steel Institute in London.

The ten volumes sent by President Roosevelt are received by the Pope.

General Baden-Powell denies the report that he criticized the American cavalry.

May 8.—Bubonic plague is discovered at Callao, Peru.

May 9.—The Venezuelan cabinet resigns.

Emperor William causes his Minister of War, General Gossler, to resign.

The Transvaal loan is largely oversubscribed at the Bank of England.

May 10.—A fire in Ottawa, Ont., burns hundreds of houses and causes considerable damage.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May 4.—President Roosevelt spends the day in Colorado, stopping at various points.

May 5.—The President arrives in New Mexico, speaking at Santa Fé and Albuquerque.

May 6.—The President and his party explores the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in Arizona.

May 7.—President Roosevelt is welcomed to California at Redlands, where he makes a speech advocating the extension of irrigation.

May 8.—The President visits Pasadena and Los Angeles, Cal.

May 9.—The President arrives at Monterey, Cal.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

May 4.—Postmaster-General Payne receives the reply of Charles Emory Smith to the charges that he suppressed investigation of the Department's doings.

May 5.—Postmaster-General Payne calls on S. W. Tulloch for proof of his charges of irregularities in the Post-Office department.

May 8.—Postmaster-General Payne suspends A. W. Machen, chief of the free-delivery service.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 4.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the statute respecting bribery at elections of persons protected by the fifteenth amendment is unconstitutional.

Officials who returned to Washington from St. Louis complain of their treatment at the exposition dedication ceremonies.

May 5.—Final permission to sign the Venezuelan arbitration protocol reaches the representatives of Italy, Germany, and Great Britain.

A score of persons are drowned in the sinking of the steamer *Saginaw* on the Virginia coast, near Fenwick Island.

Robert McLane, Democrat, is elected mayor of Baltimore.

May 6.—President Roosevelt appoints delegates to represent the United States at the International Red Cross Conference at Geneva.

The Connecticut House of Representatives rejects the woman-suffrage bill.

May 7.—Former Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, is found guilty of accepting a $600 bribe.

May 8.—Secretary Root exonerated General Baldwin from the charge of criticizing Filipino and negro soldiers.

May 9.—A supposed infernal machine, containing one hundred pounds of dynamite, is found on board the Cunard liner *Umbria* just before she sailed.

May 10.—A blue book is issued containing the correspondence and dispatches relating to the Venezuelan controversy.

The Civil Service Commission issues a statement in regard to the appointment, as a rural free-delivery carrier in Tennessee, of

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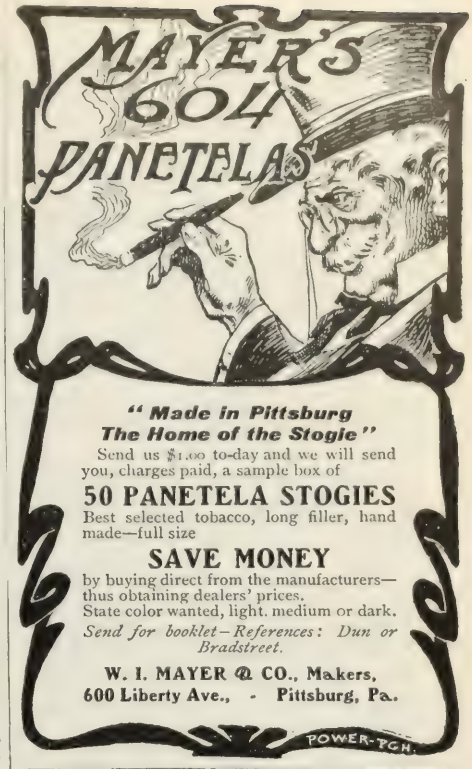

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Second-Prize Two-er.

PROBLEM 711.

XXIX. MOTTO: "One Way."

By D. T. BROOK, Winnetka, Ill.

Black—Eight Pieces.

White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

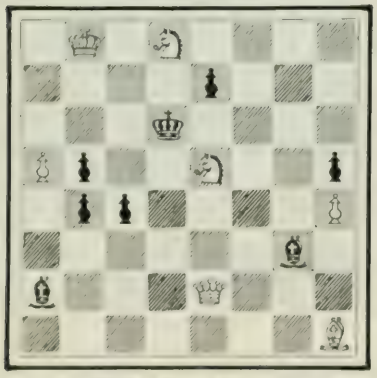
Second-Prize Three-er.

PROBLEM 718.

XXXVI. MOTTO: "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

By DR. TH. SCHAAD, Schaafhausen, Switzerland.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

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The moves resulting in the Rice Gambit are:

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P
3 K Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	K Kt—B 3
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4
7 P x P	B—Q 3
8 Castles	B x Kt

An important contribution to the literature of this Gambit is a recent game, in which Dr. Lasker and Mr. Rice played White, against J. F. Barry and Major Hanham.

LASKER, RICE, BARRY, HANHAM AND OTHERS.		LASKER, RICE, BARRY, HANHAM, AND OTHERS.	
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 Q—R 4 ch	B—Q 2
2 P—K B 4	P x P	15 Q—Kt 4	Q Kt—B 3
3 K Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4	16 P x Kt	Q B x P
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	17 B—Kt 5	Castles Q R
5 Kt—K 5	K Kt—B 3	18 B x B	B x P ch (d)
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4	19 P x B	P x B
7 P x P	B—Q 3	20 Q—R 3	K R—K sq
8 Castles	B x Kt	21 B x P (e)	Q x B
9 R—K sq	Q—K 2 (a)	22 Q x R P	Kt—R 5
10 P—B 5 (b)	P—K 5 (c)	23 P—Q 5 (f)	Kt x Kt ch
11 P—Q 4	Kt—Kt 5 (c)	24 P x Kt	R x R ch
12 Kt—Q 2 (c)	Q x R P	25 R x R	P—B 4 (g)
13 Kt—B 3	Q—R 4	26 Drawn game	

Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) The Berger defense consists in playing K—B sq, then on R x B, Kt—Q B 3; 11 P—Q 4, etc. White can't take Knight on account of Q—Q 5 ch, and, on any other line, can't afford to lose time by wantonly waving Rooks.

(b) P—Q 4 is bad on account of B x P ch.

(c) These countermoves constitute the Napier attack, which, at first sight, appears to do up poor White.

(d) A departure from the accredited move, which is P x B, but it amounts to about the same thing.

(e) The saving clause.

(f) Another very important move for White.

(g) If Q x P, White wins through Q—R 8 ch, P x P ch, etc.

Eugene Delmar suggests instead of 14 Q—R 4 ch, 14 R x B ch, Kt x R; 15 Q—K sq, and he believes that Black has a very difficult game to defend.

Solution of Problems.

No. 829. Q—R 3.

No. 830.

1. Kt—B 6 / K x Kt	2. Q—Q 3 ! / P x Q	3. B—Kt 2, mate	
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—Q 7, mate	
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. Q—Q B 3 / B—Kt 4	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate	
	2. ..... / Other	3. B—B 4, mate	
1. ..... / B—Kt 2	2. Q—Q Kt 3 ch / K x Kt	3. B—Kt 5, mate	
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q—R 8 / K x Kt	3. Q x B, mate	
	2. ..... / B x Kt	3. P—B 4, mate	
	2. ..... / P—K 6	3. Q—R sq, mate	

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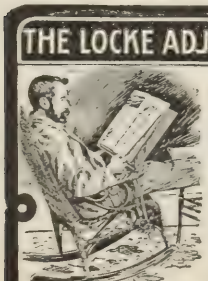

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Other

Solved by M. W. H. Barrett, of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. Wayne, New York City; the Hon. T. M. Easley, Franklin, [illegible]; Burgess Patindel, [illegible]; the Rev. J. G. Law, Wadesboro, S. C.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; J. A. C. Kinderbrook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; W. B. H., Marion, Kan.; C. H. Schneider, Meyersdale, Pa.; E. S. K., Harrisburg, Pa.

829: "Twenty-three." Philadelphia; W. R. C[illegible], Goshen, Ind.; Dr. H. W. Fassnidt, Hackett, Ark.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; P. Moeller, Brooklyn; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; Z. G., Detroit.

Comments (829): "A good illustration of a rare theme: the two Pawns one or two"—G. D.; "Fine, clean, attractive"—A K.; "Good for Tourney-prize"—J. G. L.; "Puzzling"—H. W. F.; "Very fine"—D. H. W.

830: "Fine key; fine second moves; in fact, a fine problem"—M. M.; "Very good and original"—G. D.; "Shows capital and difficult features in problem-strategy"—A K.

In addition to those reported, P. M. and E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., got 825; C. H. S. and Z. G., 822.

The Vienna Tourney.

What is known as a King's Gambit Tourney is in progress in Vienna. The Masters contesting are Pillsbury, Marshall, Teichmann, Gunsberg, Mieses, Swiderski, Tschigorin, Schlechter, Marco, and Maroczy. The first two moves in every game must be as follows:

1 P K 4 — P K 4
2 P K B 4 — P x P

making the King's Gambit. Out of this sacrifice of the P comes various openings: The Allgaier; the Allgaier-Kieseritzki, the Muzio, Salvio, Cunningham, and Cochrane, all leading to brilliant play.

It is the opinion of some masters that any Gambit as unsound, and should lose, simply from the fact that the first player gives the second the odds of a Pawn. Others hold that the loss of the Pawn is more than compensated by the attacking position.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

Marshall	2	1	Teichmann	1½	1½
Mieses	2	1	Tschigorin	1½	1½
Pillsbury	2	1	Schlechter	1	2
Marco	1½	1½	Swiderski	1	2
Maroczy	1½	1½	Gunsberg	½	2½

MAL-ASSIMILATION

Lowers Your Possibilities

Mentally, Physically and Genitally

Mental Symptoms

The mental symptoms of mal-assimilation are: Lack of concentrating power, failure of the memory, imperfect judgment, indisposition to use the will, worry, blues, despondency, irritability, lack of confidence in one's self, in his friends, and even in his Creator.

Physical Symptoms

The physical symptoms are an indisposition to exert one's self, tired feeling, depression, heaviness of the body, imperfect circulation, cold hands and feet, nervous twitching, neuralgia, and darting pains, complicated by mental symptoms.

Genital Symptoms

Genital symptoms of mal-assimilation are failure of the organs to perform their functions properly, shown by irritation, inflammation, and even paralysis. These symptoms are always complicated by the preceding symptoms.

Local Symptoms

The next set of symptoms which make their appearance in one who is suffering from mal-assimilation is congestion in one or more of the various organs composing your body. Congestion may continue until degeneration and dissolution set in. The weakest organs suffer first, but sooner or later throw the others out of gear. All these troubles are caused by the fact that the individual cannot assimilate the food which he is eating, and rid his system of the poisons caused thereby; it is therefore evident that he should change his diet.

By practical experience in thousands of cases, I have found that the more natural the food taken into the system, the more naturally it is assimilated, thus making the individual healthier, mentally, physically and genitally.

A Business Man's Testimony

DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS, 26 W. 94th St., New York City. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 9, 1903.

My Dear Doctor:—Three months' treatment with you has increased my weight from 142 to 175 pounds, something I have longed for all my life, but never expected to attain. For twenty-six years I have been compelled to use a syringe daily to keep my bowels open. I have not needed it for two months, thanks to your treatment. For years I have suffered from indigestion and mal-assimilation of food, having more or less pain in my stomach and bowels all the time. Now I am well and happy, thanks, a thousand times, to you and your wonderful system of dieting and exercise. You have simply performed a miracle on me and my gratitude is unbounded. You can safely refer inquirers to me and tell them that my business takes me out on the road four or five days each week, and I have not lost a day from work since you commenced treating me. Yours in health and gratitude,

W. H. Frederick

Send for "Symptoms and Complications of Mal-Assimilation"

LET ME DIAGNOSE YOUR CASE

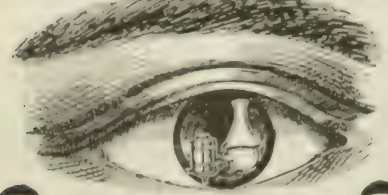
Send for Measurement Blank and I will give my opinion of your case free

Dr. Thomas' Uncooked Bread cures Constipation, Obesity, Lack of Vitality and Indigestion. Send in coin or money order. **10 Cents** for sample, or **50 Cents** for 24 cakes. Wholesale rates on application.

If you have written me and have not received a reply, your letter has not been received. Try again.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D., Dept. K, 26 W. 94th St., New York

IN YOUR EYE



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Proof for a postal.
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76 PARK PL., NEW YORK.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 23, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 683

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICA'S DESTINY ON THE PACIFIC.

THE United States not only maintains, by the Monroe Doctrine, its paramountcy in this hemisphere, but, President Roosevelt declares, we must dominate the Pacific ocean. The President's speech in San Francisco, on Wednesday of last week, in which he expressed this view, reminds several papers of the conduct of Balboa, who claimed the entire ocean for his sovereign as soon as he set eyes on it. The President said:

"Before I saw the Pacific slope I was an expansionist, and after having seen it I fail to understand how any man, confident of his country's greatness and glad that his country should challenge with proud confidence our mighty future, can be anything but an expansionist. In the century that is opening, the commerce and the progress of the Pacific will be factors of incalculable moment in the history of the world.

"Now, in our day, the greatest of all the oceans, of all the seas, and the last to be used on a large scale by civilized man, bids fair to become in its turn the first in point of importance. Our mighty republic has stretched across the Pacific, and now in California, Oregon, and Washington, in Alaska, and Hawaii, and the Philippines, holds an extent of coast line which makes it of necessity a Power of the first class on the Pacific. The extension in the area of our domain has been immense, the extension in the area of our influence even greater.

"America's geographical position on the Pacific in such as to insure our peaceful domination of its waters in the future if only we grasp with sufficient resolution the advantages of this position. We are taking long strides in this direction; witness the cables we are laying and the great steamship lines we are starting, steamship lines some of whose vessels are larger than any freight-carriers the world has yet seen.

"We have taken the first steps toward digging an isthmian canal, to be under our own control, a canal which will make our Atlantic and Pacific coast lines, to all intents and purposes, continuous, and will add immensely alike to our commercial and our military and naval strength. The inevitable march of events gave us the control of the Philippines at a time so opportune that it may without irreverence be held Providential. Unless we show ourselves weak, unless we show ourselves degenerate sons of the sires from whose loins we sprang, we must go on with the work that we have begun.

"I earnestly hope that this work will always be peaceful in character. We infinitely desire peace, and the surest way to obtain it is to show that we are not afraid of war. We should deal in a spirit of fairness and justice with all weaker nations; we should show to the strongest that we are able to maintain our rights. Such showing can not be made by bluster, for bluster merely invites contempt.

"Let us speak courteously, deal fairly, and keep ourselves armed and ready. If we do these things we can count on the peace that comes only to the just man armed, to the just man who neither fears nor inflicts wrong.

"We must keep on building and maintaining a thoroughly efficient navy, with plenty of the best and most formidable ships, with an ample supply of officers and men, and with these officers and men trained in the most thorough way to the best possible performance of their duty. Only thus can we assure our position in the world at large, and in particular our position here on the Pacific."

Russia, Japan, England, Germany, and France also have interests in the Pacific, some of them very important; but most of the American papers agree with the President that our interests are paramount, and that our influence must be made equal to our interests. Says the Baltimore *American*:

"There are reasons, so valid that nations are bound to respect them, why we should dominate the Pacific ocean. No other nation has interests comparable with ours that center there. We have our own Western coast line lapped by its waters. Then we have Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippines, the Midway Islands, and one of the Samoan group, all of which are set down in that mighty ocean. These possessions—and there is nothing left upon which any other Power might seize as a site for dependencies equal in importance to those held by this nation—are destined to play a conspicuous part in our future development. They will become the homes of millions of Americans, and their mines, fields, and factories will give freely of their products to supply our wants and swell our national wealth. Every consideration demands, therefore, that the Pacific ocean, which we are compelled to use as a highway in going to and coming from our distant possessions, shall be dominated by this Government. This may be a selfish view to take of a grave question, yet it is moderate and progressive, and the only one permissible if we would guarantee the freedom and security of intercourse with those possessions."

The Boston *Transcript* expects to see the expansion of our trade and influence which the President foretells, but believes that it will be accomplished peaceably:

"This expansion can be peaceful. That it will come by the mere push of a people eager for trade is scarcely to be questioned. The people of the Pacific slope look out upon the Pacific as we look out upon the Atlantic. Sir Edward Creasy, writing fifty years ago his 'Fifteen Decisive Battles,' expressed the opinion that the progress of the American people westward would not

stop at the Pacific, and that the conquest of China and Japan by the fleets and armies of the United States might be witnessed by men living when he wrote. Half of Creasy's prophecy has been realized, but thanks to a benevolent tendency in our national character which he did not detect, we have become the great friend of China and Japan, not their conquerors. Strongly planted within eight hundred miles of Hong-Kong, the United States is still more likely to be a friend to the great Eastern empires than when she was separated from them by the whole width of the Pacific.

"President Roosevelt realizes that our expansion in the Pacific carries with it the possibilities of frictions we have heretofore escaped, and urges that we have a formidable war fleet for the protection of our merchant marine. That we shall have a fleet equal to our needs we have no doubt. It will come from the expansion of our merchant marine, by the evolution so familiar in the history of maritime nations. On the development of the merchant service depends the development of the navy. No nation ever yet became great in naval warfare that did not have a great merchant service. A great navy without a great mercantile marine simply shows the former to be artificial, that the tendencies of the people of the nation that has it are not toward the sea."

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBEL LAW.

SELDOM has such a chorus of disapproval and denunciation been heard from the American press as that which greets the new Pennsylvania libel law which was signed by Governor Pennypacker on Tuesday of last week. The newspapers outside that State, which are not directly affected by the new act, devote columns of editorial space to censure of the law and the governor; while within the State every newspaper that has come under our observation, from the Philadelphia *North American*, aggressively Democratic, at which the law is believed to have

MUZZLED!!
—*The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*

been principally aimed, to the strongest and most consistently regular Republican journals, like the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, condemns the measure. If the intent of the act is, as supposed, to suppress the editorial and cartoon assaults on Governor Pennypacker, Senator Quay, and other political leaders, it has so far had an effect exactly opposite to that intended, for never have the cartoons been more satirical, nor the editorials more incisive, than now.

Under the new law, "negligence . . . in the ascertainment of the facts" by any newspaper shall be sufficient ground for damages "for injuries to business and reputation" and "for the physical and mental suffering endured by the injured party"; and whenever the matter complained of "has been given special prominence by the use of pictures, cartoons, headlines, displayed type, or other matter calculated to specially attract attention, the jury shall have the right to award punitive damages against the defendant or defendants."

Governor Pennypacker accompanies his approval of the measure with an explanatory message of some 3,500 words, giving his reasons for signing it. He devotes a large part of the message to an attack on the newspaper methods of criticizing himself, Senator Quay, the mayor of Philadelphia, the members of the legislature, and other public officials; but he also says:

"There is nothing in the terms of the bill which prevents any newspaper from making such comments upon legislative measures or upon the official acts of state, municipal, county, or public officers as are proper for the information of the public or are in the line of legitimate public discussion. There are no inhibitions in the bill. It subjects all preliminary inquiries as to facts and their subsequent publication to the test of care. The doctrines of the law of negligence are well known and apparently easy of application. Haste and recklessness in the ascertainment of facts prior to publication, or in the manner of publication, amounting in the judgment of a court to negligence or the want of that degree of care which a man of ordinary prudence would exercise under the circumstances, will, if proved, give a ground of action for such damages as result from injuries to business and reputation. There is no interference with 'privileged communications.'

"The bill, in its application, is not confined to officials, but affects as well the citizen or business man whose conduct constitutes no part of the right of the public to information. The corporation officer who has been falsely charged with crime; the manufacturer who has been falsely accused of being a drunken brawler; the woman whose domestic griefs have been unfeelingly paraded, or whose chastity is improperly suspected; the student who has been falsely accused of murder; the clergyman who has been cruelly maligned; the quiet citizen whose peace of mind has been destroyed by the publication of evil gossip; the merchant whose credit has been affected by groundless rumors; the sufferers from reckless but not necessarily malicious publications, are given the right, not to prohibit publication, but to recover the damages which they have sustained, provided they prove negligence or lack of care on the part of the publishing newspaper. All of these are instances of what has, in fact, recently occurred."

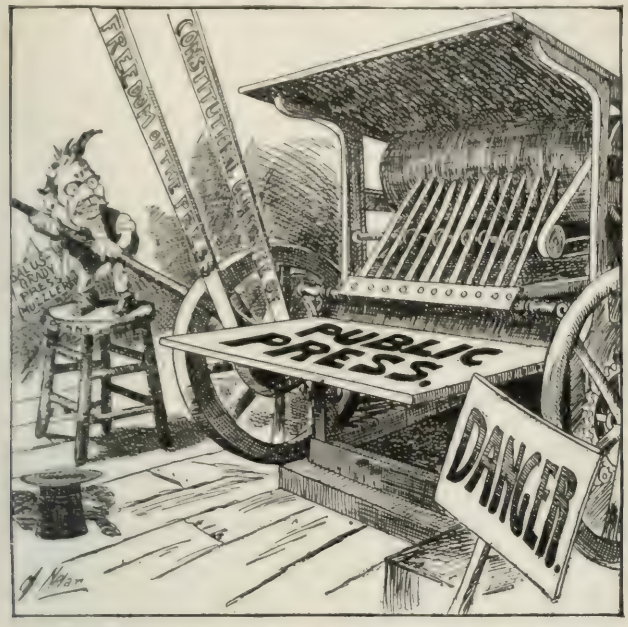
The Pennsylvania papers fall back on the provision of the state constitution that "the printing-press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof," and proceed to discuss the governor with the greatest freedom. He is considered by the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.) the "latest recruit" to "the frightened, cowering gang of political hucksters" who are running the State; while the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) says:

"He will take his place among those lonely and forbidding figures in history that are recalled only by reason of some act of shame, or folly, or of treachery to their fellow men. Nothing that he may do in the almost four years more of his term will ever regain for him the public confidence and esteem. He has put a blight upon his own name and fame, upon his State, and upon the statute books. While in office he will be sneered at, and when he goes out he will be forgotten. It was a bad day for Pennsylvania and a sorry day for Pennypacker when his cousin picked him out for governor."

The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) accuses him of being a "convenient tool" of Senators Quay and Penrose, and proceeds:

"How does Samuel W. Pennypacker, governor of this commonwealth by the grace of Cousin Matthew Stanley Quay, feel now? Is he stalking in his ancient boots across the modern carpets of the executive office, buoyed by his immeasurable conceit

that he has woven a cloak to protect all the public rascals that may flourish during his term? Or is he wringing his hands like Lady Macbeth and shrieking, 'Out, damned spot'? But let him not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has muzzled the press. It is believed to be true that the Salus libel bill is his progeny. He drafted it, and he presaged its passage in his



GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER SAYS OF THIS CARTOON, IN HIS MESSAGE:

"A cartoon in a daily journal of May 2 defines the question with entire precision. An ugly little dwarf representing the Governor of the Commonwealth stands on a crude stool. The stool is subordinate to and placed alongside of a huge printing-press, with wheels as large as those of an ox team, and all are arranged so as to give the idea that when the press starts the stool and its occupant will be thrown to the ground. Put into words, the cartoon asserts to the world that the press is above the law and greater in strength than the Government. No self-respecting people will permit such an attitude to be long maintained. In England, a century ago, the offender would have been drawn and quartered and his head stuck upon a pole without the gates. In America to-day this is the kind of arrogance which 'goeth before a fall.'"

inaugural. He enacted the miserable pretense of hearing the publishers of the State, but, like an unjust judge, his mind was not open to conviction when he began the hearing. . . . . .

"If due excoriations of this misfit governor, just criticisms of this product of the Perkiomen valley affect him, let him bring suit against *The Post*. This journal will not hesitate, now or hereafter, to expose the scoundrels in public life who filch money from the treasury, shake the plum-tree for luscious fruit, concoct bills to afford chance for blackmail and ransom from corporations and business institutions, or to provide means for syndicates of favored relatives to utilize the public utilities of cities for self-enrichment; and if such exposures grate upon the Ancient One he should join in the petition.

"*The Post* will take every opportunity to picture by cartoon and flay by words political corruption, and the efforts of a pitiable and inexpressibly little occupant of the gubernatorial chair will prove futile. If this libel law is intended as a payment to Cousin Quay for having made him the chief executive, he should have the courage to say so. Governor Pennypacker is regarded as an honest man, but so, too, was Don Quixote."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which supported the governor during his campaign and until now, is unable to follow him further. "He has hopelessly blighted his administration," says *The Press*, and "has proved himself so narrow, so jaundiced, so pitifully small, as to share in a great public wrong and destroy what might have been an honorable fame." *The Press* also remarks that, in referring to one of the Philadelphia cartoonists, in his message, as a "hired outcast," the governor becomes the first offender under the new law. The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.), in a severely denunciatory editorial, says of the governor's message:

"What a shallow, vain, and bumptious governor it is, to be sure, that has written down such childish twaddle, emphasizing his inflated sense of personal importance as a reason for putting a muzzle on the printing-press of a free people.

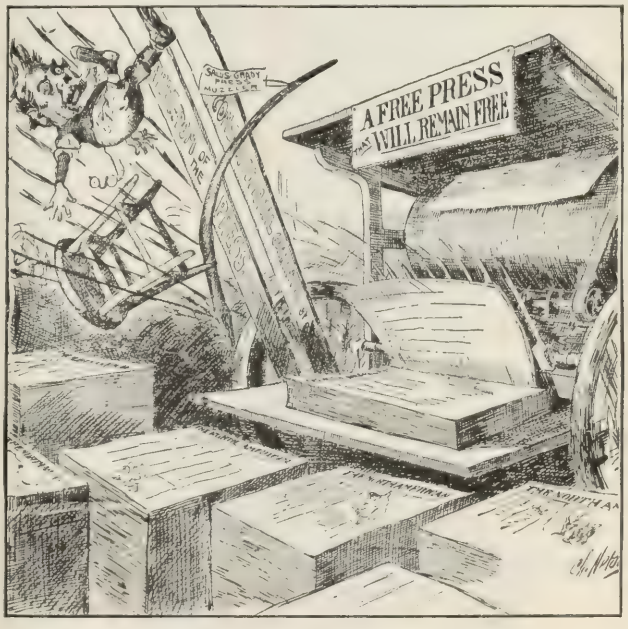
"It would be useless and tedious to follow the governor through his puerile paper. It abounds in false analogies, false facts, false law, false history, and false grammar. It is sanguinary, barratrous, pedantic, misleading, and disingenuous from beginning to end. Its ideals are ignoble and its morals are sodden as those of a thrall of the Middle Ages. It breathes the spirit that animates tyrants and urges the familiar tyrant's plea against free speech and a free press. It would fit the lips of a Torquemada or a Louis XI., and should blister the tongue of any lover of liberty to utter. . . . . .

"His bloodymindedness and infuriated hostility to the freedom of the printing-press lead him likewise into the grossest falsehoods and perversions of history. In his reckless fury he says as follows:

"'Many years' experience on the bench has led me to the conclusion that crimes are widely propagated' by the press. Falser words were never uttered or a baser slander ever penned. A free press is crime's greatest enemy, and none fear a free press or desire its restriction so much as criminals and their friends—particularly official criminals.

"What are the crimes which Pennypacker's 'long experience on the bench' caused him to conclude were 'widely propagated' by the press? Was it ballot-box stuffing? Gambling with public funds? Official bribery? Policy, pool-selling, slot-machines, prostitution, speak-easies, rape, burglary, larceny? Name the crimes, thou flippant and reckless slanderer, that a free press has 'widely propagated.' Name them or stand convicted of a lying insult to the journalism of your State. Thousands of honorable men, engaged in as honorable a vocation as you ever followed—who never stood in a criminal dock, as well as always have kept their promises and paid their debts with money honestly earned—are grossly, falsely, and malevolently insulted by your charge that they have widely propagated crime. The law against gross and reckless defamers of reputation applies to private persons. Why should it not apply to gubernatorial purveyors of slander and libel?"

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) thinks the measure is "rightly



BUT THE PRESS DIDN'T STOP, AND IT WON'T.

This cartoon, which is virtually a defiance of the governor, appeared in the Philadelphia *North American* the day after he signed the bill.

condemned and opposed," but believes, at the same time, that the newspapers are "unduly excited." It observes:

"The courts can be trusted to interpret the law, when called upon, with impartial justice. We do not believe that this act will be found to have made any material change in their action or rulings, or in the attitude of juries, any more than it will affect the conduct of responsible newspapers. It has injured its

promoters more than those who sought to persuade them from an error.

"While the newspapers of Pennsylvania were right in opposing the lawless spirit manifested in this legislation, they have nothing to fear from its consummation. If it has any good purpose, it can do no harm; its evil intent must defeat itself. It has neither increased nor diminished the actual responsibilities of newspapers which seek only to print the truth, in soberness and reason, and an exchange of angry vituperation and personal resentment between public officers and their critics can gain no credit to either side nor prove of public interest or advantage."

THE COTTON BOOM.

THE recent rise in the price of cotton to between 11 and 12 cents a pound, the highest point in thirteen years, has added something like $110,000,000 to the value of the American crop for the year 1902, assuming it to be 11,000,000 bales, which is now the lowest estimate made by any of the reliable statisticians. Altho cotton has not again taken its place as king of commercial and industrial products, it is likely to do so in the near future if the world's consumption continues to increase, for there are fairly well-based claims that the maximum of production has about been reached in this country, and the foreign product increases far less than the demand. As to the value and relative importance of the crop, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The value of the crop is partly a matter of estimate, as the commercial year ends with August 31, but it is set down at $501,897,134, making it next to corn the most valuable crop of the country. Last year was an exceptional year with corn, but for 1901 its value is put at $921,555,768. That of wheat for the same year, when the crop was larger than last year's, was $467,350,156. Attention is called to the fact that within the limits of the 'Louisiana Purchase' 2,439,965 bales of cotton were grown last year, valued at $113,885,044. It occupied but one per cent. of the area of that territory and furnished 23 per cent. of the cotton production of the country. In exports raw cotton holds the first place, amounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, to $290,651,819, which was $77,517,475 in excess of the value of breadstuffs exported and $90,790,441 more than that of provisions, including meat and dairy products. Including the products of cotton, manufactured goods, waste, and the seed products, the exports were valued at $349,479,747, or 25.8 per cent. of all the commodities sent abroad."

The crop of 1901 was 10,700,000 bales, and that of the year previous was but 10,400,000, while the world's American consumption during those years was equivalent to 12,000,000 bales per annum. Thus the large surplus stocks carried over from previous years were so reduced that we carried over at the end of last year the smallest world's visible supply of American cotton in a number of years. It is thus assumed that it will require a crop of at least 11,000,000 bales this year to meet the world's requirements to the beginning of the new crop year. This is the situation in a nutshell, and is no doubt the basis for the unprecedented rise in price. But how will the increased price affect consumption? This is best answered by the following despatch from Fall River, the great cotton-manufacturing center of New England, to the *Journal of Commerce*:

"The continued rise in the price of raw cotton and the stagnation in the cloth market, together with certain other unfavorable features, are causing some uneasiness among many of the managers of the forty manufacturing corporations in this city. Mill-owners in Rhode Island and elsewhere also are watching the situation closely, but in no section has a satisfactory remedy been decided upon. Manufacturers assert that the wages as well as cotton are too high, while cloth is too low.

"Some of the managers favor a general reduction in wages, while others advocate a curtailment in production; but so far there has been little disposition among all mill treasurers to act in harmony. It is thought that unless conditions show signs of improvement within the next month individual curtailment will be resorted to.

"A reduction, on the other hand, can be brought about only by general agreement, and it is by no means sure the treasurers would act together on this question any more than on that of curtailment.

"Manufacturers say the high price of cotton is not the only difficulty which confronts them. They say the cotton they are compelled to buy is either tinged, stained, or dirty, and they can not hope to store goods made from this kind of staple at the high-notch costs now prevailing. Much of the cotton that is being offered is little better than high-grade waste, but the brokers say that prices for other grades are prohibitive and there is little for the manufacturers to choose from."

But the fact of public importance is not the speculative movement of cotton nor its statistical position. It is rather that this agricultural staple brings in an annual income of more than half a billion dollars to a comparatively small section of the country,

"A LITTLE LOUDER, PLEASE."
The Chicago Record-Herald.

WHAT IS THIS—A POLITICAL PROBABILITY, OR A DREAM?
—The Duluth News Tribune.

SOME POLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES ILLUSTRATED.

and that it stands next to corn as the sovereign product of commerce and industry. Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"When the cotton growers of the South by a large majority can 'corner the market' on their own behalf by being independent enough in cash and credit to hold their crops at their own will, then a large share of the advantages now monopolized by the exchange gamblers will pass from them forever. If the Southern planters can only have a few more years of good prices like those of the past three seasons, those of them who have wit enough to dodge flying bricks will be in such financial condition as to escape the compulsion of selling their crops at opening prices."

PREVALENCE OF STRIKES.

THE strike items have become so numerous in the past few weeks that some of the newspapers are beginning to wonder if the nation's business is not being seriously affected. In Lowell, 17,000 textile workers have been on strike for six weeks; in Chicago, 20,000 strikers in various trades are idle; in New York, 4,000 subway workers are out, and there is a fight between two carpenters' unions that has tied up a large proportion of the building enterprises in the city; something like a thousand striking Italian track-workers have been marching up and down the railroad between New York and New Haven trying to precipitate a general strike; in Omaha, 3,000 teamsters are striking; there is a strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and a strike of boilermakers on the Union Pacific; the Staten Island carpenters are out; a strike of 635 employees of the Hammond (Ind.) Packing Company has determined that firm to move to Chicago; in Denver, the butchers, the bakers, the cooks, and the waiters are striking for recognition of their unions; in Toledo last week a funeral was interrupted by the union hackmen because a non-union man was driving the hearse; in New Haven last week the union grave-diggers refused to dig a grave for a funeral conducted by a non-union undertaker; and in the same city it has been found desirable to request the mourners to come to the funerals in union hacks.

"Candid men do not view the situation hopefully," declares *Dixie*, a manufacturers' journal published in Atlanta. It goes on to say:

"Employers generally believe that the lines are being strengthened for battle. The labor-unions are already 'belligerent.' Numerous overt acts have been committed. The other side, rather slow to recognize the situation, inclined, until now, to treat the matter lightly, has at last sounded a bugle call, and the forces are marshaling: for counsel first, and for fighting later on, if necessary; and the general impression prevails that fighting is going to be necessary. The labor leaders are spoiling for it, undoubtedly, and the employers have tired of compromises. They are going to have fair play or a fight, and most of them think that one will be impossible without the other, for the unions are laying down conditions that can not be complied with. They demand control, absolute control, and when they accept less, it is simply because brute force has failed to secure all. The questions of justice and fair play are not considered, and greater strength would mean greater injustice, for the measure of their demand is simply the measure of their power.

"With the employer the question is that of abject submission or war. He is preparing for war, and on his preparedness for this contingency rests the hope of increasing wisdom, and a better recognition of right methods, on the part of labor leaders."

People who are inclined to view the labor situation with alarm may find comfort, however, in the following reassuring reflections by the New York *Evening Post*:

"There is a prevailing belief in the public mind that labor troubles were never so numerous, never so menacing to the prosperity of the country and the peace of society as now. It is true that the outlook is serious, but it is not true that this is the worst situation we have ever faced. In 1877 several large cities were in the hands of mobs in consequence of strikes, and the militia were under arms in half a dozen States, including New York and Pennsylvania. The city of Pittsburg was set on fire and the railroad shops and depots were consumed together with a vast quantity of goods in transit. The government of Fort Wayne was temporarily overthrown, and its place was taken by a committee of strikers, who solemnly proclaimed themselves the friends of law and order. A similar condition of affairs existed in Hornellsville and other places in Western New York.

"These scenes of disorder were due to a strike against a reduction of wages which had been brought about by the panic and commercial crisis of 1873. The immediate trouble passed away, but the eternal question, What is a fair day's wages for a fair day's work? remained. It came up later in the Martin Irons strike on the Missouri Pacific Railway and again in the Debs strike against the Pullman Car Company. The latter began with a local strike on the Great Northern Railway and extended itself to all the Northwestern States, as far as the Pacific Coast, leading to the employment of the regular army by President Cleveland to suppress riots in Chicago and to clear the way for trains in California. Still later came the great strike in the building trades in Chicago, which stopped the work of construction, and even of repair, in that city for eighteen months.

"We recall these comparatively recent events in order to remind those who are inclined to pessimistic views that the present is not the most discouraging period that American industry has ever witnessed. The main difference between those disturbances and the present is that the earlier ones came in times of great business depression, while the present ones are coincident with the greatest prosperity that the country has ever known. All the strikes now, in so far as they relate to wages, are strikes for an increase, not against a decrease. These facts show pretty conclusively that we shall never reach a golden age when employers and employees will be permanently content with the conditions in which they find themselves."

INJUNCTIONS IN OMAHA.

NO one in Omaha has yet been restrained by injunction from continuing to breathe, but the application of injunctions there has proceeded further in that direction than such orders have hitherto gone. Judge Baxter, of Omaha, on Thursday of last week, according to a special despatch to the New York *Times*, issued an injunction restraining Mrs. E. Berge from talking so much. It appears that Mrs. Berge talked so much that the other tenants of the apartment-house where she lived and talked began to move out, thus causing financial loss to the owner of the house. Mrs. Berge refused to leave until her lease expired, so the owner secured the injunction. More fame, however, has been accorded by the newspapers to two other Omaha judges, Judge Munger and Judge Dickinson, who have each taken a hand in the Omaha teamsters' strike. Judge Munger issued his order on May 6, upon the request of fifteen employing companies, restraining the members of the teamsters' union from interfering in any way with the non-union men, "and, further, restraining and enjoining the Team Drivers' International Union, Local 71, its officers and members, from continuing said organization, and from continuing in combination or agreement to restrain commerce between the States," etc. Judge Munger perceived, next day, however, that his injunction was so sweeping as to prevent the men from holding meetings, employing counsel, or even declaring the strike off, so he eliminated the provisions quoted above. Then the labor-unions resorted to injunction. Judge Dickinson, upon request of the attorney for the strikers, issued an injunction on May 12, restraining the business men of Omaha from threatening, boycotting, or bribing the unionists, from refusing to sell goods to the unionists, from threatening or intimidating other business men into discrimination against the unionists, "from importing, or engaging agents or servants to import, any laborers into the city of Omaha or State of Nebraska, in pursuance of any existing plan to destroy labor organizations, or under any similar or new arrangement or

plan," and "from bringing any other injunction suits or actions, in pursuance of any general plan of prosecutions to break up labor-unions, or of any new or similar plans connected directly or indirectly with any existing plans."

The New York *Times* notes with interest that the business men are not restrained from standing on their heads during business hours, and the New York *Mail and Express* remarks that the learned judge is "several sorts of a freak." In the main, however, the newspapers think that honors are about even between the two parties. "At all events," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the employers who resort to the courts for injunctions against similar conspiracies on the part of the unions, can not complain if they are required to take their own medicine now and then."

In the mean time, business in Omaha is pretty badly tied up by the teamsters' strike. Says the Omaha *News*:

"Omaha is confronted with a grave crisis. A labor strike is never a pleasant thing. When both sides line up with a grim determination to win, it becomes so serious as to command the attention of every one.

"That situation exists in Omaha to-day. Business is proceeding with the utmost difficulty. Three thousand men are idle, and not alone are they affected, but their families, their meat dealers, their grocerymen, and others are suffering.

"The inactivity in commercial lines is spreading, until not alone Omaha but its tributary territory is suffering. The country merchants who depend upon the wholesale houses for their stocks are seeking other sources of supply. In short, Omaha's commercial supremacy is threatened. . . . Why not arbitrate now, and save Omaha from a commercial stagnation which it will require five years to overcome?"

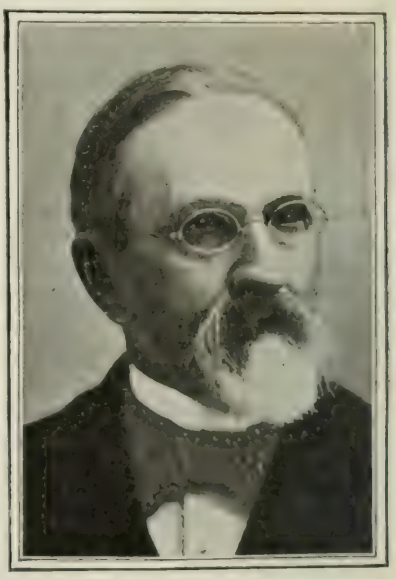
CANAL TREATY IN DANGER.

THE reports that the Colombian Congress is likely to reject the Panama Canal treaty have been received by our newspapers with no little surprise and concern. Recent despatches affirm that a number of government officers are wavering in their adherence to the treaty, and predict that the majority of the Congress will vote against it. In a despatch to the New York *Tribune* it is asserted that opposition to the treaty is spreading among the people of Colombia. Three elements oppose it. One element antagonizes the feature giving the United States perpetual control; another urges that the indemnity and annuity are not sufficient; and the third element consists of the revolutionary spirits, who fear that with the Colombian treasury enriched by $10,000,000, which is to be paid to Colombia by the United States, the Government will be strong enough to destroy all hope of success from any revolutionary movement. But, in spite of this opposition, William Nelson Cromwell, attorney for the new Panama Canal Company, believes that the Congress will surely ratify the treaty. Señor Herran, the Colombian Minister to the United States, however, takes a gloomy view of the situation. He is quoted as saying:

GEN. RAFAEL REYES,
Reported successor of President Marroquin.
Courtesy of "El Economista Internacional."

"While the outlooks for the passage of the canal treaty at the extraordinary session of the Colombian Congress, which has been called to meet June 20, are not hopeless, they are certainly not as bright as the friends of the canal could wish. There is a very strong sentiment in Colombia against the canal. It is regrettable that this should be the case, as the construction of the canal by the United States would be of benefit to my country.

"My strongest fear is that the Colombian Congress will tinker with the convention and amend it and change it until it will prove absolutely unacceptable to the United States Government. I am familiar with the situation in both the United States and Colombia, and I, with other friends of the canal, regret the existence of a mistaken sentiment which will do more to prevent the construction of the waterway than anything else.



JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUIN,
President of Colombia, who is said to have resigned, in despair of the ratification of the Panama canal treaty.
Courtesy of "El Economista Internacional."

"The Colombian people believe that the consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal route by the United States Government was merely a ruse, a barefaced bluff, and they scoff at the idea that there was anything more in it than just that.

"The friends of the canal in Colombia, notably Enrique Cortes of the well-known Colombian firm in London of Cortes & Co., have done, and are doing, through their arguments and able writings and by every other means in their power, a great deal to eradicate this false idea. But it is still a fixed belief in the minds of a large portion of the Colombian population."

A few of the papers take a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation, and their fears have increased considerably since it was reported that President Marroquin, who has been an earnest supporter of the canal project and in favor of the ratification of the treaty, has resigned. These papers declare that if the President has resigned, it is probably due to his inability to secure the consent of the Colombian Congress to ratify the treaty, for when he called the special session to meet June 20, it is believed that he was confident of having sufficient support to assure its approval. General Rafael Reyes, who, it is reported, will succeed President Marroquin, has in no way expressed himself as opposed to the construction of the canal by the United States, but he is suspected of being a little cold toward the treaty. The Washington *Star* makes the following observations on the President's reported resignation:

"The news is disquieting to those who hope for the prompt ratification of the treaty and the starting of the great canal work by the United States. The Government can not afford to be kept in suspense while rival Colombian factions strive for the mastery or the Congress haggles over the treaty, using it as a weapon in campaigning for political advantage. The canal work has already been too much delayed by legislative debates, and Colombia should be reminded, when the occasion offers, that it has no assured corner on available routes."

"The Panama people understand too well the advantages they would gain from the completion of the canal to endanger the work by haggling too long over its 'terms,'" says the Brooklyn *Times*; and "when they find that the Government of the United States has reached the limits of its liberality, they will doubtless ratify the treaty without more ado." If the Colombian Government fails to ratify the treaty, or is disposed to defer final action, the State Department at Washington, it is expected, will reopen

negotiations for the Nicaragua route. But the Colombian Constitution gives the President considerable power. In case of disturbed conditions, or if there is a sign of forcible opposition to the Government, or a revolutionary uprising, he can assume dictatorial powers and ratify the treaty himself. "The choice of the Panama route was a stupendous blunder," in the opinion of the New York *Herald*, "but it is not yet too late to secure the building of the canal viâ Nicaragua, where all conditions—physical, sanitary, technical, and political—conspire to favor its construction."

MASSACRE OF JEWS IN KISHINEFF.

THE Czar and his Government are held responsible by most of the American papers for the massacre and pillage of the Jews of Kishineff, the capital of Bessarabia, in Russia, on April 19 and 20, the days of the Russian Easter celebration. The reports of the affair which have reached this country by wire and mail have it that the police and other officials in Kishineff actually urged on the rioters, and that some of them took an active part in the saturnalia of murder, rapine, and plundering that left 8,000 families homeless and destitute, 500 persons wounded, and 50 dead. What purports to be the text of a remarkable despatch from von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, to the governor of Bessarabia, sent three weeks before the massacre, is printed in the newspapers, from which it appears that the outbreak was fully expected. Instead of enjoining the governor to preserve order, however, von Plehve dwells upon the "undesirability of instilling by too severe measures anti-governmental feelings into the population," and tells him to use "admonitions, without at all having resource, however, to the use of arms." It was only after this peculiar Easter celebration had been running amuck for two days that the Minister authorized a military demonstration. The troops were ordered to fire into the air, and at the first discharge the mob dispersed

HIS LITTLE JOKE.

"Oh, no! We are not occupying Manchuria, Manchuria is merely occupying us." —*The New York Press.*

and quiet was restored. Some of the rioters were hurt by the Jews who tried to defend themselves, so "a ministerial circular forbidding the Jews to defend themselves" has been issued, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, and "it is expected," the despatch proceeds," that this step will stimulate Jewish emigration to America."

All these bits of evidence are accepted by our newspapers as proof that the Czar's Government is responsible for the Kishineff massacre, and they do not hesitate to point at him the finger of scorn and derision. This is the author of the peace conference and the manifesto of religious toleration! exclaims the New York *Jewish Daily News*. This is the ruler who seeks vaster territories, the guardianship of weak peoples, the "white man's burden"! exclaims the New York *World*. This is the monarch who admonishes the Turk to reform! exclaims the Pittsburg *Gazette*. This is the ruler, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who thinks that the men and women who dare to discuss political and religious progress are not fit to live in Russia, and must be exiled and excommunicated! No such Government, declares the New York *Times*, "can be called civilized, or can ask the respect of decent governments," and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

M. VON PLEHVE,

Russian Minister of the Interior, who is accused of complicity in the Kishineff massacre.

"Russia, indeed, to-day stands before the world not as one of the great Powers of Christendom, but as a gigantic force which makes for barbarism. In the Far East, her emissaries have destroyed respect for treaties. They have violated the law of nations, and they have done it with the shamelessness of Orientals in whom there is no touch of the higher, nobler civilization of the Western world. In Finland, the liberties of a free people are being remorselessly trampled under foot in defiance of the written promises of the Russian autocrat. And now in Bessarabia, the work of devils has gone on unchecked until the imagination is appalled by the mere recital of the nameless horrors. Surely, the rulers of no nation can pile up offenses such as these and go unscourged. A few more chapters added to a chronicle so black will cause the name of Russia to be held in universal detestation as that of an enemy of all mankind."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says similarly:

"The modern world can not countenance crimes like this. It can not even suffer them to pass with mere private and unofficial protest. If the Russian Government, sounding proclamations of religious freedom on its lips, has no protection for its citizens of the Jewish faith; if its provincial governors look out of the windows of their palaces upon three days' massacre without lifting a finger to save property from destruction, men and babes from torture and death, and women from dishonor, then the Russian Government has no title to the respect of civilized Powers, and deserves to be dealt with as are barbarous nations when they outrage humanity.

"The swelling wo of the Kishineff horror is upon the Christian as well as the Jewish world. They were Jews who suffered; Christians who inflicted the suffering. It behooves the Christians of enlightend lands where sectarian persecutions are impossible and inconceivable to purge their religion from the blood with which its white garments have been stained in Bessarabia. The Christian nations hate, abominate, abhor, and execrate the deeds of Kishineff, and it is within their just province to demand of Russia that she punish the guilty and see to it that from this moment the persecution of Israel cease."

Says the London *Jewish Chronicle*:

"We charge the Russian Government with responsibility for

the Kishineff massacre. We say it is steeped to the eyes in the guilt of this holocaust. If Europe does not disassociate itself from the leprous taint of this barbarian Power it writes its humanity down as a sham, its civilization as organized hypocrisy. The explanation of the Minister of the Interior is of a piece with the lies and prevarications which for years have poured from the Russian official printing-press. . . . . .

"The whole of Russia, from the bureaucrats who lord it in their offices down to the local officials, the well-dressed ladies who shared the spoil from the looted shops, and the blood-drunken mob, is convicted of this foul crime. . . . . .

"The Central Government is doubly guilty. So long as a 'civilized' Government brands 5,000,000 people as a perilous pest which must be slowly annihilated, so long its baser subjects will think themselves justified in accelerating the process of extermination with knives, axes, and hatchets."

MYSTERIOUS DEPRESSION IN SECURITIES.

THE fact that the general lists of railway and industrial securities have reached lower figures than for the past two years, despite the further fact that their earnings average higher than at any time during the same period, causes interested business men anxiously to ask: "What's the matter?" Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan answered the query a few weeks ago, and he made the term "undigested securities" a transient by-word. But he added that stocks had found their level and would soon begin to rise. *Per contra*, during the next few days they slumped still further. Then, by request, Mr. E. H. Harriman, another financial and business authority, rose to assure the public that the worst was over; but it was not. Many are still giving reasons for the remarkable situation that has put the stocks of such railway systems as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania at from 25 to 30 points lower than they were last February. The New York *Financial News* says there is "abundance of money indeed, the man who has money to lend has to go out these days to look for a borrower," and it draws the conclusion that "the American people have been extremely busy the past season and are now resting and looking the situation over." The New York *Herald* notes that "many take a blue view of the widely distributed labor disturbances." The New York *Sun* is of the opinion that "one thing that would help matters a good deal would be the cessation of the dangerous upward movement in the price of cotton." But *The Evening Post* takes the opposite view: "It is evident that the conditions of the cotton market are going to prove of immense benefit to the Southern planters and to the railways and the other corporations in the Southern States. It may be said, in short, that accepting the theory that the prosperity of the farmer underlies the prosperity of all other classes in the community, present conditions and prospects furnish no ground for cavil." It likewise has this to say regarding the somewhat important point as to whether the West has money enough in its banks to move its crops without Eastern assistance:

"Western despatches in the past week or two have renewed the assurance that this year's interior can move the crops for itself without drawing currency from the East. This is a rather familiar statement at the present season, but it depends now, as always, on the position of the interior banks themselves.

"Last year the West sent currency steadily to New York, up to the closing week of August. It then began to draw, and in the two ensuing months, notwithstanding large inflow of currency from near-by cities, New York's net loss in cash was $21,000,000. It shipped to the harvest States during the season at least $50,000,000, and probably a good deal more.

"To move the crops cash is required, not credit. The West can provide the harvest money, which it could not provide last year, on either of two conditions—if it holds enough in actual currency reserve or if its liabilities are so much reduced that it will need less currency in its own vaults to keep good its reserve percentage."

However this may be, from present indications it will require more currency to move the crops this year than for several years past, for the reason that they promise to be larger. And if it requires more money to move them, it will make better business for the railroads. Then why this depression of their securities? Some of the newspapers aver that the depression is due to apprehension caused by the labor troubles; but others point out that there was more apprehension last year at this time, when the miners' strike was threatening every branch of industry which used coal.

The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (New York) remarks that while "general business is very prosperous . . . . one gets the impression that the business of the country has come to a turn in the curve." And it goes on to say:

"The stock market has distinctly lost tone of late. More liquidation is undoubtedly in progress and that by very strong interests. Should the crop news continue to be bad it is very probable that the present sagging market would continue throughout the rest of the year. It by no means follows, however, that a smaller volume of general business and lower prices will be accompanied by a steady decline in security values. The financial position of the more important railroads and of many of the industrial corporations is very strong. They have been making large expenditures out of income for permanent improvements, and in most cases they are earning handsome surpluses over dividends declared. They could consequently stand very severe losses in gross earnings without diminishing their distributions to stockholders. The underlying business situation is consequently very strong; and it would take a very severe fit of business depression to affect the income-producing power of this class of securities. Moreover, while the present speculative temper continues, values are likely to be diminished more than there is any real justification for, so that under some really favorable piece of news, such, for instance, as better summer crop prospects, the market might well recover with a bound. For the present, however, things look the other way."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT Harvard professor who has discovered the germ of smallpox has our permission to keep it.—*The Los Angeles Times.*

THE Paris *Temps* says that Cleveland has no show for a fourth term. This should settle the matter.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

SINCE it is hopelessly stuck in the mud the name of the monitor *Arkansas* should be changed to Jim K. Jones.—*The Chicago News.*

NOW that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carnegie are off for Europe, let us see how much money the rest of us can make.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

PRESIDENT CASTRO confers the "Order of Bolivar" upon Andrew Carnegie and assumes an expectant attitude.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

TO KENTUCKY WITH ITS MURDEROUS FEUDS
THIS WAY
NOTICE LOOK OUT FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE TREE IN KENTUCKY
SULTAN
TURKS MASSACRE CHRISTIANS
CIVILIZED WORLD MUST ACT

IT WOULD BE ONLY FAIR.

ABDUL HAMID—"The civilized world protests. These outrages against humanity must stop." —*The Chicago News.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERARY MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY.

IT is so seldom that anything about the literature of modern Turkey appears in print that one turns with some curiosity to an article in *La Revue* (Paris) by a Turk, Dicher Bey, on the subject of literary tendencies in his own country. He finds among the "Young Turks" what may be characterized as a literary school, the leader of which is Halid Zia, and to this leader and this school he applied the terms decadence and romanticism. The thought of Dicher Bey is not as clear and well-defined as it might be, but critics of Turkish literature who have a first-hand acquaintance with their subject do not abound, and his views will be read, therefore, with interest. He writes:

"A little *résumé* of the history of Turkish literature would have been an illuminating preparation for the ensuing study in criticism of the 'young' literature of Turkey. This school, however, is, so to speak, independent. Having its roots without the literary traditions of Turkey and its sources of inspiration in the modern school of France, our 'young' literature forms a class by itself. . . . One of the principal figures in this new school of romantico-decadentism is Halid Zia, and here I must interrupt myself, because I have employed the word 'decadent,' which, before I proceed further, I shall be obliged to define in its application to the Turkish writers.

"Is not decadentism 'art which has reached a point of extreme maturity, caused by the oblique sunlight from aging civilizations' (T. Gautier)? According to this definition, I should find it difficult to show you anything but semblance of maturity in our singular civilization, which grew old without ever having become mature. For the solution of this paradoxical situation, I have been obliged to take an analytical survey of the physiological and psychological traits of our writers, particularly those which were of the Turkish race. The summary of my conclusions is that this condition has resulted largely from the manner in which Turkey has thrown herself into the Western civilization, without preparation and without system, with the result that the alien civilization is only a veneer covering a rough and brutal foundation. . . . Being without national traditions, the education of these men [representatives of the 'Young' Turks] sometimes rings false. Too quickly formed, they lack the force given by a solid foundation of traditional learning. It is therefore difficult to classify their work, to understand their origin, to judge rightly what their several capacities are, and to feel what the predominating influence of their work is."

The most conspicuous example of these interesting hybrids, Halid Zia, has had an important influence on Turkish thought of to-day, so we are told. Dicher Bey describes this author as follows:

"A romanticist who had gone astray in decadentism or a poet who had mingled with the ideas of a romanticist the intemperate and nervous style of the de Goncourts—so Halid Zia appears to me. Always under French influence, he followed in turn de Musset, then Théophile Gautier, whose plastic style he borrowed, then Daudet, whose sensitiveness and sympathy he possessed naturally. But the fact that he has formed himself on the models of the French romanticists and decadents does not cause me to judge him after French ideals and French methods, for then I should have explained nothing."

Dicher Bey proceeds to describe Halid Zia as full of sentiment and sympathy, nervous and impressionable, and withal profoundly moral and honorable. His intellectual surroundings are described as follows:

"He came at a moment when the public was deafened by the unfruitful tempests aroused by our great vulgarian (the one who wished to be called the Voltaire of Turkey), Ahmed Midhat, and his disciple Nadje, the docile mouthpiece of his ideas. The public, which at bottom was very restrained, full of old prejudices, acquainted only superficially with science, with a doubtful taste which was easily pleased, had on the other hand an inextinguishable thirst for occidental civilization, of whose exterior it had caught dazzling glimpses. . . . . .

"The public had for national poet the great Kémal Bey, also Ridjaï Zadé Ekrem, and Abdulhac Hamid, whose talent was cut short; for universal genius, savant, and philosopher, Ahmed Midhat; but it desired a novelist of talent, responsive to its ideals, realizing its dreams, giving a fictitious picture of life as they would have enjoyed living it, love affairs they would like to have had, written in a delicate and esthetic style—something new and fresh in both style and sentiment. Our language was heavy through and through; in spite of the work done by Kémal, it was still involved, it was a language laden with symbols, with old catch-words, with conventional phrases. At this time there appeared at intervals and steadily improving 'Numidé,' 'Carnet d'une Morte,' 'Ferdie et Cie'—a long line of novels published in the papers."

These novels by Halid Zia are discussed one by one, and "Bleu et Noir" is given as the author's masterpiece. A school of young men soon formed themselves around Zia, all of whom were the outcome of the peculiar conditions and in each the thought of France was engrafted on Turkish civilization. Halid Zia has progressed steadily toward realism, giving vivid pictures of the life of Turkey of to-day. "To a Frenchman," says the writer, "this literary movement might appear old and even superannuated; but to us realism was something absolutely new," and Halid Zia and his school, we are assured, have renewed the life of Turkish literature, opened the door to new thought, and, above all, rejuvenated the written language.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SINGING A LOST ART.

THE close of the opera and concert season is usually signalized by the appearance of critics who await their opportunity to discharge a whole battery of lessons, not infrequently animadversions on the artistic method employed by those who have ministered to our pleasures. A British critic, Mr. M. A. R. Tuker, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (May), addresses especially a British audience, but with a comprehension that implies the extension of his remarks to other countries. He declares that the art of singing, the true *bel canto* which the teachings of Porpora developed less than two hundred years ago, is already a lost art, and that the modern substitute is a hybrid production of the declaimer or the *diseur*. "We have no longer the *cantante*," says the writer; "we roar, scream, or warble, we talk or we declaim, we pour out sentiment and 'classical taste'—but do not sing." We quote further:

"Popular taste and popular sentiment have made of our modern singers not vocal artists, but vocal artisans, vocal 'Jacks of all trades.' The public does not expect art, the trained organ, the voice which resembles the pipes of an organ; but in its place it asks for sentiment, and an amateur and untrained use of the voice which is thought to be vocal expression, so that a voice which does not provide us with adventitious effects is supposed to be inexpressive. We forget, or we have never known, that it is because the instrument is imperfect that it yields us this class of effects, while it is at the same time incapable of producing the only effects which would be legitimate. This absence of legitimate technique causes the young singer to mistake the real resources of his art, and he is supported in his ignorance by British sentimentalism. Popular taste in Italy may be saved by the necessity for passion in art, but there is no such safety-valve in the unbroken sentimentality of the English ballad. The ethical rather than artistic instinct which asks claptrap sentiment of the arts, which makes the 'gods' applaud a sound commonplace sentiment in a theater, and miss the only art in the piece, tolerates and encourages vapid sentiment in singers. . . . . .

"The singer's audience, as it settles itself down to listen, hugs itself with the flattering assurance: 'I know what I like.' Curiously enough, this is held to imply some definite esthetic criterion. Yet in what other art would such a criterion pass muster? For the chance good singer, therefore, a hard fate is

reserved; he sings before judges who 'know what pleases them' and are devoid of all criterion of the art they are to judge. . . . . No public has sufficient art to judge for itself, and there are now not enough great singers to teach them. That which pleases them and that which accords with the traditions of the art have in this year of grace 1903 no chance of being identical."

Mr. Tuker therefore points out that intelligent criticism is at this moment one of the chief *desiderata*, for if the singers do not know how to sing, neither do the critics know how they ought to sing; and he spends considerable space in holding up to scorn the ignorance and mistaken notions of many whom the papers have employed to write musical criticism. The writer's attitude is not wholly one of pessimism, for he affirms that it is unlikely that singing should flourish if the conditions remain unchanged. A dearth is noted of first-class oratorio and concert-singers, and an impresario is quoted as asserting that his difficulty was not in the selection of operas but of finding singers to interpret them, adding that "Lucrezia Borgia," "Norma," "Medea," "Vestale," "La Sonnambula," and "Flauto Magico" are practically debarred from production because there are scarcely any who can sing them. The writer continues:

"A return to the Italian school of which Titiens wrote, 'Believe me, there is but one method of singing—the good old Italian,' is in the air, and we hear much talk, not seasoned with the same amount of knowledge, about methods of singing. It is improbable that we should always be content with opera which affords no scope at all for *bel canto*. We must get some distance from a movement if we would place it in its due perspective, if we would see it in relation to what went before and what will come after it. Those who came to mock at Wagner remained to pray; but the cheap, silly contempt for the Italian school, to which we owe every step in the art of music till we come to the German giants of the late eighteenth century, was clearly evanescent. That a change is coming has been prophesied on both sides of the Atlantic. Italian opera with Italian voices has just been tried with signal success in Vienna, and Covent Garden followed suit last season."

THE PASSING OF A VENERABLE POET.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, who died at his home in New York city on Tuesday, May 12, in his seventy-eighth year, was, since the recent death of Charles Godfrey Leland, the eldest of our living poets and one of the best beloved by his associates. Through him the earliest circle of American authors was connected with the latest. As the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"He was a lonely survivor of the class which, seventy years ago, made many an American literary reputation on a slenderer basis than his. Willis, and Halleck, and Paulding—they were, as Irving, numbering himself with them, confessed to James Grant Wilson, 'fortunate in being born so early. We should have no chance now against the battalions of better writers.' Stoddard seemed to belong to that generation—tho born too late to reach great fame by its standards."

"But," *The Evening Post* adds, "tho his individual name stood for less than did the names of his early associates, his typical capacity appeared to be heightened by the flight of years; until, at his death, he represented as no other American writer did the tender grace of a day that is dead."

This grace, as expressed in Mr. Stoddard's poetry, has been described by his old friend, yet nevertheless impartial critic, Edmund C. Stedman, in "Poets of America." Referring to Stoddard's long service in journalism (he was literary reviewer of the New York *World* from 1860 to 1870, and of the New York *Mail and Express* from 1880 until his death), Mr. Stedman says:

"The exigencies of his profession have too constantly drawn upon his resources; the bulk of his miscellaneous verse is large, and to this is somewhat due its unevenness. No poet is more unequal: few have more plainly failed now and then. On the other hand, few have reached a higher tone, and a selection could be made from his poems upon which to base a lasting reputation. 'The Fisher and Charon,' 'The Dead Master,' and the 'Hymn to the Sea' are noble pieces of English blank verse, the secret of whose measure is given only to the elect; one is impressed by the art, the thought, the imagination, which sustain these poems, and the Shakespeare and Lincoln odes. Stoddard's abundant songs and lyrics are always on the wing and known at first sight—a skylark brood whose notes are rich in feeling. The sweet and direct method of 'The King's Bell' placed him high in the ranks of writers of narrative verse. Among poets equal to him in years, he is, perhaps, the foremost of the artistic or cosmopolitan group."

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD AND HIS WIFE.

He was a connecting link between the earliest and latest groups of American authors, and his wife's poetic and dramatic talents were esteemed by some even more highly than his.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard celebrated in 1902 a sad and lonely golden wedding, for the last of their three children, Lorimer, a successful dramatist, had just died. The mother soon followed him. The last of his household, Richard Henry Stoddard bequeathed before his death his collection of books and manuscripts, one of the most valuable in America, to the Authors' Club, of which he was a venerated member.

The following sketch of his life is taken from the various press notices:

R. H. Stoddard was born at Hingham, July 2, 1825. He was descended of a long line of sea-captains, and his father was never heard of after a voyage to Sweden when he was a child. His mother married again, and he perforce went to work at whatever he could do, and finally in an iron foundry in New York city, where his stepfather went. Nothing much more unfit for Stoddard could be imagined, but he kept on, without much school education, but with much reading, because he was made so that he had to have it. He gradually got into communication with other young men who were struggling along, and became one of the leading members of an interesting coterie (as they grouped

themselves) in which Bayard Taylor, the late C. G. Leland, Henry Clapp, and others were members. His first volume was published in 1849; it was called "Footprints," and he suppressed it later, but some poems from it are in his collected edition. In 1852 he published his "Songs of Summer," which have never failed of admiration for their spontaneous beauty. He became a contributor to the *Knickerbocker*, and engaged in literary work, but he had a year before married Elizabeth Barstow, as much of a genius as he himself, if not a greater one, and life became too strenuous. He therefore made interest with Hawthorne, who in his turn moved Franklin Pierce, then President, to bestow upon Stoddard a place in the New York custom-house. There he was employed from 1853 until 1870. While Gen. George Brinton McClellan was chief commissioner of docks, 1870–73, Mr. Stoddard was his confidential clerk, and in 1874–75 he was city librarian of New York. Among his works in the mean time may be mentioned "Town and Country" (for children); "Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt," with an introduction by Bayard Taylor; "The King's Bell," a poem; "The Story of Little Red Riding-Hood," "The Children in the Wood," "Abraham Lincoln," a Horatian ode; "Putnam the Brave," and "The Book of the East," a collection of his poems on various Oriental subjects. He also did a great deal of editorial work, supervising "The Last Political Writings of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon," "The Loves and Heroines of the Poets," John Guy Vassar's "Twenty-one Years Round the World," "Melodies and Madrigals," from the old English poets, "The Late English Poets," "Poetry and Poets of America," and the "Bric-à-Brac Series." He also wrote translations and prefaces and a number of monographs, including one on Edgar Poe and another on William Cullen Bryant. Among his latest productions are "Under the Evening Lamp" and "The Lion's Cub."

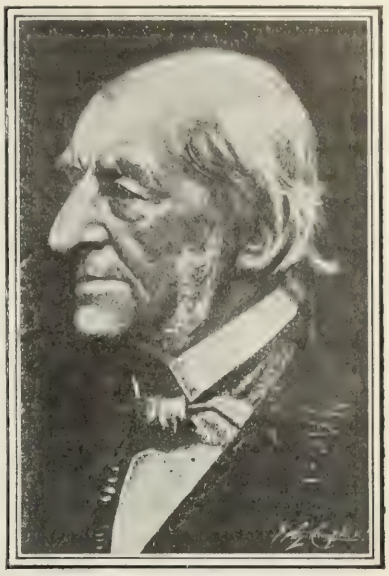
In 1880 he accepted the literary editorship of *The Mail and Express*, and continued in that post until his death, tho for some time, because of his almost total blindness and failing health, his editorial duties were nominal.

EMERSON'S LIMITATIONS.

THE men and women who are writing anniversary articles for the magazines this month on Emerson as a philosopher, Emerson as a teacher, Emerson as a poet, Emerson as a man, "Emerson as I knew him," etc., display a marked tendency to eulogy rather than criticism. Matthew Arnold once remarked that the whole body of Emerson's verse was not worth Longfellow's little poem, "The Bridge." Ah, says one of the Emerson eulogists, "this indicated Arnold's limitations," not Emerson's. Even the most trivial words and actions of the Concord philosopher are reverently recorded. Julia Ward Howe recalls fondly how he once said at dinner: "Mrs. Howe, try our snap cake"; and William Dean Howells chronicles the fact that when Emerson smoked a cigar, "it was as if one then saw Dante smoking, and one then saw it with all the reverence due the spectacle."

A more critical estimate is made by Charles Leonard Moore, in an article in *The Dial*. Compared with Carlyle, he says, Emerson "is trivial and shallow and prosaic." He continues:

"Emerson's essays are full of allusions to philosophy. Plato and Zoroaster and the Rig Veda do business at the old stand on almost every other page. Yet one doubts whether he was really capable of forming a metaphysical concept. He could never concentrate his thoughts long enough on one subject to do so. He scorns logic and cohesion. His sentences are a heap of glittering particles that run through one's fingers. Hence his baffling quality. There is no founding anything on him. He is a veritable quicksand of an author. Nearly every great thinker has some central thought fixed firm against all shifting tides and winds. The central thought of Plato is the theory of Ideas—the assertion of the apparitional character of the seemingly real world. The central thought of Pascal is that of Human Intelligence confronting the Universe and strangled by it like Laocoon in the inexorable coils of the snake. The central thought of Schopenhauer is the absurdity of life. We know where to have these writers—but Emerson we never know. He chops and changes with every book he has been reading, or with every reader he desires to mold. Like *Polonius*, he is willing to agree that the cloud may be a camel, or a whale, or a weasel. And he is never thorough, in Strafford's sense of the word. He writes you about the scholar or the poet—and the strain rises like a stream of rich distilled perfume; but then it occurs to him that the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker are also vertebrate animals, and have a certain reason for being, and he gives you their apotheosis. What he was after, all his life, was practicable idealism. But practicable idealism is a contradiction in terms, and sacrifices both the ideal and the practical."



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
From a drawing, artist and date unknown.
Courtesy of *The Booklover's Magazine*.

Mr. Moore finds much to admire in Emerson's philosophy and poetry, but says, at the same time:

"He can never be satisfactory to the imaginative or the logical mind. He has not the energy, or the richness, or the profundity, to appeal to those who have fed upon the great poets and philosophers. He was a purveyor of first-lessons in philosophy, and of proverbial rules of life for intellectual children. He may keep an audience of these to the end; or they may seek other masters. But great men will pass him by with but a slight salute."

What strikes the Philadelphia *Inquirer* most forcibly in its observation of the Emerson centennial celebration is the lack of spontaneity. It says:

"The one patent fact in connection with the effort to make the centennial of the birth of Emerson a success is the fact that it is very labored. There is no spontaneity in the movement, but an immense amount of urging, which is a sad commentary on the declining popularity of the Sage of Concord. People do not read Emerson any more, at least he is no longer considered a seer in literature or in life. It is true that there can be found any number of persons who admire him. Let the conversation on the subject start (tho it seldom does), and there will be found plenty of men and women to pay the highest tribute to his life and works. This is done conscientiously because they have never read him, but take him on faith."

THE POSITION OF AMERICAN VERSE.

AMERICA is too self-satisfied with the character of the verse which her poets are turning out at the present time, and too indiscriminate in her regard for the work of her poets of the past. This is the view set forth by Mr. Louis How in an article in *The Reader* (June), advance sheets of which are sent us. "While little of it"—our poetic product—"is fairly good, most of it," he says, "is bad." The reasons for our excessive self-satisfaction he finds to be four. "The first is a mistaken chauvinism which proclaims, in effect, just as we can support ourselves, having food independent of Europe, so can we revel in the literature we produce for ourselves." The second is our insularity: "We are out of the main current of Western thought, and, being from our youth nourished (poorly) on our own poetry, we become accustomed to it, even to liking it." The third is our false culture. He writes:

"We love to show how cultivated we are. For our pursuit of culture, whatever it may accomplish some day, results at present

in the triumph of what has been wittily called 'culturine,' which brings its adherents nothing unless they can flaunt the trophies. While our low state of taste leads us to prefer the fourth-rate verse, our egregious assumption of good taste causes us to exploit it. Untrained natural taste, tho vulgar, is not necessarily insistent, frequently not haughty: whereas ill-trained taste acquires the pride that distresses one and bores. This phenomenon is probably at the root of the whole matter."

The fourth cause is "sectional rivalry":

"The South boasts her singers to keep up her equality with New England: and the West, in its various subdivisions, makes desperate efforts to get into the game. He who has not seen a library of these precious volumes [local anthologies] will never imagine how many are the contributors. They are like locusts for number."

All four of these causes, Mr. How thinks, are intensified by our national trait of kindliness. "This genial, but too genial, habit accords to our verse an acceptation, presently an admiration, an adulation, which settle it at a high place." American readers should put themselves above this adulation, and place the poet in his true position, regardless of local and national sentiment. "Nearly all the better poems in Mr. Stedman's anthology [of American verse] are disfigured by a false note, either an irritating blemish in technic or an irritating trait of sentimentality." We quote further:

"Enough of the general American idea that all verse is something unusual, therefore wonderful, therefore of worth. Does a British anthology include Pye or Tupper? Why, then, shall an American contain every native and adopted bard who can be rooted out? True, the worst are not so far below the best; but to the caretaking mind there is a difference; and the energy of collectors from now on had best be spent less on research than on discrimination. . . . If the germ of it [American humor] does consist in seeing things in their true proportional relations, then our national sufficiency of it should make us willing to apply the proper standards for judging our verse. Like everything else, we must judge it by world standards. Suppose our steel rails were not the best there are, should we be proud because we make more of them than any other country? We may justly feel proud because they are the best—at any rate, the best for their price. Poetry, to be sure, is beyond, and quite disassociated from, any idea of price; but it is gaged by criteria. And our humor should make us not only willing to apply these criteria, but simply unable to refrain from an almost reflex application."

Mr. How thinks that there is much that is praiseworthy in the poetry we have produced, but we should take care not to plume ourselves upon it:

"There is small danger that we shall, if we regard how we actually do stand in the world's arena. If comparisons are odious, all criticism is odious. To spare our blushes somewhat, I will not limit the ordeal to poetry; nor will I pause to ask what name from our own private Hall of Fame we are to insert among the foremost in *belles-lettres*, such as Homer, Dante, Cervantes, Rabelais, Goethe, Chaucer, Shakespeare. But I will propose an easier test, and broaden the list of entries. I add Sophocles, Calderon, and Rojas, Boccaccio, Molière and Balzac, Marlowe, Milton, and Keats, Scott, Defoe, Turgeneff, Landor—and whom of our own? Temerarious fondness (not necessarily American this time) might present Emerson. And in goes Emerson; but not—but not Emerson the poet. The test is still maliciously hard. Let me make it less crucial by proposing merely the literature of the nineteenth century. Whom shall we offer? The literature in English of the century. In this narrower field, and making our choice generous, suppose we say, Emerson, Hawthorne, Whitman, Poe, Lowell (not the poet, but our graceful essayist), Cooper, and Irving. There is a showing we may well be satisfied about, especially when we add that of this list Emerson, Poe, and Whitman (and from the century before, Franklin), and to a less degree Cooper and Irving, have notably influenced individual foreign writers, if seldom groups. So justly we may be satisfied, that there is no call for boasting besides of the fine things we have not produced."

Our American poets, Mr. How remarks further, have simply skimmed the surface of life, "have had nothing which they must either die or say, and nothing at all but platitudes." We find poems of melancholy, occasional poems, poems written by a love-lorn poet to a lady who is dead or has never existed; but no poet shows the deep passion such as Shakespeare showed for the unknown lady in his Sonnets, or Dante for his Beatrice. We find a triteness of the tag-moralizing, a fondness for catch-lines, and provincialism. Mr. How does not praise any definite movement in American poetry, tho he points with approval to individuals, instancing especially Emily Dickinson, who is to be exculpated of all the weaknesses he has named. On the whole, his view is a despondent one. In summarizing, he writes:

"Already my summary praise has gone far enough for a reader to surmise that an anthology of painfully selected verse can be made, which, tho not a golden treasury, nor a cause for boasting, may yet afford a pleasant and ennobling occupation for some of our moments,—and that is, after all, the true end of poetry. While that sentence sums up the whole matter, it doesn't prove very gratifying. I confess I am not prophet enough to foresee the glorious day dawning for our verse. Nevertheless, I so hope for it that I should not be surprised at any time to see the great poet put forth his first book; which, tentative however it be, shall cast into the cool shade our actual mass of verse, shall make even the winnowed measure appear yet more poor and pitiful.

"But until he comes, let us cherish the best of what we have, and make the most of it; always realizing clearly that at the most it is nothing to lose our heads about."

NOTES.

THE New York Yiddish stage furnishes a new interpretation of Shylock. Jacob P. Adler, a star of that stage, represents Shakespeare's Jew as just and affectionate, and the demand for the merchant's heart was, so to speak, a "bluff." Shylock desired to frighten his adversaries and then, when the law decided in his favor, he intended to throw away his knife and spare Antonio!

THE Rome correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* writes of a loss art has sustained in the spoiling of two Van Dykes, one Paris Bordone, two Guido Renis, one Carlo Maratta, one Valerio Castelli, and other famous pictures belonging to the Rosso Palace at Genoa. The pictures were entrusted for cleaning to an unskilful cleaner, who washed them with an alkaline solution that "has completely destroyed them."

QUILLER-COUCH, the English critic and novelist, in an article on the late Francis Thompson's poetry, makes an interesting reference to Poe. Speaking of the joy he experienced from a first reading of Thomson's "The Mistress of Vision," he writes: "It seemed to me the more likely to be a perishable joy because I had once clutched at, and seemed to grasp, similar beauties in Poe. But Poe, on later readings, was seen to be incurably vulgar. One by one all his gems faded except 'For Annie,' 'Helen,' and 'Annabel Lee'—tho one returned to them wistfully, hoping to see their colors renewed; and even about 'Annabel Lee' it was difficult to be quite certain."

THE Count de Rochambeau was so pleased over his reception in this country last year that he has taken the initiative in securing for the American Government a bust of Washington by the great French sculptor, David d'Angers. The bust was done in 1828 in Carrara marble and sent to Washington, where it was destroyed by fire in 1851. The original model still exists in Paris, however, and an exact reproduction in bronze has been obtained by the count, with whom are associated in the enterprise Marquis de Lafayette and Marquis de Grasse. The count writes (*The Independent*): "To have sent it back to you in marble would have required the hand of the grand artist, which long since is still in death. We can not get nearer than this to the bust as it existed in 1828. But we all feel sure that you will take the will for the deed, and see in our modest offering another sign of the old friendship which has so long bound the two nations together, tho separated by so many miles."

A NEW Dickens Fellowship has been organized in London, and has started out, it is said, with a "veritable boom." It had over 2,000 members in a short time, and has held an exhibition of Dickensiana in Memorial Hall, where Fleet Prison once stood, wherein Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller abode. "Everything was gathered together that related to the master story-teller—first and special editions of his works, pictures of scenes and places made celebrated by his pen, manuscripts, and corrected proofs, letters, drawings in illustrations of his works, and relics manifold from his writing-desk and quill pen to his spoon-warmer and linen collar. . . . There was the original 'little wooden midshipman' from the shop in the Minories described in 'Dombey and Son.' There was an old copper boiler from the inn at Chigwell—the original of the 'Maypole' in 'Barnaby Rudge.' There were two chairs from the Bull Hotel, in Rochester, where Mr. Pickwick had a room, and a staff from the Marshalsea prison of 'Little Dorrit.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE "POISON-EATERS."

IT is to be regretted that, owing to the disposition of many newspapers to treat with levity Professor Wiley's experiments on food preservatives, the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose department they are being carried on, has found it necessary to order that no more information is to be given to the public about them. As they will not be concluded for several years, their results, which will be valuable beyond a doubt, will not be available for a long time. This being the case, it is interesting to find that an authoritative scientific exposition of Professor Wiley's objects and methods has been contributed to *The Scientific American* by its Washington correspondent. The writer tell us, in the first place, that the experiments in question are conducted by authority of an act of Congress, approved on June 3, 1902, providing funds "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the character of proposed food preservatives and coloring-matters, to determine their relation to digestion and to health, and to establish the principles which should govern their use." The experiments are carried on in the Bureau of Chemistry, where a special kitchen and dining-room have been fitted up. Dr. Wiley's "boarders," who are in charge of an expert cook, are volunteers drawn chiefly from his own bureau. Says the writer:

"Each man throughout the entire course of the experiments is allowed only the same amount of food, which, however, may vary with the individual, but which amount is determined after experimentation to be just enough to maintain the individual in a normal condition. Charts were prepared for each person, on which the weight is daily recorded, and also a record made each day of the temperature taken before and after dinner. The number of heart beats and the respiration are determined twice daily, the blood-corpuscles are counted, and the amount of hemoglobin in the blood measured. Of course it is understood that the subjects were pledged to eat only the food given to them by Dr. Wiley, and to refrain from the use of stimulants, altho tobacco is allowed during the experiments in the regular manner in which it had been used.

"The selection of the first substance to be experimented with was considered, and borax was chosen, concerning which it is generally admitted that it is a most excellent preservative, especially for meats and dairy products. . . . . .

"The young men having reached a normal condition, that is, possessing a constant weight, and the proper amount of food for each having been determined, they were divided into two sets of six each, and the experiment began. One set was fed with pure food only, and the other set with food to which borax, in increasing amounts, was added, and the effects on metabolism noted. These experiments continued for about four weeks, when the young men changed. That is to say, those who had been eating the food to which borax was added were now fed only on pure food. There was also a special set, consisting of two young men, who were fed continuously on food containing borax. It is understood, of course, that the object of the investigation is to ascertain the changes that occur in the subject, in consequence of the use of the special preservative employed, which in this instance was borax. Therefore, the exact quantity of food required normally by the individual being known, he is given exactly that amount, with the addition of varying proportions of borax. The food is carefully analyzed, so that it may be known exactly how much of each ingredient is given to him, and all that is excreted, both solid and liquid, is carefully weighed and analyzed. By striking a balance, the precise amount assimilated is determined, and the changes in weight or metabolism show the results of the value of the food on the individual. It may be added that the services of some twenty chemists and assistants are required for the various analyses that are essential in this investigation."

It is supposed, our informant tells us, that the experiments with borax will be continued until June, when a further selection from substances such as benzoic acid, formaldehyd, salicylic acid, sodium benzoate, and sulfurous acid, will probably be made. Several years will doubtless elapse before the entire series of experiments will be completed.

As to the ultimate value of the result to be obtained, the writer says, in his concluding paragraph:

"It may be said that the information will be of service in shaping intelligent legislation, regulating commerce in food products, securing the removal of unnecessary and unjust restrictions, and making effective those that are necessary and just. It will serve as a basis for international agreement in regard to the composition of preserved foods. At present different nations have widely different laws to protect and regulate the importation and exportation of food products. The experiments will serve also as a basis for rational advice on the part of hygienists and physicians in regard to the foods that should be or should not be used by persons in ordinary health, and they will be especially valuable in the treatment of invalids. The investigation will produce results which will tend to conserve the public health and guard the invalid and the weak person from injurious substances."

HAS THE UNIVERSE A CENTER?

THE recent contention of Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, that our universe is finite and that our solar system is at its center, has been noticed in these columns, as well as some of the criticisms thereon. To *Knowledge* (London, May) a number of astronomers contribute letters on this subject. Dr. Wallace himself writes that he is grateful for criticism, and adds that he is preparing a volume in which his views will be presented in a more complete and more convincing manner. Dr. J. E. Gore writes:

"As it is at present impossible to fix the exact limits of the visible universe, we can not determine where its center may lie, and altho the sun and solar system *apparently* lie near the center of the Milky Way, it does not follow that we are really at or near that center. Indeed, there is evidence to show that we are perceptibly nearer to one side of the Milky Way than to the opposite side. Sir John Herschel was of opinion that the southern portion of the Milky Way near the Southern Cross is nearer to us than the northern part. Professor Newcomb considers that we are probably nearer to the boundary of the visible universe which lies in the direction of Sagittarius and Scorpio, and he thinks that we may possibly be so much nearer this particular region that we may soon be able to detect proper motions among the fainter stars in this direction."

The same question is thus taken up by Agnes M. Clerke, the well-known astronomical writer:

"But has the universe a center? In other words, is it of limited dimensions? Dr. Wallace avers that it is. His arguments are, nevertheless, contravened by the high astronomical authorities just referred to. The all-pervading illumination of the sky-ground, which should attest the shining of infinitely numerous suns, would be prevented, they agree in considering, by the intercepting action of an *equally infinite* number of dark bodies. These, however, can not be supposed to screen off gravitational influences; they should, on the contrary, reinforce them. Hence, every body in space would be acted on by infinite forces, soliciting it to move in every direction at one and the same time. Cosmical paralysis would result; the 'constellated suns' would stand stock still; unless we make the hazardous assumption that a finite attraction, superadded to an infinite sum of attractions, might avail to determine velocity. That is to say, neighboring stars might exert effective pulls upon each other irrespectively of the equilibrating pull of a measureless universe. There is, however, little profit in dwelling upon this baffling aspect of the question: clearer evidence is before our eyes. Everywhere in the heavens structural relations are manifest. Architectural design is traceable in them; they have parts fitted in together to form a vast yet limited whole. The Galaxy has shape and boundaries, and we have no assured knowledge of anything lying outside those boundaries. It seems, then, a gratuitous

exercise of the imagination to conjure up abysses stored with stars, energetic and effete, one set cutting off the radiations of the other."

WATERLESS GOLD-MINING.

THE gold separator invented some time ago by Thomas A. Edison is again receiving notice in the daily press, owing to successful experiments said to have been made with it in New Mexico. This device, if successful, practically makes possible placer gold-mining without water, and so opens up many rich deposits hitherto unavailable. In an editorial headed "Gold from the Desert," the Baltimore *News* thus describes the apparatus:

"It is a device for separating the gold from the gravel by the use of a powerful air-blast, instead of making the separation by the usual washing process. Experiments have been made in New Mexico with the new device by Cloyd M. Chapman. Mr. Chapman says they have demonstrated the efficiency of Mr. Edison's invention.

"It is stated that there are rich deposits of placer gold in New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Mexico which can not be worked because of the absence of water in sufficient quantities. It was to work these deposits that Mr. Edison's device was invented.

According to the statement of Mr. Chapman, while the hydraulic method separated from the gravel but seventy-five per cent. of the gold, Mr. Edison's device separates about ninety-eight per cent. of the gold. Still the Edison process is not so cheap as the hydraulic process where water is available. It costs by the water process but three cents a ton to work the ore, while by Mr. Edison's device it costs about eight cents a ton. Only in rich deposits would the increased cost justify itself by increased efficiency.

"In the Edison process, after the gravel has been excavated it is conveyed to a mill, where it is passed over a series of screens and the gravel is separated according to size. Each size of gravel is handled separately. It is placed in the separator hopper, and is fed through a narrow slit at the top of the machine, the gravel falling to the bottom. Powerful air-blasts are turned upon the falling gravel. The metal, being heavier, falls into a chamber, and the gravel and other impurities are driven on so that they fall outside and are carried away. Thus the gold is left so nearly pure that there is little difficulty in cleaning it absolutely by simple processes. Experiments with the machine were made on the Oritz mine grant near Santa Fé, N. M., three years ago. While the machine worked well, the mining operations did not pay, as the deposit did not prove as rich as was expected.

"Mr. Edison's device is very simple, and it may well prove as effective as is predicted. . . . It seems reasonable to suppose that a good deal of gold is deposited in desert spots, and that Mr. Edison's invention may add materially to the world's stock of the precious metal."

Commenting on the descriptions similar to the above, that have appeared in the daily papers, *Engineering News* notes that the invention is not new, and that improvements have probably been introduced since Mr. Edison's first device was tried. It says:

"In so far as this general description indicates the character of the invention there is no novel feature; doubtless it is in the details of the device that we may look for the improvements. The main difficulty, it is said, has been to secure a blast that would blow with equal pressure at all points. Patent lawyers are reported to be at work drawing the specifications and claims. If they are as successful in delaying the issue of this patent as they were on the Edison kinetoscopic camera, we shall know what the claims are in about fifteen years."

Water-Filtration as a Preventive of Typhoid.—This subject has recently been brought forcibly to the attention of the public by epidemics in several places, the most serious of which was the one in Ithaca, N. Y. Says *The Scientific American* (May 9), discussing the matter in a leading editorial:

"The experience gained by those cities in America which within the past few years have installed filtration-plants through which the whole of the city's drinking-water is passed before it is turned into the city's mains, has given the strongest kind of proof that the reports of the wonderful efficacy of such plants, which have reached us from time to time from European cities that have already made the experiment, are not in the least exaggerated. Professor Siebert, of this city [New York], a leading authority upon the subject on both sides of the Atlantic, in a recent work upon the relation of typhoid to water filtration, gives statistics to prove that for the decade previous to the installation of filtration-plants in certain of the larger European cities, the death-rate from typhoid epidemics reached the high percentage of 1 in every 2,600 inhabitants; whereas in the six years immediately succeeding the use of filtered water in these cities, the death-rate fell to 1 in every 11,000 inhabitants. . . . Altho it is not claimed that filtration gives absolute immunity, this only being possible where the water is boiled, this dread disease can be so far controlled by this means that the possibility of an epidemic in a city so protected is extremely remote."

A SCIENTIFIC MAN ON TELEPATHY.

THE attitude of the orthodox scientist toward the dalliance with occultism represented by the work of the Psychical Research Society is well set forth in an article on telepathy contributed to *The Evening Post* by Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, the eminent physicist. Professor Trowbridge will not admit that there is the slightest evidence of the existence of telepathy. He says:

"There is at present no evidence of telepathic communication which would be accepted in a court of law in regard to property, or in a scientific laboratory. The evidence which is adduced and submitted to societies of psychical research can not be compared with that of the simplest analysis of a chemical compound, or that which gave men the suspicion of the electric action excited by the motion of a magnet. . . . It is one of the chief characteristics of a science that it has a history, and no subject can arise to the dignity of a science unless it has at least the rudiments of a history. Wireless telegraphy has a past, and is the result of the patient study of almost countless facts, gathered by thousands of workers in laboratories. These facts and phenomena can be studied and the phenomena can be repeated by any skilled person. Telepathy has no history, and if it should be ascertained to-morrow that it is possible, it will be the first instance in the history of science of the discovery of a new manifestation of energy or of a new law of nature which had not been preceded by the patient study of repeatable phenomena. It is therefore safe to prophesy that telepathy will not be a fact until it has a history of repeatable phenomena.

"It would seem that abundant opportunity has been offered for the accumulation of reasonable evidence of the action of one mind on another during the past hundred years of active intellectual scientific inquiry. Moreover, the hosts of card-players, since the beginning of the powers of ratiocination in man, have been in an attitude of interested attention in regard to the action of one mind on another. Telepathic communication would be of great advantage to the gambler, and to the speculator who plays a larger game on the Stock Exchange. However the latter may romance in regard to telepathy at the club, he never relies upon it where dollars and cents are involved."

The fact is, Professor Trowbridge goes on to say, that there is no science in telepathy—it is merely a belief. What are the grounds of this belief? Says the writer:

"When we examine the grounds of this belief, we naturally ask ourselves, How do we communicate with kindred spirits with even the full use of our faculties of seeing and hearing? Do we not judge of a friend's opinion more by the tones of his voice, the lifting of the eyebrows, the gestures of the hands, than even by his words? When he rings us up on the telephone, we gather his meaning by the accumulated memories of the look which habitually accompanies his speech—his smile, whether it be cynical or optimistic. Two deaf, dumb, and blind persons are not conscious of proximity except from the sense of touch. When we express a belief in telepathy, we indulge in a hypothesis of

an occult radiation of vibration of a mind cell, far off in China, perhaps, which can affect another mind cell at the antipodes; and we profess a belief that this radiation, like that employed in wireless telegraphy, can set a mind cell in action and communicate the senses of sight, hearing, and the tactile sense. Otherwise, how can we recognize a friend or penetrate his meaning? This is a large hypothesis; it is not in consonance with scientific thought; it belongs to the realm of demonology and witchcraft. Remember, we are not stating our conviction that telepathy is not possible; we are merely saying that if telepathy becomes an acknowledged fact to-morrow, it will be an unprecedented fact in the history of the scientific advance of the human race. There are, doubtless, more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy; psychic philosophy seems to have taken these words to heart, and is more than ready to substitute intuitions for strenuous scientific investigation. It must be remembered that there are no limits to scientific inquiry, but there are fatal limits to metaphysical speculation."

Telepathy, the professor goes on to say, has no instruments for measurements; it has no reagents; it has no history of past phenomena leading up to a possibility. Its observers are discredited; and its methods of inquiry give full scope for misrepresentation and romance, leading up to fallacious results. He goes on:

"Let us, for instance, contrast the evidence for the true value for the specific gravity of lead with the evidence for telepathy. Scores of scientific observers have measured the weight of lead in comparison with that of water, and have compared their results with the strictest impartiality. The faults of the instruments employed in the measurements are given, and complete information is afforded of the means that are taken to arrive at a result which shall not be influenced in the slightest degree by the personality of the observer. There has been no secrecy, no claims for the mystical effect of moods. Compare this method with that of the physical observer who brings forward telepathic evidence. Suppose this evidence consists of a message between friends separated by seas and continents. In the first place, is the probability of coincidences given due weight? Is the astronomical difference in time between the places calculated? In order to be scientifically accurate one must be able to measure this time to at least the thousandth of a second, and his measurement can not be made by the ordinary psychical observers. How much credence can be given to what is called corroborative evidence, such as the description of a witness at the deathbed and the conversation of those present? How much of this is subsequent cerebration; and what care has been taken to prevent the unconscious collusion of the witnesses and the romancing after the event? . . . . . .

"Scientific men are sometimes counted among the believers in telepathy. We must remember that laboratory investigation is so strenuous that many men who have made their reputations by accurate work, in advancing years abandon labors which yield at the best small, tho precious, returns, for they find it easier to philosophize and to write out their thoughts than to put them to the test of experiment. When a scientific man takes to such work in psychics and philosophy, the death-knell of his scientific career is rung."

The Rage for Speed.—That traveling at high speeds in motor-cars breeds a form of disease that may reach the stage of delirium is maintained by an editorial writer in *The Horseless Age* (New York, April 29). Says the writer:

"The disease is generally referred to as the speed craze or speed mania. By a rather strange coincidence a discussion of this subject took place at the Société de Hypnology et de Psychologie, in Paris, only a few days before the tragic death of Zborowski. One of the speakers, a Dr. Hachet-Souplet, maintained that persons in position to increase their speed of transition at will are simply carried away by the consciousness thereof. They have no longer control of themselves, they are intoxicated. They then develop characteristics which are foreign to them when in the normal state: boastfulness, combativeness, crabbedness, hatred, mischievousness, and violence. These characteristics vary in form and degree, but may attain a maximum in the cyclist and automobilist. According to Dr. Bérillon, there is a strong analogy between the delirious intoxication of speed and that of morphin. Those who indulge in abnormal speed simply for its own sake and without any useful object in view are mostly degenerates, devoid of all self-restraint and having absolutely no control over themselves. They may sometimes be seen to dash furiously against even the most insignificant obstacles. Examples are on record where furious speeding has brought automobilists into the most serious difficulties, and yet, after a short interval, they would again indulge their passion. For instance, the French automobilist who ran over a customs official and was compelled to pay a heavy indemnity to the family of the latter, while abstaining from excessive speed for a while, soon had a relapse and sped his machine as recklessly as before. The speed habit resembles the alcohol and morphin habits, in that it develops by degrees, and that in the last stages the victim indulges it with complete abandon. So far the conclusions of the psychologists. Their generalizations may seem rather too sweeping, but a number of extreme cases of automania during the last few years afford considerable substantiation for their arguments."

WHY DOES POPCORN POP?

THE peculiar explosive expansion of the starch grains that has given popcorn its name has been studied by Prof. Henry Kraemer, of Philadelphia, who read a paper on the subject at a recent meeting of scientific men. From an abstract in *Science* (May 1), we learn that there is a marked difference of structure between different kinds of corn. All are altered by heat, but only in the popcorn is the structure such as to favor an explosion. According to *Science*, three distinct kinds of grains may be distinguished, as follows: One variety, representing the sweet corns, contains comparatively few nearly spherical starch grains, besides considerable dextrin and a small amount of a reducing-sugar. The second class includes the dents and possibly also the soft corns, and in these the greater portion of the endosperm is whitish and more or less mealy; the starch grains in this mealy area are rounded or slightly polygonal, . . . and have a central rarefied area or point of origin of growth. . . . . The third class includes the popcorns, in which the endosperm is more or less translucent and horny, and the cells of which contain closely arranged polygonal starch grains having a central rarefied area. . . . Some of the flint corns closely resemble the popcorns and form a group intermediate between the latter and the dent corns. The writer goes on to say:

"If the entire grains of these several groups are heated in a popper or in a hot-air oven at a temperature between 145° C. and 160° C. for from four to ten minutes, there will be a splitting or popping open of the grains from the apex and a modification of the contents varying according to the kind of corn. In the sweet corn the grain swells very perceptibly, becoming hollow in the center, the endosperm becoming more or less friable and containing an increased amount of reducing-sugars. In the dent corns there is a splitting of the hulls and the endosperm, and this may take place on the flat surface or along the edge, or the upper portion may separate like a lid. . . . In the popcorns there is a splitting of the grain along the two radii, the endosperm swelling very considerably, the peripheral portions cohering with the hull and thus leaving a central more or less rounded mass; where the popping is perfect the quarters turn back and meet below the embryo. On examining the endosperm of the popped grain it is observed that there has been considerable alteration in the starch grains and cell-walls, and that the starch has been changed into a soluble form, the amount of which depends upon the degree of alteration in the endosperm cells and their contents.

"The structural characteristics of the starch grains in the altered areas of the different popcorns would seem to indicate that the popping of the grain of corn results from the expansion of the individual starch grains, the degree of expansion depending upon the relative amount of water and air in the grains. As an illustration of this it may be stated that perfectly fresh popcorn or popcorn that has been soaked in water for twenty-four

hours will pop but little in the true sense of the word. On the other hand, a popcorn which was seven years old, but had not lost its germinating power, would not pop unless first soaked in water and then allowed to dry for from four to twelve hours. That this property probably resides in the starch grain is further shown by the fact that pieces of the popcorn grain will pop."

THE FUTURE EVOLUTION OF MAN.

ARE the imperfections of man's nature inherent, or can they be remedied? In particular, are things getting better with us, or growing worse? In a recent book, entitled "Studies of Human Nature: an Essay in Optimistic Philosophy" (Paris, 1903), the former view is taken by Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, the eminent physiologist. A review of the work in *Cosmos* (April 25) gives a good idea of the writer's line of thought. He assigns four kinds of causes for the troubles of human life, namely, our imperfect nature, disease, old age, and death; and he expresses his belief that science in the course of our further development is competent to deal with all of them—a belief in which the reviewer does not agree with him. Says the latter:

"He [Professor Metchnikoff] attributes our physical imperfections to atavism. In his opinion, man is a descendant of the ape. . . . We know that, sometimes, there come into the world infant prodigies that are distinguished from their parents by some new and highly developed talent. Man is the descendant of a simian prodigy.

"After stating this hypothesis, which he bases only on rather remote analogies, the author sees in the animal origin of man the cause of his imperfections.

"His animal origin explains the persistence of imperfect organs, ill adapted to their functions. The eye might be better made; other parts of the body are useless or harmful, such as the wisdom teeth, whose appearance often involves trouble, or as the vermiform appendix, the source of peritonitis and of fatal appendicitis. Such even, according to him, is the large intestine, a favorable culture medium for the breeding of the germs of disease.

"Our instincts, our wants, often lead us to acts that are harmful to health, and their exaggerated satisfaction is often contrary to hygienic rules.

"There exist in nature inharmonic instincts, dangerous aberrations of instinct. Who has not seen in summer the masses of insects around lamps and candles, attracted by the light? After circling about a few times they burn their wings and die in great numbers—victims of their aberration. From this point of view, here are unhappy creatures, who, ill-adapted, ill-directed by incongruous instincts, end by injuring themselves or even by losing their lives.

"Man, says Metchnikoff, may be compared to these insects. We may say to this that, being endowed with intelligence, he can struggle against these inharmonic tendencies; he can, in a measure, gain the mastery over his passions, and it is on this account that we assert a duality and often a strife between matter and spirit—the consequence of the weakness of our nature. The author appears to rely on progress, selection, the more complete adaptation of the creature to its environment, a more perfect knowledge of what is truly useful to him, to finally alleviate these incongruities.

"Sickness is man's second enemy; science, and especially microbiology, will soon master that. Old age itself is a malady. Metchnikoff has made a curious and truly original study of senile degeneracy. This chiefly manifests itself in hardening of the tissues, which is hastened by certain kinds of poisoning—alcoholism, various avoidable maladies, and also the formation in the large intestine of microbian toxins that spread through the system. These causes are avoidable or will become so with the progress of medicine. Then we shall live for long years, a hundred and forty or fifty, like the patriarchs; and old age will be exempt from infirmities. . . . Death will appear to us as the evening of a beautiful day, and we shall develop, side by side with the instinct of life, the instinct of death.

"The author seems not to see that he is accumulating hypothesis on hypothesis. Even supposing that his optimistic dream could be realized, he would not have found the solution of the problem of philosophy and religion.

"Suppose that science does give us the means of suppressing sickness and the infirmities of age, and that it can do away with certain imperfections of our organism. There are other causes of misery: they are not all physical. . . .

"What kind of morality can be based on these biological conceptions? Morality, according to the author, should have in view not vitiated human nature as it is, but ideal human nature as it should be in the future. Before all else we must try, so to speak, to reform the evolution of human life, that is, to transform its incongruities into harmonies.

"To suppress disease, to prolong human life, to prevent the infirmities of old age, to cause the instinct of death to arise—it is to science that he assigns this heavy task.

"In certain animal societies, by the side of individuals capable of reproduction, we find others, sterile, occupied in bringing up the young and doing the necessary work of the society. This differentiation, which is very useful to the community, must have developed independently among different social insects. Thus among the ants and bees the workers are sterile females, while with the termites they include both sexes. According to M. Metchnikoff, this evolution is proceeding in another way in the human species. It has not resulted in the formation of a class of sterile individuals; but, as the life of man is longer than that of insects, it has been divided into two periods, a reproductive and a sterile. Old age, which in its present state seems rather like a useless burden on the community, will become a period of work profitable to society. The aged person will no longer suffer from loss of memory or intellectual weakness, and so can apply his great experience to the most complicated and delicate affairs of the social life.

"In his preface, the learned biologist agrees that it would be preferable to show a finished work where hypotheses would be replaced by exact facts. He is following a beautiful ideal—the suppression of human misery, illness, old age, the fear of death But there remain moral miseries that can not be suppressed, even if this dream should be realized. . . . Biology can not reach our moral miseries. Our temperament is doubtless the cause of certain discrepancies, but these are not all our possible incongruities. Man is born free and endowed with reason; he can abuse the gifts that God has bestowed on him, and neither the fear of illness nor the hope of a longer life will suffice to form a basis of morality."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A STEREOSCOPIC method of photographic surveying devised by an Englishman in South Africa, Mr. H. S. Fourcade, is thus described in *Science Abstracts*: "Photographs are taken at two points with a surveying-camera, the plates being exposed in the vertical plane passing through both stations. The developed plates, or positives from them, being then placed in a stereoscopic measuring-machine which combines the pictures, a brief calculation gives the exact position of any desired point." The effective range of the instrument is put at about five miles, and the method is said to be of particular advantage in mapping large areas of mountainous country.

"THE strawberry season is at hand, and this delicious fruit is not without its advocates as to its advantages in rheumatism," says *The Lancet*. "Indeed, some have gone the length to state that strawberries may not only be taken with impunity by the rheumatic and gouty, but with distinct advantage if not relief. It is a somewhat curious coincidence, therefore, that in the strawberry the presence of salicylic acid, which is, of course, a specific in acute rheumatism, has been definitely established. As a matter of fact, salicylic acid would appear to be a normal constituent of most fruits. At any rate, this acid has been found not only in the strawberry, but in grapes, apples, plums, oranges, and cherries, altho the amount is probably less than one milligram ($\frac{1}{65}$th of a grain) per kilogram (two pounds) of fruit. It is hardly possible therefore that the strawberry should have any specific medicinal effect attributable to the salicylic acid present."

"IN the course of a lecture at the Conference of Musicians in Dublin, Ireland, some interesting particulars and some astonishing statistics were given relatively to the amount of work accomplished by the brain and nerves in piano-playing," says *The Scientific American*. "A pianist in view of the present state of pianoforte playing has to cultivate the eye to see about 1,500 signs in one minute, the fingers to make about 2,000 movements, and the brain to receive and understand separately the 1,500 signs while it issue 2,000 orders. In playing Weber's 'Moto Perpetuo,' a pianist has to read 4,541 notes in a little under four minutes. This is about 19 per second; but an eye can receive only about ten consecutive impressions per second, so that it is evident that in very rapid music a player does not see every note singly, but in groups, probably a bar or more at one vision. In Chopin's 'Etude in E Minor' (in the second set) the speed of reading is still greater, since it is necessary to read 3,950 signs in two minutes and a half, which is equivalent to about 26 notes per second."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHY OLD DOGMAS DO NOT REVIVE.

IT is a great delusion to suppose that the decay of religious beliefs is an accident, that it can be explained by the wickedness of the impious, the corruption of the age. That decay is a part of evolution itself, it goes with modern progress and is its necessary consequence. Such is the summing up of that influential thinker, Gabriel Séailles, whose writings have markedly affected the religious philosophy of our time and who, in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), devotes two elaborate articles to an exposition of his view of the coming doom of all ancient dogmas. But, not wishing to be misunderstood, this candid expositor assures us that he has no bias against the Christian religion. "It would ill befit me," he writes, "to speak lightly of questions which one owes it to oneself and to others to treat seriously." And still further to reassure us he says:

"It is difficult to speak of religious matters with moderation. Believers are convinced that human morality rests upon their dogmas. They think their opponents only want to free themselves from all discipline and abandon themselves without restraint to their brute passions. The vague feeling that doubt is contagious, that faith can be maintained only by agreement, adds to their impatience of contradiction a certain personal anxiety. The unbelieving for the most part simply turn fanaticism inside out. While rejecting religion, they retain all the evil passions it has inspired. They refuse to admit the sincerity of a belief they no longer share. They affect a proud disdain for dogmas of whose history they are ignorant, whose meaning they do not understand. They ascribe to religious souls no other alternatives than those of hypocrisy or stupidity. Passion and hatred are poor guarantees of impartiality. To judge an institution, it is well to understand it and if possible to love it. To estimate its future, it is useful to know what has constituted its strength in the past. The evils wrought by religions strike every beholder—corruption in the clergy, tyranny over conscience, denial of great scientific truths, persecutions, slaughters, murders. The good wrought by religions escapes our observation largely. That is the secret of those souls they have sustained, purified, to whom they have given strength and consolation. The impiety of partizanship is not only lack of intelligence, it is ingratitude. The dogmas we have outgrown have contributed to the formation of our consciences. In all positive religion there is something that merits our respect, namely, the religious sentiment itself, of which it has been the temporary form. Not to mention the moral influence they still have over many minds, how is it possible to remain indifferent to all that religions have created in the way of beauty—legends and symbols, temples, hymns, and ceremonies? A cathedral inspires in us, by an involuntary sympathy, the mystic emotion of which it is the living language."

Having thus cleared the ground, our luminous expositor invites us to contemplate "our venerable mother, the church," whose present plight, if we must accept what follows, is a desperate one:

"The church is no longer what she was. She has great riches, warm defenders, admirable discipline. Yet is there something which, in spite of everything, she can not win back: spiritual influence. She has more clients than believers. Truth is no longer asked of her. She is only requested to keep up a delusion necessary to the people. Art, science, morality, develop outside of herself. She belongs to the past. Her triumph is that she lasts. She is no longer sustained, as in the early days, by the poor and the humble, to whom she bore the good word; by men of thought and action, won by the longing for a new ideal. She has on her side the privileged, those in possession, all the enemies of Jesus—Cæsar, the Pharisees, the publicans, the rich and the great ones of this world. The church does not choose the part she plays. It is forced upon her by her history and by the conditions which the progress of science and of conscience have created for her. She is becoming more and more a temporal power. Minds escape her. She is amazed, indignant. She accuses the philosophers, the free-thinkers. She deceives herself. She is better organized, stronger, richer than her enemies, but a force fights for them which she is incapable of suppressing. Dogmas are not destroyed by the higher criticism, by pamphlets, by the witticisms of the impious. They are submerged by the positive truths that can not be reconciled with them, that enter the mind by expelling them. Dogmas no longer correspond to the conception we have of the universe and of its laws. Dogmas are not contradicted, but ignored."

We pass now to the citadel of the subject. Says M. Séailles:

"The mind is not a kind of storehouse into which we put whatever we please, into which the most varied objects can be packed together without confusion or antagonism as we place side by side on our library shelves two books that refute each other. The mind is a living thing made up of living things—not that it can be conceived purely and simply as analogous to the animated body, for it has its own peculiar laws and functions—and the ideas in the mind are not inert elements. They tend incessantly to coordinate themselves into defined systems, and out of these systems the mind instinctively frames a single, coherent system of which the several constituents act together. The principles of identity and contradiction express this necessity of self-agreement in the simplest and most general way. We can not both affirm and deny the same proposition at the same time. The moment the intellect was turned inward upon itself, the moment it contemplated itself as an object of knowledge, philosophers declared again and again that reason is order and that unity is its law. Ideas are not external to the mind. It dominates them, but they constitute it. If they are in antagonism with it, if they contradict it, this disorder is its disorder. This disorder divides it, weakens it, translates itself into doubt and pain. The self, the I, is not a particular substance apart from its ideas and feelings, whose unity remains unaltered amid the anarchy of contradictory thoughts and desires. It exists with a real existence only to the extent that it succeeds in combining its elements in the harmonious unity of intellectual form.

"If this be so, if the unification of its conceptions into a definite system be a law of the mind, how can we admit that our conception of the universe, of its laws, of its government, of its extent, are made over, and that the dogmas of a religion corresponding to quite opposite hypotheses shall alone remain the object of an unchanging faith? The mind rejects the old dogmas. It eliminates them by the very fact that it can no longer assimilate them. There are ideas which repel each other as there are ideas which attract each other. Man had a passion for theological problems. He died, and with good reason, for an opinion regarding the Trinity, Transsubstantiation. Everything depended upon it once. We think of it no more. There is no occasion to cry out against intellectual malice or the heart's corruption. Doubt is denial only in appearance. Incredulity denies only what it can not reconcile with truths which the church itself, after vain resistance, was forced to admit.

"In short, dogmas correspond to a science and a philosophy that have been supplanted by a new science and a new philosophy. There is no reaction, no persecution, no wealth, no discipline, that can give back to the church her authority over minds. Dogmas can no more revive than can the conception of the universe and of life which gave them birth. This is a law of thought from which there is no escape."

Having thus developed his thought, the writer proceeds to apply it. Our conception of the universe, he tells us, no longer has the earth for its center. "Our world, which we imagined so great, is lost, isolated in a corner of space." Consequently:

"The universe thus amplified widens its limits in space and time, so that petty little god no longer corresponds to its greatness and sublimity. A creative and providential mind must be conceived in the measure of its object. In the face of multiple worlds, millions of suns, billions of planets, the terrible Jehovah, who knows the abode of light and the abode of darkness, who, bad geometer and poor astronomer that he is, stops the sun—this Jehovah, whose attention is fixed upon a little people of the tiny planet earth, who, like the Homeric gods, mixes himself up in men's fights, wants blood and murder, is passionately absorbed in the death of Agag, King of the Amalekites, who

later sends his son to a particular point in space, in the form of a man, to show that his manners have grown milder, subordinating to that event the immensity of worlds—this Jehovah plays a singular part. Science does not deny him, does not bother about him, ignores him, yet little by little creates, through discovery, a world wherein this little god has neither place nor part. Man can not alter the conception of the universe without altering, whether he wishes to or not, the idea of God."

All this, it will be noted, is in rather striking contrast to the conclusions reached by the English scientist, Alfred Russell Wallace, in his recent article on "Man's Place in the Universe" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 21, 28; also p. 753, this week). In that article Mr. Wallace reached the general conclusion that "all the evidence at our command goes to assures us that our earth alone in the solar system has been from its very origin adapted to be the theater for the development of organized and intelligent life. Our position within that system is, therefore, as central and unique as that of our sun in the whole stellar universe. . . . Those thinkers may be right who, holding that the universe is a manifestation of Mind, and that the orderly development of Living Souls supplies an adequate reason why such a universe should have been called into existence, believe that we ourselves are its sole and sufficient result, and that nowhere else than near the central position in the universe which we occupy, could that result have been attained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

RELIGIOUS UNREST AMONG THE POLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

SOME of the Polish newspapers published in this country are devoting attention to the Independent Polish Catholic movement, which has Chicago as its center and claims to be gaining in strength. A national church has been organized, with Rt. Rev. Anthony Kozlowski as bishop. This clergyman was some years ago assistant pastor of a Roman Catholic church, but he and his followers withdrew from communion with the Holy See because, as they claim, they were not allowed a due right in the management of ecclesiastical property. The outcome of their movement is the Polish Independent Catholic Church of America, which claims a membership of over 80,000. There are registered twenty-four priests, thirty-two congregations, and twenty-six churches and chapels, with 13,000 school children, twenty-six Sunday-schools, that at All Saints, Chicago, having seven teachers. There are in connection with the bishop's church at Chicago seven sisters, an asylum, and a large hospital. Bishop Kozlowski has appealed to the authorities of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country for recognition, and his cause has aroused much discussion. The *Gazeta Pittsburgska*, a Polish newspaper, says:

"When Bishop Kozlowski founded the independent parish in Chicago, he proceeded along the same lines as all reformers. He did not want to sever relations with the Catholic Church to which he belonged. He proclaimed from the beginning that he was and is a good Catholic, only he does not want to subject himself to the Irish bishop. When, however, his parish grew, when new parishes began to rise, and when at length the Rev. Kozlowski as bishop assumed the government of those parishes and organized them into a diocese, he observed that it could not continue as it was. He and his followers began to feel that they surely were no longer Catholics, since only he is a Catholic who obeys the Pope and the bishops established by him. They began to recognize that the Catholic faith is not a living faith, but only a senseless obedience to the orders of the Pope. Then they began to incline toward Protestantism. But that conservatism which manifests itself so conspicuously in every religious movement again exerted an influence over them, so that they began still more stoutly to proclaim that they were and are Catholics, only they do not want this, they reject that, and they want to introduce the other thing. If Rome will only accede to their propositions, everything will be all right and they will remain in the Catholic Church. The Jews hanged our Lord Jesus on the cross because he wanted to reform them. For the same reason Rome burned Huss at the stake. To-day Rome could not burn Kozlowski; so it excommunicated him. Just as the sentence of death pronounced by the Pharisees against Christ invested him only with additional glory, so also this excommunication by the modern arch-Pharisee only brings Kozlowski honor. But this, too, did not yet fully open the eyes of Kozlowski and his follow-

THE RT. REV. ANTHONY KOZLOWSKI,

Bishop of the Independent Polish Catholic Church in the United States, who is attracting attention in church circles.

ers. They began to make a distinction between Catholicism and Romanism. They said that they are not Romanists, that they did not belong to the Roman church. But still they are Catholics, who hold the Catholic faith, but reject only the Roman discipline."

In a somewhat similar strain comments the *Obranca Polaski* (Chicago), which regards the attacks of the Roman Catholic papers upon Bishop Kozlowski's movement as evidence of alarm. But the Roman Catholic *Polak w Ameryce* (Buffalo) pronounces Bishop Kozlowski's organization to be "the work of a few evil and perverse people, moral bankrupts and fallen priests." It adds that the movement is "verging toward decay":

"Not long since the ringleaders of the independent church threatened to draw over from the Catholic Church all the Poles living in the United States, and to form a separate sect. To-day they are finding out that their boasts were vain, and that not only are they unable to convert the Poles to their cause, but that even the handful which at first allowed themselves to be seduced from the true faith are daily thinning out. Soon will come the time when there will be left of these independents only a disagreeable memory. The ringleaders have discovered what other heretics and apostates have discovered before them—that the Catholic Church not only can not be destroyed, but it even can

not be shaken, that it is not in human power to defeat that which was founded by Jesus Christ himself."

Bishop Kozlowski, in a statement over his own signature, asserts that his movement is not Protestant, but makes for the union of the Church Catholic. "Protestantism," he says, "arose in consequence of the abuses of Rome, and when the Papacy comes to an end Protestantism will cease to be, for there will be nothing left against which to protest."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS SOCIAL DEMOCRACY BECOMING FRIENDLY TO CHRISTIANITY?

ALTHO it is the official attitude of Social Democracy, reiterated by its representatives scores of times, that "religion is the business of the private individual alone," yet it is an undeniable fact that the Social Democrats of Europe, as a rule, have been determined opponents of the Christian creeds and churches. It is a significant sign of the times that the animosity of this party against Christianity has decreased notably within recent months; at least such is the inference drawn from a series of facts presented in *Glaube und Wissen*, edited by Dr. E. Dennert (Stuttgart). He says in substance:

A careful observer of events can not fail to recognize the fact that within the Social-Democratic party there has been a marked change in the struggle against Christianity. Just what the cause of this change of front is does not appear clearly. Possibly it is the dictation of a policy of wisdom, or perhaps the masses are coming to see an essential difference between Christianity and the teachings of Haeckel and his school, or it may be that Christianity and Social Democracy are seen to be, at heart, harmonious and not hostile. Whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt as to the fact, altho the change is more noticeable in other countries than in Germany. In Groningen, in Holland, a Congress of Social Democrats recently voted in favor of religious instruction in the public schools; in Belgium the mission church is rapidly gaining recruits from the ranks of the workingmen; the Social-Democratic libraries in Hennegau contain a goodly number of Bibles; the Social Democratic Congress in Lutich decided to recall its antichristian declarations of former years; quite a number of periodicals of this party discuss religious problems and even open their columns to the writings of Protestant pastors; in England and America the socialistic movement has shown no evidence of being antichristian. Even in Germany it recently occurred that in a meeting of the party a speaker, Dr. Vogel, a naturalist of note, declared that he had "become a happy man only through the grace of Jesus Christ"; and when, at the latest national convention of the party in Wiesbaden, the "free" pastor Welker attacked Christianity, he was severely criticized and called to order by the famous Reichstag delegate, the Socialist von Vollmar. One of the significant signs in this direction is the evident purpose of the scholarly representatives of the Social Democrats to prove that original Christianity was really at bottom a movement for the benefit of the proletariat. The leading champion of this agitation is Dr. Losinsky, who has written several pamphlets in defense of this proposition, and has been followed by another writer of this party, Dr. Kautschky, who in a recent discussion on the subject of "The Social Democracy and the Catholic Church" says: "Original Christianity was a movement closely akin to Social Democracy in its modern phase; for Christianity sprang essentially from the lower strata of society; it was essentially a movement for the elevation of the masses."

Replies to this have been published, the principal ones being three brochures by Dr. P. Fleischman, and the opposition to this view is so strong in certain sections of the party that the wildest tirades are heard against Christianity. In the Italian organ of the Socialists, the *Avanti*, Christianity was recently called "the dirt-heap of modern thought," and an article on this subject closes with the words: "The civilization of Social Democracy will never befoul itself with Christianity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KAISER'S LETTER AS VIEWED BY PROFESSOR HARNACK.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S widely quoted letter on Christ and Revelation (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 14) has undoubtedly been more freely criticized in the English-speaking countries than it could ever have been in Germany. Yet even in Germany the theological problems raised are being quite frankly discussed in religious circles. Prof. Adolf Harnack, the well-known Berlin theologian, makes an interesting contribution to this discussion in an article which appears in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin) and is translated in *The Contemporary Review* (April). Praising, first of all, the liberal spirit of the letter, he says:

"There is no suspicion of authoritative decisions, the whole letter breathes the spirit of liberty. For the writer is alive to the fact that in matters so delicate and sacred there is no room for behests; and he further recognizes that theology can not shirk these questions, but that they must be threshed out most thoroughly, with courage and freedom. He hands them over to theological science.

"More fascinating still is the effect produced by the determination, the straightforwardness, and the warmth with which the Kaiser takes up his position in the controversy. What he has written is his very own, comes from his heart. He sets it forth just as he thinks and feels it, and he has jotted it down like one who is giving an account of the matter to his own self, omitting none of the little tokens of his own feeling, of his own personal experience. He feels his soul is bound up in Christ, and he will not speak of religion without bearing witness to and praising him.

"The imperial document is thus meant to be a personal confession, and as such we must respect it. But it surely would not be in accordance with the idea of the royal author, were we to answer it by silence. In the evangelical church the highest and most weighty questions are always open to discussion, and each generation must work out the answers anew for itself. Moreover, our spiritual life depends on stress and struggles, and is alive only in them. How then can we be silent when the deepest and most sacred questions come up before us in this form?

"Heartily and gladly all evangelical Christians will indorse the final sentence of the Emperor's letter: 'Religion has never been a product of science, but an outpouring of the heart and being of man, caused by his intercourse with God.' Theology assents to this proposition, for she knows very well that she but strives to meditate with awe upon data which she does not herself create.

"Equally certain of general acceptance is the Kaiser's conviction that religion, too, has need of forms, in order that we may understand and teach it, but that these forms can not be exempt from change. I hold that Professor Delitzsch also attained the chief end he had in view by calling forth the admission that the customary forms of the scholastic tradition about the Old Testament sorely need a modification."

After paying this tribute to what he deems the laudable feature of the Emperor's letter, Professor Harnack takes up its debatable points. "Queries and doubts," he says, are sure to arise in connection with the Kaiser's "theory of double revelation and the divinity of Christ." He continues:

"The word 'revelation' brings the line of cleavage between belief and science in their relations to religion sharply into view. Science in the real sense can not admit this conception; to her it is transcendental. On the other hand faith can not allow itself to be deprived of revelation. But none the less a certain common ground has been reached in the course of the development. The evangelical faith of to-day—apart from the awe-inspiring contemplation of the universe—recognizes a revelation in persons only. The entire lower series of alleged revelations has been set aside. There are no revelations by means of things. And the imperial letter has taken this proposition for its starting-point: God's revelations in His humanity are persons and more particularly persons of preeminence. Now inasmuch as for science also striking personalities represent a mystery in their individuality and force, the formula of agreement between faith and

knowledge is, so far as is possible, restored. But that I and others should look upon these striking individualities as revelations of God is an act of inner experience, which no science can call forth or forbid.

"Yet on this common ground the imperial letter distinguishes between two kinds of revelation: one general and the other of a more religious character. And in this distinction there is great force; for it brings out in boldest relief the fact that there is no more weighty business for man than his relation toward God, and that on the nature of this relation everything depends. On the other hand, however, thoughtful people can not possibly content themselves with the theory of two kinds of revelation running, so to say, parallel to each other; indeed, His Majesty's letter itself gave expression to this view by according to Abraham a place in both classes. There can not consequently be two revelations—religion, moral force, and knowledge being most closely interwoven—but only one, the bearers of which were and are in truth wholly different from each other in character, vocation, and mission. If Jesus Christ loses nothing of his individuality and uniqueness when placed in line with Moses, Isaiah, and the Psalmists, neither does he lose aught by being ranged side by side with Socrates, Plato, and the other personages named in the imperial document. The religious contemplation of history can in the last analysis be only one and indivisible—humanity, which God takes from the depths of nature, from error, and from sin, redeems and adopts by raising it to the relation of sonship. This does not prejudge the contention that the history of God in Israel represents the specific line in olden times.

"The Christian community is bound to repudiate every appreciation of Christ which effaces the difference between him and the other teachers. He himself, his disciples, and the world's history have spoken so plainly that a doubt ought not to be possible; in his word he still continues to speak just as plainly to us as formerly to his disciples. But whether for all that the cast-iron formula 'Godhead of Christ' is correct may, nay must, be questioned. He himself did not use it, but chose other designations, and whether any one of his disciples ever uttered it is, to put it moderately, very doubtful. . . . The Pauline saying, 'God was in Christ,' seems to be the last word which we can venture to utter here, after having slowly and painfully freed ourselves from the utter delusion of ancient philosophers, that we can fathom the mysteries of God and nature, humanity and history."

Professor Harnack says in conclusion:

"'If ye love me, keep my commandments'; 'by this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another'—it is more important to ponder on these words and to order our lives in conformity with them than to seek to press the inscrutable and venerable into formulas. And the time will come, is indeed at hand, when evangelical Christians will sincerely unite in acknowledging Jesus Christ as the Lord, and in resolving to carry out his teaching; and then our Catholic brethren must needs follow suit. The burden of a long history, bristling with misunderstandings and formulas—grown rigid like swords—the burden of tears and blood, weighs heavily on us, but in that history withal a sacred legacy is also bequeathed to us. Both seem to be bound inextricably together, but by degrees they are moving asunder even tho the last fiat: 'let there be' has not yet been uttered over this confusion. Straightforwardness and courage, veracity to oneself, freedom and charity are the levers which will raise the burden, and to the work of achieving this noble task the imperial letter is a contribution."

THE MISMANAGEMENT OF RELIGION.

RELIGION, in proportion to its importance, is the "worst managed" of human undertakings; and this is characteristic of each and every form of religion. Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard, from whom this generalization comes, thus enlarges on it in *The International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia):

"Humanity's important business has generally been mismanaged in proportion to its significance. I remark merely that this holds true in the case of the highest of all humanity's interests. My proof is in the best-known facts of history. The variety of contending faiths, the cruel mutual misunderstandings that the followers of opposing faiths have cherished toward one another, the religious wars, the multiplication of sects, the confusion of the essential with the trivial in religious life, the substitution of conventionality in religious practise for spirituality in religious experience, the enormous waste of energy over confused thinking about religious matters,—these are a few of the evidences of the truth of my principle. Religion has fared, in even comparatively recent history, far worse than the cause of human liberty, far worse than philanthropy, incomparably worse than the care of physical health. Nothing has man treated worse than his own and his brother's chances of spiritual salvation. Nowadays, to be sure, the religious situation is much improved. The religious wars have almost ceased. But many evils remain."

This is the attitude toward religion, it should be explained, of a teacher of philosophy. He is confirmed in a somewhat striking way by an able leader of evangelical Christianity, Dr. David R. Breed, of Pittsburg, who says, in *The Princeton Theological Review* (Philadelphia), that what he calls "Moodyism" was in reality a symptom of an unfortunate state of affairs. This observer does not, indeed, pronounce religion the worst managed of human institutions, but he admits a bad state of things and thinks "there must be some change effected in all this by some means." "Moodyism" can not bring it about—of that he is convinced, remarking:

"It is admitted that there were skilful and useful men among these lay evangelists; but the system which they represented was sadly at fault in its very first principles. Apart from the evangelists themselves there were certain features of the system which became, after a time, burdensome, to say the least. These were what may be called the spectacular features. The condition—usually an inviolable one—that there should be union services in order to insure a crowd; the confining of effort to the cities and large towns for a similar reason, to the utter neglect of many a small and destitute village where the Gospel was seldom if ever proclaimed; the sinking of all ministerial personality and authority in abject submission to the will and word of the evangelist; the stultifying of experience and training; the imposing choir with its wretched but 'catchy' music, and all the nameless paraphernalia, furnished and maintained at excessive cost—such were some of the more conspicuous features in the evangelism out of which we are now emerging."

But even if a new era has set in, and Dr. Breed is sure it has, there are many evidences of deplorable management still, the remedy partly consisting in the retirement of the layman from the preacher's place and the retirement of the preacher from the layman's place. Dr. Breed notes:

"The ministry of to-day, particularly the city ministry, has been crowded into the condition of Martha of Bethany, 'cumbered about much serving,' so that it gets with Mary to the Master's feet all too seldom. If there is one sentiment above all others which we ought to lay to heart in this connection, it is that expressed in one of our most beautiful gospel songs:

> Take time to be holy,
> Speak oft with thy God.

And many of us will answer, 'Alas, true! But I am not able to take the time. My engagements are more than I can meet. I keep the vineyards of others; my own vineyard I can not keep.' There must be some change effected in all this by some means."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"THERE are two great themes," says a writer in *The Hibbert Journal* (London and Oxford), "which should engage the mind and heart of every religious thinker. These are *truth* and *salvation*. The quest for truth is the counterpart of our liability to error; the desire for salvation arises from our consciousness of sin."

"YOUR most delightful acquaintance is the man who grows on you," says *The Interior*. "You know people in plenty who do not gain in your appreciation; every time you meet them they seem more shallow and more petty than before. Indeed, there are times when your discoveries of inner character within the circle of your associations run so much to the revelation of paltriness that you feel in danger of being compelled to discount all human nature as a deceiving sham. But the man who grows on you saves you from cynicism. Every day you are finding in him some factor of manhood that you had not suspected; every day he proves in a new test to have resources of strength upon which you have not counted in your estimate of him."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW TO IMPROVE OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

ORGANS of German opinion agree that the existing relations between their empire and the American republic are unhappy. It is further agreed that those relations will never be improved by gifts of statues and by princely visits. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, representing opposed schools of German thought, are at one regarding this, and the conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) assents to the same proposition. But when it comes to a discussion of the means best calculated to improve matters, there is great diversity of view. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* advocates a stalwart assertion of the Bismarckian diplomacy and a display of what it terms energy. It argues that American inability to appreciate courtesy indicates that the strong man armed would be more respected. The *Kreuz Zeitung* opens up another train of thought altogether. It says that better relations between Germany and the United States can be established only by more direct communication. At present the two nations regard

GREAT UNCLE SAM.
"Help! he's crushing us!"
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

each other through British spectacles. As a result, the Americans are so prejudiced against the German Government that it may be now too late to recover the lost ground. To quote:

"Were it possible to present to the American nation a faithful picture of German imperial policy it would certainly have the most favorable effect. At present everything is seen through English spectacles. For instance, it is firmly believed that the aim of German policy in the last few months was nothing else than the annexation of Holland and Denmark. The American press has told dire things about this, but all on the strength of English authorities. It was further related, for instance, that the German Emperor would make the railway strike in Holland an occasion one fine day to declare suddenly that the kingdom was German imperial territory, and that he was seeking to accomplish the same thing in Copenhagen through the power of his personality, that is, by friendly words. Against such writing of fables the gods, naturally, must fight in vain. Whoever does not believe it all is deemed prejudiced. The reader may ask in surprise how such ravings can be propagated. But the English press is responsible for it all. It gives birth to the silly reports, and the Yankee, with his tendency to the sensational, exaggerates the stories in the most fantastic fashion. As the folk-lore tale has cast its garland about many a personality, so now has Emperor William become to the Americans, together with his empire, the pillar upon which the powers of their imagination soar. The Emperor especially appears in the guise of an Alexander of Macedon or a fairy prince, ever going forth on the most wonderful adventures. The loftiest notions of his genius and energy are entertained. But all this does not tend, naturally, to prevent the taking of precautions against his designs, but rather to inspire them. Many newspapers indeed entertained the idea that he intended to land an army suddenly in the United States."

The state of mind here outlined would not exist to the same extent, proceeds our authority, "if all German and European policy were not viewed through English spectacles. London telegrams bring the first 'news,' and the impression created is usually decisive. Then the 'editor' of the newspaper supplies it with a corresponding article, and here the English papers come into play. *The Times*, *The Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, even *The National Review*, are drawn upon, their articles being either worked over or simply copied outright. For a serious political article on a non-American question, the American newspaper publisher has little money to spare. The reporter who brings in the first news of a sensational murder receives $100. For a good article on German policy no more than five dollars would be paid. It would not excite anybody, and so the ass's bridge of the London press is used." Our authority concludes:

"If a London paper says Germany is contemplating Holland's admission into the German empire as a federal state, some accurate Yankee sheet exaggerates this into a projected invasion of the Netherlands. Even the sudden annexation of Austria-Hungary by the German empire has been represented as credible by a few Jingo papers. How it will be accomplished is known in detail. The neighboring state will be overrun, and in eight or fourteen days more will become German imperial territory."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MOROCCO.

MULUD, the holy festival so dear to the faithful in Morocco, has come and gone. With it expires the period during which the youthful Sultan announced that he would take no military measures against the pretender, who, as appears from the statements of no less eminent an authority than himself, is the recipient of the divine command to rule all Morocco. Something, therefore, as the Paris *Figaro* rather oracularly says, ought to happen. What will happen, according to the London *Times*, depends upon whether the hard-pressed Sultan leads his troops in person against the pretender. "That course," says the discriminating observer on the Thames, "would have some obvious advantages and some not less obvious risks. At all events, it would have the merit of putting the fate of Morocco to the touch once for all, and terminating the long and bloody welter which is ruining the land and its peoples."

Things have not been going the Sultan's way of late. At last accounts the pretender was master of all the north, even dictating terms to the Spaniards, who claim a sort of control over two or three towns on the Mediterranean shore. Only the serious claims upon the time and attention of the European concert in other parts of the world have prevented the entrance of the Moroccan question into the aspect of a "crisis," according to the Spanish press. But the Powers must not anticipate, thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), a view indorsed, with slight reservation, by the *Dépêche Coloniale* (Paris). News from Morocco is so contradictory and so distorted, remarks the French colonial organ, that all expressions of opinion in the premises are hazardous. It was said and then denied that the brother of the Sultan had been proclaimed Commander of the Faithful and Prince of True Believers at Fez. This step was conjectured to be a slap at the pretender himself, who claims to be no other than the elder brother in question. However, the pretender met this move by proclaiming that he is "a descendant of Mulai Edris, the founder of the first Mussulman dynasty of Morocco," a claim, we read further, carrying great weight with a people who pride themselves upon the purity of the faith in their land. In Morocco, it should be noted, the position of the Sultan is religious, primarily. In other Mohammedan lands the faith is conditioned by the authoritative expositions of the Koran which emanate from the Ulema, but the interpretations of that sacred corps are dispensed with in Morocco. It is this religious character of the forces at work which gives such uneasiness to the Powers, remarks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and causes a certain reluctance to take up the matter just yet. It remarks:

"It is not possible, unfortunately, to obtain accurate informa-

tion from Morocco. The news we do get is very contradictory, depending for its tone upon whether it proceeds from Tangier or Madrid. At Tangier, where the English correspondents are stationed, there is a tendency to extenuate everything unfavorable to the Sultan, while at Madrid the successes of the pretender are exaggerated in the hope of inducing an intervention of the Powers, which would not be displeasing to Spain. We have, therefore, to steer a middle course and conjecture the continued activity of the pretender, while regretting the weakness of the Sultan, who seems unable to emancipate himself from the evil influence of those about him. . . . But as far as it is possible to deduce anything from the contradictory despatches, the pretender may not be far from triumph. . . . Meanwhile civil war is raging throughout Morocco. The cities in which Europeans live are menaced by the rebels. It is the imperative duty of the Powers to take note of this state of things and to adopt the measures which the circumstances call for."

The grand cohesive force in Morocco, the religious position of the Sultan, "the veneration felt for his sacred office, for the descendant of the prophet, grows less day by day," remarks a writer in the Paris *Temps*. "He is an unbeliever, an apostate, in the opinion of the masses. 'He is more of an Englishman than a Mussulman,' they repeat; 'he has bought a house in England, and one fine day he will go and live there and marry the daughter of [his British adviser] MacLean.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN UNEASINESS REGARDING ITALY.

IN every primer of world politics we read that continental Europe is balanced diplomatically by the Dual Alliance—France and Russia—on one hand and the Triple Alliance—Germany, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and Italy—on the other. Italy, however, after some years of dutiful traveling in the orbit prescribed for her by that force known as the balance of power, has begun to describe a somewhat eccentric circle. The influence of France is responsible for it. If the tendency toward a Franco-Italian attraction continues as pronounced as it has been, the Triple Alliance may enter a totally new phase. To this effect the newspapers of Austria have expressed themselves rather frequently of late. It is the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) that gives most pointed utterance to these ideas. It invites Italy to consider maturely whether or not she can afford to throw herself into the arms of the Power whose policy, in the event of a clerical reaction, must inevitably be to restore the temporal power of the Pope and thus put an end to united Italy. It is the Triple Alliance, according to the Vienna daily, which guarantees to the house of Savoy the sovereignty of Rome, and Italy is rushing to destruction in her present dalliance with her Latin sister. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna), the militarist organ, paints the perils of the Italian monarchy in even more thrilling language. France is ambitious to lead a Latin federation along the paths of dominion, and she is luring Italy to her doom. In the emergency presented by this fact, Germany and Austria must look to themselves and, in business language, make other arrangements. Other commentators fear that the steady growth of the Italian navy and the rise of Italy as an industrial power, notwithstanding the embarrassments presented by the depression of her southern provinces, have contributed to the growth of a certain conceit in Roman governmental circles. Anyhow Italy is unanimously warned to hold aloof from her Gallican sister.

Representations of this character have taken such a form that the French press feel called upon to reassure the Italian friend. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) notes that "now in Germany, again in Austria, sometimes in both countries at once, efforts are made to have Italy understand that her approaches to France, the reality and cordiality of which are daily strengthened, will end by becoming incompatible with an entire devotion to the Triple Alliance":

"It is easy to see that this ill-humor is due to the impression, which can not be removed in Austria any more than in Germany, that the Triple Alliance, as renewed, is not the same as it was. Baron von Hertling recently stated in the German Reichstag that such was the general view, and Chancellor von Bülow, instead of making a satisfactory reply, put the subject off with an evasion. . . . In the midst of these manifestations of bad temper there is always an element that is frankly amusing. We refer to the grand argument, the Roman question, which the Austrians urge to the Italians to prove to them the necessity of bewaring of France. For it is known—or that is an axiom in certain quarters—that one of the concerns of our foreign policy is the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. That is why the *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Reichswehr* have just once more reminded the Italians that the Triple Alliance is their only guarantee of the possession of Rome. They do, indeed, admit in

THE RETURN GIFT

President Roosevelt will give Germany a statue of the mouth hero, Dewey.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.

Germany is not afraid of the Dewey Dragon, which has a large mouth but no teeth.

—*Jugend* (Munich).

GERMAN CARTOONS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Vienna that it is not the Government headed by Premier Combes that would go to war with Italy to restore Rome to the Pope. But neither Premier Combes nor the Government he stands for is eternal, and there is in France a political party that is represented as very dangerous to the Italians—the moderate republican party, that would in certain contingencies be favorable to clericalism. According to certain Austrian journals there are two men of whom the Italians should be particularly on their guard. These men are M. Méline and M. Ribot, who, as all the world knows, are the props of reaction and clericalism. Now, if ever these men return to power—! The Italians, however, know what to expect in this terrible eventuality. They heard M. Ribot in the French Chamber expressing his gratification at the Franco-Italian friendship. As for M. Méline, who has lately passed some days in Rome and who had a long audience with the King, he certainly can not have impressed the Italians as the enemy of their country's unity. But what helps particularly to impart to the utterances of the Austrian journals their highly comical feature is the fact that they themselves admit that one of the causes of the straining of Austro-Italian relations is the failure of the Austrian Emperor to return the visit of King Humbert. Now it is well known that it was the Roman question that prevented the return of that visit."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY.

"THIERS once compared old kingdoms to old castles. When a storm arises in the night, all is clatter and rattle: the wind howls through the corridors, tears the doors from their hinges, and people believe that the end has come. The next morning they ascertain that a couple of window-panes have been smashed, and a pair of candlesticks have fallen from the mantelpiece. But the old building is as firm as ever."

The metaphor which all this suggests may, in the opinion of Dr. Adolf Stransky, leader of the Young Czech party in Francis Joseph's dominions, be applied to the case of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. He presents his views with emphasis to the effect that any dissolution of the realm of the Hapsburgs is not within the range of practical possibility. In this he is confirmed by nearly every party leader of importance in the monarchy as given in a symposium recently published in *The Monthly Review* (London). The leader of the Christian Social party, Dr. Albert Gessman, after noting the many predictions of a general break-up when Francis Joseph dies, feels called upon to say:

COUNT N. BANFFY,

Hungarian ex-Premier, who says the Hapsburg monarchy will not be dismembered.

"The Hapsburg empire is not only entitled to further existence on the ground of its historical development, but the most important neighboring states will feel themselves compelled in their own respective interests to insure the continuance of the Dual Monarchy. For in the event of a dissolution of Austria, those neighboring states which acquired portions of the present empire would soon find themselves involved in political bankruptcy; '*Timeo Danaos* . . . ' is still to-day a diplomatic byword. Germany, or rather the present ruling circles in Germany, look with great mistrust upon any realization of the pan-Germanic—or, as we term them, 'Alldeutsch'—ideals. Bismarck, Austria's most gifted enemy, declared this often enough with no uncertain voice. He had very good reasons for so doing, and the successors of the great chancellor know perfectly well why they take especial care to follow in the footprints of their predecessor in this respect.

FRANZ KOSSUTH,

Son of the great Hungarian patriot, who leads the "Independence" party

The moment Germany were to annex the German-speaking provinces of Austria, she would be the larger by twelve millions of population, but this addition would considerably strengthen the South German Catholic element in the German Reichstag, and seriously menace both Prussian hegemony and the sovereignty of the Hohenzollerns. For one point is certain: the Austro-Germans, when once citizens of the German empire, would immediately unite with the Bavarians, to whom they are intimately related in race, dialect, and religion, to oppose the Protestant preponderance of North Germany. The antagonism between North and South Germany is so great that this result would inevitably ensue. Bismarck's German empire has now existed for more than thirty years, and the gulf between North and South Germany still remains unbridged. German statesmen know it well, for they possess the one quality which is but too often lacking in many of their foreign colleagues, viz., foresight. They have therefore always politely declined when a separation of the German provinces of Austria has been mooted by overzealous Austrian Germans."

Nor would Russia be more favorably disposed toward any partition of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, in the opinion of this authority. "Russia finds trouble enough with her own Polish subjects." To which Count N. Banffy, Hungarian ex-Premier, adds that "the rumor of a possible dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy within reasonable distance—a hundred years or more—can not boast the slightest shadow of foundation. It can only originate among people totally unacquainted with the situation":

"Both Austria and Hungary are aware that, failing the common bond which insures their twofold independence, neither could survive except through the hardest of struggles. The necessity of its maintenance is not a purely political one; from the economic standpoint, Austria and Hungary are thrown on their mutual resources, and this is a factor which is daily growing in importance."

German-speaking Austrians will not, it is true, "renounce their conception of Austria as an exclusively German power," writes Dr. Stanislas Ritter von Starzynski, leader of the Polish Conservatives. Nevertheless:

"The historic mission of Austria has ever been to act as a storehouse for all the peoples and nations within her fold; indeed, whenever she has sought to cast herself into a purely German mold, the experiment has invariably proved abortive and disastrous. Nowadays it would stand even less chance of success; all the non-German races are growing steadily in numbers, material resources, and intellectual importance alike, while equality of rights is guaranteed by our Constitution. Besides, the majority of Germans cling to the idea of a centralized Austria, whereas her natural and vital development is to be found in a wide-reaching system of autonomy and decentralization."

Nor can the leader of the Hungarian Independence party,

Franz Kossuth, son of the great patriot, bring himself to disagree categorically with the views already quoted. In fact, he says that "no decisive change is probable during the lifetime of the present Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary." As to the general impression to be derived from all these expressions of opinion, that able student of the whole situation, Maurice A. Gerothwohl, infers that all the existing forces make for closer union. He sums up, while not seeking to minimize the perils of the present situation:

"I refuse, however, to subscribe to the mischievous doctrine epigrammatically phrased a short time ago by a famous Balkan politician: 'There is but one Austrian in Austria, Francis Joseph.' I know that this is echoed by most of the public opinion in this country, and a leading diplomatist has not hesitated to lend it the authority of his pen. But I look upon it as sheer insult to those intelligent patriots, and we know they exist, who, in the face of innumerable and painful obstacles, are aiming at the same goal. Moreover, the reverent sympathy which invests the present occupant of the throne of the Hapsburgs is due not to his own winning personality, tho that no doubt intensifies this feeling, but to the long association of throne and people through centuries of glorious achievements and of sufferings hardly less glorious. To maintain, therefore, that the sympathetic feeling will disappear with the passing of an individual ruler is to be false to the teachings of psychology and of history. The indifference to precedent displayed by the heir to the crown in his calculated interference in the Cabinet discussion on the Ausgleich question, and the splendid audacity of his marriage—a choice which should endear him to all Bohemian hearts—seem to promise the country a ruler of energy; and his popularity will by no means be impaired if at first he prove disconcerting to the 'court fossils,' who can not see any more solid foundation for the dynasty than the mummified rigidity of chamberlains and a code of ethics much akin in spirit to those of the Stone Age."

COOLNESS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THOSE friendly relations between Russia and the United States to which the term "traditional" has so diplomatically been applied are about to be subjected, if European press opinion be well informed, to a series of strains. It is even noted abroad as significant that the Government of the "great republic" has strengthened its squadron in Asiatic waters. The future depends entirely upon a certain door which Russia asserts to be open, but which the United States would like to see far wider on its hinges than the latest reports from Manchuria suggest. Such is the analysis of the situation upon which the newspapers of Berlin, Paris, and London find themselves able to agree. What will happen next is the moot point. England does not quite like the determination of the United States to "go it alone," that is, to refrain from an entangling cooperation with herself. Berlin thinks the United States is the one Power to give real trouble to Russia in the settlement of the Manchurian muddle. Paris, true to its "ally and friend," is a little non-committal. Meantime, it is conceded in Europe that John Hay is an astute diplomatist, well able to look out for his side of the case. It is a fact of the first importance in the settlement of the Manchurian question, thinks the *Vossiche Zeitung* (Berlin), "that the United States does not appear inclined to meet the expectations of the British and the Japanese in the matter of a concerted action, but prefers to hold as much aloof as possible in protecting American interests." Further:

"The United States has been induced to adopt this attitude not only from a general indisposition to abandon its independence of action, asserted even as far back as during the outbreaks of 1900, but also by reason of the peculiar point of view from which it regards Russian policy in east Asia. To the Americans it is at bottom a matter of indifference whether the Russians or the Chinese are rulers of Manchuria, provided only they are made sure that they will not be excluded from commercial relations with this economically important region. Before the conclusion of the present Manchurian agreement, which Russia now wishes strained in her own favor, the United States always demanded an open door in Manchuria with no privileges for any one nation in particular. Anxiety for the integrity of the Chinese empire has never really been felt in Washington. Official circles there appear to have long since reached the conclusion that Manchuria is hopelessly lost to China. Hence the conferences between Secretary of State Hay and the Russian Ambassador in Washington, Count Cassini, have had to do so far with the economic side only of the problem. It will not be easy for Count Cassini to persuade Mr. Hay that the injuries sustained by American interests in Manchuria were unpremeditated."

All that has hitherto been made public regarding the Manchurian question comes principally through English sources and is therefore open to suspicion, declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It is too evidently the intention of the English press to defame the Powers of continental Europe for the sake of effect in the United States. This must be remembered before forming any opinion upon the alleged facts in the Manchurian question. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, finds itself forced to accept as only too true all the information that has been made public regarding Russian designs in Manchuria. What Russia is striving for, it says, is perfectly evident. The question now arises, "Who will and can stop her?"

"The natural assumption would be that the Powers chiefly concerned, first Japan and Great Britain, then the United States, Germany, and lastly France, should raise objections and for the sake of greater effect act in common. But united action is out of the question. To begin with, France is eliminated because of her alliance with Russia. For the sake of certain advantages in south China, she will abandon her interests in the north to Russia. The news that the Viceroy of Kwang-Si has made a treaty with France in order to get French troops to put down an insurrection in his province bears out this assumption. The interests of the other Powers are not the same. Great Britain and Japan have formed an alliance to maintain the integrity of China, and they have a political interest in preventing China from becoming the prey of Russia. In Japan the course of Russia has created a peculiarly painful impression because Russia herself in 1895, acting with other Powers, prevented Japan from doing what the Government of St. Petersburg is doing at this very moment. The Japanese are consequently so much aroused that the British press feels called upon to preach moderation to them. Germany has only economic interests in Manchuria. It can be only a matter of indifference to us, in comparison with Great Britain and Japan, who rules in Manchuria. Nevertheless we should aid all measures having for their object the maintenance of the open door in China and Manchuria. The position of the United States is pretty much the same. Throughout the Chinese upheavals the United States showed great self-control. It even now asserts that its interests in Manchuria are purely commercial. Consequently the original contention of the British press that Great Britain, Japan, and the United States should act in concert has been rather coolly rejected. Between Washington and St. Petersburg a very animated exchange of views is going on. The Russians are naturally pleased that the United States should act alone in this matter, and they are doing all that lies in their power to soothe the Americans."

The German daily sees reason to think that the efforts to calm the anxieties of the United States will not meet with the success to which St. Petersburg looks forward. It points out that Russia's aims in East Asia are not only political, but commercial. The Czar's Government is determined to prevent the exploitation of Manchuria by any other Power than Russia. The United States does not propose to be ejected in such a summary way. What will happen? The German daily frankly gives it up. As for that expert mouthpiece of the French Foreign Office, the *Temps* (Paris), it handles the topic with the utmost reserve. "In any event," it remarks, "the United States will, as usual, go its own way"; but it earnestly hopes "that the divergences of the Powers will not go to the length of an open quarrel." It is a striking circumstance to this organ no less than to other organs of equal authority in Europe, that the United States seems determined to adhere to that policy of isolation which has been its diplomatic tradition since the days when Jefferson sat as Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Washington.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE. By David Graham Phillips. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 327 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE fortune-hunting nobleman and his American prey have been fair game for a long time past. A long array of such books has passed before us. They bore a curious family resemblance. They were smart with a smartness more or less cheap. They dealt with very unpleasant people—people who were worldly, vulgar, and malicious, without a ray of any kindlier quality in their make-up. The books of this class which were strong enough to make an impression left a bad taste in one's mouth. Most of the characters, moreover, were not real people at all, only disagreeable abstractions. The temptation to burlesque a situation which was already a farce has proved too strong for one author after another, and in spite of the ever-increasing number of books on this theme, there has not been one which dealt with it adequately until Mr. David Graham Phillips wrote "The Golden Fleece."

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

This is a thoroughly amusing book. It is incisive without ill-temper, a satire on the social life of this country which is not a burlesque. This social life of ours is a delicate thing to handle without making it seem either despicable or grotesque, both of which faults Mr. Phillips has skilfully avoided. The plot of the story is simple enough. A needy English nobleman comes to America for the purpose of marrying a rich American girl. He proposes to girls in five different American cities and returns home at last to marry an English girl for whom he has cared all along. In his absence, she has come into a fortune.

It is as a series of pictures of life in different cities in this country, and also as a series of brilliant character studies, that the book is valuable. The American men described in most of the former books of this nature have been very poor specimens. They have usually been "nature's noblemen" or else disgusting snobs, and both the bad and good were overdrawn and untrue to life. Mr. Phillips's studies of the various types of ambitious men are not merely clever, they have an unusual atmosphere of truth. Altho the book is written in a light vein, the author shows a knowledge of life, and his studies of people have more depth than one is accustomed to find even in much more pretentious works. The hero is especially well drawn. He is not the conventional fortune-hunter, but a decent sort of chap who manages to keep the reader's sympathy throughout the story, in spite of the unpleasant object of his journey.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NOVEL.

THE LIFE WITHIN. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 385 pp. Price, $1.50. The Lothrop Publishing Company.

HERE is a novel of peculiar interest. It is the first complete novel put forth from an avowed Christian Science standpoint. Many novels have appeared having for a central motive the power of mind over matter. The novels of Henry Wood are notable examples in this line of fiction. But this story, true to its Christian Science claim, ignores all other agencies having control over sickness and suffering than those illustrated in the miracles of Christ and of Mrs. Eddy. The founder of Christian Science is not directly named in this story, but she is referred to as "the wonderful woman" through whom this light first dawned upon the world.

It is evident that the anonymous author is sincere to the core and very much in earnest. "I am but a reporter of the workings of the wonders I have seen," she claims. "Herein are facts; I have tried to put them in a setting not too far from the original, in a way that would appeal to many people. . . . I desire only that this little tale may cause you to wonder if it is fair to allow your intolerance of what is a mystery to you to keep the sufferer to whom hope means so much in the shadow of your disbelief."

This is fair and honest, so much so that one feels something of regret that her art is not complete and potent enough to convince the reader of the things she records. If the miracles were less sudden, they might seem more convincing. A young girl, the daughter of a hard-headed judge and a worldly mother, who experiences a sudden conversion after seeing walk into the house an aunt who had been bedridden with a broken spine for twenty years, promptly becomes able to cure people *instanter*. We see her take into her arms an unfortunate child whose bandaged limbs are half-eaten away with scrofula, and in a few moments set the child on its feet whole-skinned, smooth, and fair. We see her cure another child of smallpox, and more slowly cleanse a man of drunkenness; but we are not made to see or to feel how it is done, or how we might set to work and do the same thing ourselves.

In Henry Wood's novel, "Edward Burton"—the pioneer in this line of fiction—we witness an equally marvelous cure of a life-long ailment, yet by contrast with "The Life Within" it seems entirely credible. There is in its working out a largeness, a relatedness to all the life forces we know or have heard or read of, that brings us into touch with the spiritual reality of the thing recorded. It exhales a faith atmosphere that is not a thing apart from the visible universe. It does not tie one up in one esoteric little knot to the mystery of which only one mundane creature in all earth's history ever found the key.

For the rest, that portion of the story which shows the insanity of prejudice to which the mob resort in its revolt against the new cult, and the ignoble part played by petty-minded medical men whose real fear is the depletion of their own incomes—all this is very well done and very little exaggerated—as our daily papers amply prove.

The author is a pioneer in a new field and will no doubt have followers. It would be well, however, if Christian Scientists intending to turn novelists would give more latitude to the play of "mortal mind," since through this poor, despised medium they will be much more likely to gain the ear of the uninitiated public and keep in close touch with their readers.

ORIENTAL GLAMOUR AND OCCIDENTAL GUMPTION.

WINTER IN INDIA. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, author of "Jinrikisha Days in Japan," etc. Cloth, 8vo, 6 x 8½ in., 400 pp. Illustrated. Price, $2. The Century Company.

AS we go a-wayfaring through these brisk and breezy pages, we find ourselves happy in our guide, in whose exhilarating surprises of remembrance and of mood are joined divertingly "the glamour of the East" with the gumption of Western shrewdness and humor—occasional irreverences that are only playful, and mockings that are never malicious. We are reminded of "Eothen," and Kinglake's prefatory letter to a friend: "As I have felt, so have I written; in my narrative will often be found a jarring discord between the associations properly belonging to interesting sites, and the tone in which I speak of them." His prejudices "in favor of other people's notions" were exceedingly slight in those days. So Miss Scidmore, tho at times she "hears the East a-callin'," and has her proper visions of "the sunshine and the palm-trees and the tinkly temple-bells," never so loses in them a just regard for her day and generation as to forget the ice in the bath-tub of Agra and Delhi, and the cold raw nights in springless cars.

ELIZA RUHAMAH SCIDMORE.

We begin to comprehend the significance of "winter" as applied to India, when we read of the solid two-o'clock tiffin following the heavy ten-o'clock breakfast, and quite demoralizing the thinking animal for the demands of the four o'clock tea and the eight-o'clock dinner—the surfeit and the bore taking desperate refuge in each other; the piercing dampness succeeding the sunset and the night-fogs shrouding the lampposts, until street-travel is at a standstill. Then it is that, in some of the older homes of Calcutta, one is bidden, quite seriously, to "sit nearer the lamp and enjoy its benign radiation."

Speaking of "the drawing-room" in Christmas week, and of the vice-regal pair, Miss Scidmore addresses herself, with no stint of praise, to the beauty and the gracious tact of Lady Curzon, receiving on the dais,—"her train rippling over the edge of the steps, reminding one of certain of David's historical pictures." Lord Curzon is described as sharing with the Empress of China dominion over half the human race, "and still finding time to breakfast under the banian-tree." But, we are told, he has impressed his vigorous personality—his formidable activity, his frenzy for work—upon every branch of the imperial service; and has imparted to India an impetus in the direction of progress and prosperity. And none too soon, for the curse of caste, and all the hindrances its observance implies, complicate and perplex all dealings with the Indian people; and a century of enlightened rule has failed to relieve the situation. Nevertheless, the railway has done surprising missionary work. The politic and clever Brahman pretends to regard steam as one of the thousand uncatalogued manifestations of Vishnu; he conceals his "sacred thread" and his caste-mark, and rides in the jam of a third-class car, among the water-carriers and the sweepers and the corpse-burners—trusting conveniently to his "purification," as prescribed and provided.

Our vivacious lady is of the clan Kipling; impugn his transcendent

claim, and you will find her eager for the fray—ready to try conclusions with you, in the very rapture of battle. To her, India is Kipling, and Kipling India. "One must read his Kipling to enjoy Peshawar; one must see Peshawar to enjoy Kipling."

Miss Scidmore is so audaciously exceptional as to confess that she failed to *enjoy* her India. The races and the people, diverse and picturesque to look upon, seemed yet, to her occidental notion, as antipathetic, as devoid of charm, as the Chinese. "The irrational, illogical turns of the Indian mind and character, the strange *impasses* in the Indian brain, the contradictions of traits"—these vexed and wearied her; perhaps by force of that very sympathy, in herself, which she seems so ready to deny.

A STORY OF COURT JESTERS.

UNDER THE ROSE. By Frederic S. Isham. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¼ in., 427 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

IT is probably not exaggerating to assert that there are published every year a number of novels every whit as good as some of those which made spectacular successes a few years ago when the new historical novel was something of a novelty. Mr. Isham's book is of its kind rather a neat piece of work. It is very much better put together than "The Strollers," which he brought out last year. He has a love for the picturesque vagabond element of society, and delights in strolling players, mummers, jesters, and all sorts of merry-makers of a bygone day. He has also a fancy for ladies of rank who, by necessity, are forced to masquerade as players or jesters until they at last come into their own. It is out of such rather picturesque trumpery that Mr. Isham is wont to make his books. They are readable, they carry the reader merrily through their pages. What if we do know from the very first that the jester is the duke and have a shrewd suspicion that the Jacqueline is herself a lady of rank?

FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Historical romances, as they have appeared in this country, have not taken a very high rank. They have been naïve tales full of surprises which surprised only the characters in the book, and of dénouements which were preshadowed almost from the first. So when we speak of "Under the Rose" as a good romance we mean good of its rather elementary kind. Stories which need so much dressing up in the way of picturesque detail and are dependent entirely on melodramatic effects for their interest can not be developed beyond a certain point of excellence, and our little romantic tales, even the better ones like "Under the Rose," have no close relation to the really great historical novels.

Mr. Isham's book is free from the excessive shedding of blood which has marred so many of the kind, and, while the hero is kept busy enough, he is not so miserably overworked as to cause the reader's pity to be aroused for him. The author's most serious sin against art has been an absurd attempt to give an impression of old French by the many certain archaic phrases, resulting in a jargon that never existed outside the pages of an historical novel.

LURID LIGHTS OF A LONDON SEASON.

A PICCADILLY. By Benjamin Swift. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 254 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. SWIFT has given an engaging name to this short tale. There are few who escape the mysterious fascination of the Calypso of cities, and one has grasped London very inadequately who does not know that Piccadilly, during the season especially, stands for the gayest social life of the great grimy town and, as well, for its most charming urban characteristics. Mr. Swift keeps you with the real Piccadillians. Even the "low" characters are very smart Mayfair valets and the shrewd proprietor of the swellest hotel in London.

Taking his smart set as his *dramatis personæ*, the author leads up to a tragic ending. Lady Ossington is a lovely lady who has thrown over a superb young man, Debrisay, whose family has had instances of insanity, to marry a wealthy lord. The story opens toward the close of the honeymoon. Throughout this, Debrisay has followed on their heels. Everywhere they go, he pops up. It is rather a peculiar persecution and it has begun to get on Ossington's nerves.

A Scotch Laird of Bargarran has a young son, Ninian, and he has come from his gaunt old place in the northern moors to a fine Piccadilly mansion. Ninian too is very much taken with Lady Ossington; so Lord Ossington is not as happy a husband as he expected to be. At last, he gets so "rattled" over Debrisay that he decides to shoot him while they are deer-stalking on the Bargarran moors.

There is a miserably conceited valet of the Bargarran and Ninian, a Frenchman named J. C. Dalbiac. He is extremely good-looking and is resentful over his condition of servitude. He counts on bettering this by wheedling some old gentleman, or a romantic woman, into a devoted consideration for him.

When Ossington lets drive at Debrisay, it is Dalbiac whom he kills (there is poetic injustice in *that!*), and when he shoots a second time his gun explodes and he is literally "hoist by his own petard."

This is the little story which Mr. Swift has set forth in an incisive and polished style, with a string of character studies. "In Piccadilly" does not pretend to any great importance, and deserves no very great censure, no very great praise. It is a brightly written sketch of London in the season, with an incongruous weight of tragedy to it.

A VIVISECTION OF HEARTS.

THE MANNERINGS. By Alice Brown. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 382 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ALICE BROWN is a name in literature that stands for strong primal qualities in the art which the lady professes and adorns. Miss Brown has written essays, poems, novels, all with a vital tang of New-Englandism in them. "Meadow Grass" proved her the peer of Mary Wilkins in delicate poignancy of appeal and the penetration that pierces to the hidden nerve of feeling. To one equipped in this wise it is the manner of the doing rather than the thing wrought out that counts. But in this sterling novel there is much absorbing interest. Her characters are impressive and, as a rule, clean-cut. "The Mannerings" is a love-lyre, and from it are drawn chords deep, mournful, sweet, and tragic.

Katherine Mannering is married to the wrong man, and matrimonial bondage rubs her soul raw every time she breathes. Brice Mannering is a good-looking, commonplace, habit-dried husband, with a filial regard for his father, who is a crank on Homer, a shoppy shadow of an Hellenist. Elinor Thayer is a woman of thirty-three, spinster, whom the blows of life have triturated into spiritual sweetness. She is in love with a splendid fellow, big, muscular, a naturalist; has been in love with him for nine years and he does not know it. There is an exquisite girl, Natalie, one of these frail things whom love absorbs and absolutely dominates, but who has a gentle dignity that can disguise. She is in love with Richard Horne, Gilbert's nephew, a young, vivacious fellow, full of energy and thoughtlessly selfish. There is Cassie, "a great creature made out of the best of New-England earth," a maid in Gilbert Horne's bachelor household. She is not quite thirty, but she is large, mature, ruminant, elemental and—smolderingly in love with Gilbert Horne. Then there is Lorraine, Natalie's sister, and she is a Dryad in soul—a kinswoman of the Demigods—she dances beautifully; she makes everybody alive by her own superabundant vitality; she is absolutely and unrepulsively selfish. Her grandmother, a marvelous old woman of seventy-eight, has Lorraine's measure to a hair. "There is only one person likely to get any power over Lorraine," she told Richard Horne, who is being swept away by the young witch's charm, "and that's that brute Levinski. Not a bad fellow, but simple, normal brute. He's more selfish even than Lorraine, and the force of it fascinates her. She'll end by marrying him." And she did.

ALICE BROWN.

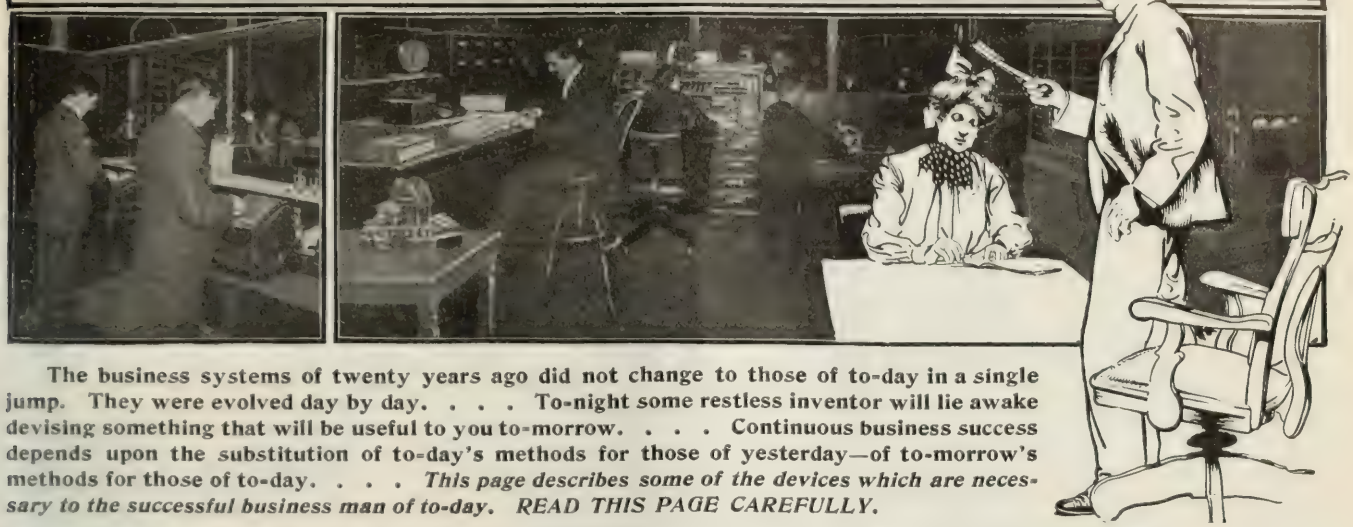
So there you have the five love-chords that Miss Brown elicits such diverse tonality from, but with a New-England way of appraising New-England emotionality. It is a brilliant book. A reader feels grateful and flattered to have such good things set so constantly before him, and the appetite grows by what it feeds upon.

Miss Brown's comments and elucidative reflections are trenchant and subtly expressed. The interest in the story is unflagging. There is incident enough, but it is the unfolding of souls that makes the interest. And the end is happy, in the main, for three of the women get their men, including Lorraine, who is a rank intruder and a dazzling irritant.

A critic need not hesitate to call a book like this "great," altho it betrays no wonderful invention. It is so strong, so coherent, so justly handled, so full of exquisite touches; and the characters, too, are drawn with the suavity and correctness of Leonardo da Vinci.

FOX, DUFFIELD & CO. is the name of a newly incorporated firm of publishers, who will engage in "a general publishing business" in New York. The heads of the firm are young men and Harvard graduates. Mr. Rector H. Fox has been for nearly seven years in the publishing house of R. H. Russell. Mr. Potts Duffield has been in the employ of Charles Scribner's Sons for the past five years.

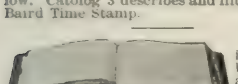
Practical SYSTEM *in* BUSINESS



The business systems of twenty years ago did not change to those of to-day in a single jump. They were evolved day by day. . . . To-night some restless inventor will lie awake devising something that will be useful to you to-morrow. . . . Continuous business success depends upon the substitution of to-day's methods for those of yesterday—of to-morrow's methods for those of to-day. . . . *This page describes some of the devices which are necessary to the successful business man of to-day. READ THIS PAGE CAREFULLY.*

Every man who conducts correspondence is interested in the question "Which is the best typewriter?" There are twenty-five substantial reasons why the OLIVER TYPEWRITER is the best machine the world has produced. It has proven its unqualified right to the title, "The Standard Visible Writer," and its adoption increases quantity, improves quality and reduces expense. Strong claims—but easily proven. The wide range of the Oliver Typewriter's usefulness makes it easy to adopt systems heretofore impracticable except with the pen. Catalog 2 explains in detail.

Time is money. BAIRD'S No. 12 TIME STAMP makes an absolutely accurate record for every purpose where time counts. Receipt of correspondence, job time, arrival and departure of employees and in countless other cases time is measured to the minute by this—the only durable time stamp. The clock movement, in an entirely separate compartment from the stamping mechanism, is unaffected by the hammer action. The price is remarkably low. Catalog 3 describes and illustrates the Baird Time Stamp.



Old-fashioned bound books for accounts are impractical and expensive. Loose leaf books allow of arrangement, rearrangement and expansion. They save time, for yearly or semi-yearly opening of new books is done away with. They are self-indexing. The JONES PERPETUAL LEDGER COMPANY'S LOOSE LEAF BOOKS have every advantage of any loose leaf book and more—absolute alignment of the leaves—a strong binder in which the leaves can not move a hair's breadth. Every progressive business man should read Catalog I. It explains JONES PERPETUAL LEDGER COMPANY'S LOOSE LEAF BOOKS and how to use them in your business.

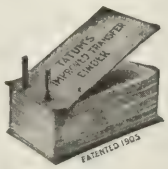
An ERICSSON INTERIOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM shortens office work, saves actual time, saves confusion. To some men such a system seems a luxury. All who have installed the system *know* it is an economy. Cheap interior 'phones soon get out of order. That's worse than no system at all. But the Ericsson is built to last—the same quality and style used on long distance lines. No other concern anywhere has studied the telephone system so thoroughly, or devised so many special instruments and attachments to save time and bother in office communication. Ask now for Catalog 4.

The ADDRESSOGRAPH is as necessary to a modern office as steam is to an engine. With it an office boy can do in one hour what it formerly took ten clerks two hours to do. It addresses envelopes in exact imitation of typewriting, fills in names on duplicate letters, prints names and addresses on shipping tags, pay envelopes, time tickets, monthly statements and loose leaf systems. Thousands of business houses now have their lists of names arranged for the Addressograph and kept by States or Territories so that printed matter can be speedily sent to any special list. Catalog 7 describes it, and illustrates its many uses. Write for it to-day.

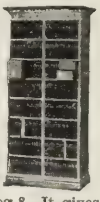
For many years methods of accounting did not change materially, but when the BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE was placed on the market this branch of office work was revolutionized. To-day there are 12,500 of these great time savers in banks, mercantile houses, factories, wholesale and retail stores, etc. The Burroughs Adding Machine bears the same relation to figures that the typewriter does to correspondence. It adds figures with ten times the speed of the quickest clerk and it is mechanically impossible for it to make a mistake. Described in Catalog 13. Write for it.

Some business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman." Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, and of special pens made for modern office work. Write for Catalog.

There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. But times have changed, and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. McCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTABLE SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. "Back Resters" they call them—because they give complete back rest while at work, thereby enabling the man at the desk or woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs.



Modern business methods presuppose a convenient and orderly arrangement of papers. By the most approved systems, all orders, forms and records are spread on punched loose sheets, which are filed and classified according to the varying needs of each business. These loose sheets are kept in Holders if there be few, and in Binders if there be many; and when old the sheets are consecutively filed away in Transfer Binders as permanent records. The TATUM HOLDERS AND BINDERS comprise 3 styles and 78 stock sizes. Ask for Catalog No. 16.



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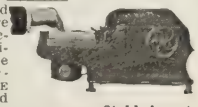
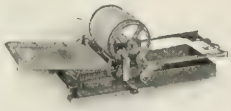
in strictly indelible ink upon any preferred part of the check so deeply as to make the line a part of the document itself and absolutely unalterable and ineffaceable. It is used by the U. S Treasury and more than 10,000 financial and industrial institutions. Write for Catalog 15 which tells some things about check raising and check protection that you may not know.



To save time and labor, to insure neatness and accuracy, to facilitate work, use the THEXTON ELECTRIC ENVELOPE SEALER. Endorsed by over 1,000 concerns as a profitable investment. It performs the labor of several people. So simple any boy or girl can use it and feed envelopes at a minimum speed of 100 per minute. It is being used by the largest trust companies, banks, commercial and mail-order houses in the country, who have installed it after thorough and practical tests, and found to fulfil every claim made. Sent out on free trial to sell strictly upon merit. Ask now for Catalog 11.



No office is considered complete without an Edison MIMEOGRAPH. It both quickens business and saves money. There is a place in almost any business where an Edison Mimeograph will save time and money. Perhaps you see no use for it in *your* office. You probably will after you read Catalog 6 and understand what a Mimeograph will do. Simply cut out and sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement, or better still, write us a letter stating your business, and we can suggest methods to meet your requirements.

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The little things in an office sometimes save the most time, labor and money. RUBBER STAMPS, NUMBERING MACHINES, ETC., suited to your business, will aid you in a countless number of ways, and at little cost considering the valuable service they can render. An ingenious little holder called "Rex" keeps them in order, clean and handy. The best ideas on Rubber Stamps and kindred articles are described in Catalog 12. If you send for this catalog you will receive not only the latest and most practical ideas discovered up to date, but will be kept informed of new schemes that are being constantly originated in the leading mercantile houses.

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System

Edited by A. W. SHAW

Marquette Bldg.

CHICAGO.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Cartoons."—By John T. McCutcheon. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898." Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. III. 1582-1699. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., in 55 volumes. $4 net per volume.)

"The True Abraham Lincoln."—William E. Curtis. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $. net.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vol IX. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $5.)

"Wee Macgreegor."—J. J. Bell. (Harper & Bros., $1.)

"The Bishop."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (Harper & Bros., $1.50.)

"His Daughter First."—Arthur S. Hardy. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Aaron Burr Conspiracy."—Walter T. McCaleb. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50 net.)

"The Body Beautiful."—Nannette M. Pratt. (The Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Vibratory Stimulation."—Maurice F. Pilgrim. (The Lawrence Press, New York.)

"Where Town and Country Meet."—James Buckham. (Jennings & Pye, $1 net.)

"The Art of Living Long."—Louis Cornaro. (William F. Butler, Milwaukee, Wis.)

"Present-Day Evangelism."—J. Wilbur Chapman. (Baker & Taylor Co., $0.60 net.)

"The Wars of Peace."—A. F. Wilson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Autobiography of a Beggar."—I. K. Friedman. (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50.)

"The Veil of Solana."—Emma M. Newton. (Frank F. Lovell Book Company, New York.)

"The Main Chance."—Meredith Nicholson. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The Spoils of Empire."—Francis N. Thorpe. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"King of the Golden River."—John Ruskin. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Sixteen to One Escaped Criminals to One Conviction."—(W. P. Brooks, Cork, Nebr., $0.75.)

"Puerto Rican and Other Impressions." William James. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Echoes from Erin."—William W. Fink. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Florida Fancies."—F. R. Swift. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Psychology and Common Life."—Frank Sargent Hoffman. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A Documentary History of the Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay."—By Henry A. Stowtenburg, Glenhead, N. Y. In two pamphlets. ($0.50 each.)

"Chimes of the West."—Norris C. Sprigg. (Reed Publishing Company, Denver.)

CURRENT POETRY.

My Friendly Rain.

By MILDRED I. MCNEAL.

The rain?
Who cavils at the rain?
From kind gray skies
It comes—calm touch of heaven—
Upon my lips,
My hair, my eyes,—
And slips
About me like a garment woven of love
And broidered with the seven
Sweet virtues of a maid.
Who would not be content,
Even with his last wish spent,
Taking the simple joys of such a day!
So, guided by some strain
Of hidden song it hath, and unafraid
Of any evil, forth I move
Upon my still, glad way.
Singing for the rain!
Love for the rain!
My friendly rain!

—In May *Harper's Magazine.*

THROUGH HELL WITH HIPRAH HUNT. By ARTHUR YOUNG. A [illegible] comedy. Very laughable, very true. And altogether genuine. Mail book-shops or by mail post paid, $1.25. Address ZIMMERMAN'S, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

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REFERENCES: Any agency of Bradstreet or R. G. Dun & Co., or any bank in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Slow Through the Dark.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

Slow moves the pageant of a climbing race;
Their footsteps drag far, far below the height,
And, unprevailing by their utmost might,
Seem faltering downward from each hard-won place.

No strange, swift-sprung exception we; we trace
A devious way through dim, uncertain light,—
Our hope through the long vistaed years, a sight
Of that our Captain's soul sees face to face.

Who, faithless, faltering that the road is steep,
Now raiseth up his drear insistent cry?
Who stoopeth here to spend a while in sleep
Or curseth that the storm obscures the sky?
Hold not the darkness round you dull and deep:
The clouds grow thickest when the summit's nigh.

—From "Lyrics of Love and Death." (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

An Afternoon.

By WITTER BYNNER.

Through the soft hours, forgetful on the grass,
Watching the birds and clouds and things that pass,
How sweet it is thus without life to lie,
And with no heart to know how sweet it is to die!

—In May *McClure's Magazine*.

A Mile with Me.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

O who will walk a mile with me
Along life's merry way?
A comrade blithe and full of glee,
Who dares to laugh out loud and free,
And let his frolic fancy play,
Like a happy child, through the flowers gay
That fill the field and fringe the way
Where he walks a mile with me.

And who will walk a mile with me
Along life's weary way?
A friend whose heart has eyes to see
The stars shine out o'er the darkening lea,
And the quiet rest at the end o' the day,—
A friend who knows, and dares to say,
The brave sweet words that cheer the way
Where he walks a mile with me.

With such a comrade, such a friend,
I fain would walk till journeys end,
Through summer sunshine, winter rain,
And then?—Farewell, we shall meet again!

—In *The Outlook* (New York).

Could I Go Back.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Could I go back again the self-same way
Where Love and I that wondrous yesterday
Walked hand-in-hand with tender lips and eyes,

View from our Property of Riverside Drive and Grant's Tomb, the Most Beautiful Section of New York City.

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and have it so invested as to be at all times absolutely safe. The safest, surest medium within your reach is **Real Estate in New York City and vicinity**, in which an investment judiciously made has **never failed** to return many fold in profits; the one investment that has made **more millions in New York** than any other.

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are directly opposite Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive, the Geographical Center of Manhattan, and but 15 minutes distant. Macadam streets, flag walks, curb, water, gas, unexcelled sewerage system. Beautiful parks completed and others in construction. Handsome schools and churches. $7,000,00 new R. R. station. Trolleys in operation and more contracted for.

65 new homes built in **GRANTWOOD** in the last 2 years and 22 at **MORSEMERE** within last 12 months. Lots similar to those sold in 1899 for $450.00 now selling at $950.00. Values have doubled and should double again in another 3 years.

Lots at MORSEMERE, $350 to $700. At GRANTWOOD, $700 to $2,000 (all lots 25 x 100); as desirable for residential purposes as those sold for same price in Harlem or Bronx (in the upper part of New York City) ten years ago, which now bring from $4,000 to $20,000 each.

EASY PAYMENTS: $15 down and $5 monthly, for lots under $700.

These properties have already proven their profit possibilities; but to demonstrate our faith in their future increase, we will guarantee that if the actual increased value within two years from your purchase is not equal to 15 per cent. per annum on your cash investment (as determined by the price at which we are selling similar lots at that time) we will refund the entire cash paid us, with interest at 6 per cent. If interested we will give you a

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paying your railroad fare both ways for the purpose of having you inspect our property. But don't delay. Reserve lots at once, and thereby secure them at present prices, as **all lots advance 10 per cent. on or before July 1st.** Write to-day for testimonials from **buyers who have already sold at a profit,** photographic views, etc.

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Wouldn't you like to get rid of your dyspepsia, become unconscious of your nerves, give all your overworked organs a rest and put on flesh? In short, wouldn't you like to become entirely well in a place which is as homelike and cheerful and as invigorating as pure air, pure spring water, delightful mountain breezes and perfect sanitation can make it? Then come to Nordrach.

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For further information send for pamphlet, or call Tuesdays on Dr. A. Judson Benedict, Medical Director, for consultation without charge, at the Hotel Albert (Eleventh Street and University Place).

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$10. SECURES A $375. LOT IN GREATER NEW YORK

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I think perhaps now grief hath made me wise,
I would not blunder where the pitfalls lay,
I would not be so sure, so quick to stay,
So certain of the sun-filled, cloudless skies,
But over-careful of what storms might rise,
Could I go back

Oh, useless words, too impotent to say!
Who seeks in Winter for the suns of May,
Or stands again where last night's moonlight lies?
Oh, heart, our folly lost us Paradise—
Poor prodigal, too late I turn to pray,
Could I go back.

—In *Collier's Weekly*.

PERSONALS.

A Battle-field Joke.—To look at General Jack Hays it seems almost incredible, says the Washington *Post*, that he could have served for forty-eight years in the United States army, because he seems no older than that. In narrating some of his experiences recently, the general said:

"I was in a hot fight with the Indians out in western Texas, in 1859, in which Fitzhugh Lee received an arrow in his side from the bow of a Comanche chief. Not one of his men who crowded about him expected he would live. His look was so ghastly, his voice so faint, that we expected every breath would be his last. My heart was nearly broken, for I had the same warm liking for him then I have ever since cherished.

"While we stood in a mournful group around him one of the boys remarked, at the same time exhibiting his hat, with a bullet-hole through the top: 'They've got the lieutenant, and if the bullet that made this had gone two inches lower, I'd been a dead man, too.'

"At this Fitz Lee opened his eyes just a fraction, and as the ghost of a smile played on his pallid face, observed: 'Jim, you needn't try to impose any such yarn as that on us. You got behind a tree, and shot that hole in your hat yourself.'

"Then and there I knew Fitz Lee wasn't going to die. A man who had life enough left to joke was sure to get well."

Convenient Deafness.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, was recently a guest of the Clover Club of Philadelphia. It is the rule of this organization, says the New York *Tribune*, to call upon its guests to speak, and then to confuse them with interpolated remarks. But Mr. Mitchell could not be confused, and the only notice he took of the gibes was to say:

"I guess I could get along better with my speech here if I were deaf. It is often a good thing to be deaf. There is a deaf old woman I know up in the coal regions.

"Once I went to see this woman, and she asked me to stay to tea. I thanked her and said I would, as I was not expected home before dark. She had been hearing pretty well up to this point, but now she got very deaf all of a sudden. She had to ask her daughter what I had said.

"'He said, mother,' exclaimed the daughter, 'that he thanks you, but he can't stay, as he is expected home before dark.'

"At this the old woman looked relieved, and I departed."

Miss Ethel Barrymore's First Appearance. "We had 'gotten into our parts' thoroughly during the protracted run of 'The Bauble Shop,'" says Miss Barrymore, in *Lewis's Monthly* (May), in telling

Special Summer Prices

On all goods ordered before Aug. 1. We manufacture high grade goods, sell direct and ship on approval. **Hall Clocks $70** up. **Wood Mantels $10** up. Grates, Fireplace Goods and Tile. **Mission** Clocks, **Hall** and **Den** Furniture. Also Prepared Fumiture **Finishing Material** for interior trim. Richest effects at no extra cost. Catalogs free. Mention magazine.

C. R. Clock & Mantel Co.,
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Nervous and Mild Mental Diseases; Drug and Alcoholic Addiction, and General Invalidism.

Stamford, Conn., offers exceptional advantages of location and skilful and scientific methods of treatment.

The Cottage plan of arrangement insures pleasant associations and the quiet and rest of rural surroundings, while the environment is that of an ideal Summer or Winter resort, with all the diversion and requisites for healthful out-door amusement.

Sixteen years' successful treatment of this class of ailments, and methods strictly in conformance with professional standards, have won the endorsement and recommendation of many eminent medical men.

Upon request we will send prepaid our illustrated prospectus, giving a detailed description of the Institution.

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Garbage standing around in open cans or pails is offensive, unsightly, unsanitary.

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GOOD, ECONOMICAL COOKING

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of Miss Barrymore's début," nevertheless nervousness reappeared when Miss Barrymore's first appearance was 'coming' to mind."

"She was to act instead of Miss Elsie De Wolfe, and was to use Miss De Wolfe's gowns; one, an affair in an excellent shade of blue with huge black butterflies scattered all over it, the dressmaker had so fitted that the butterflies came in exactly the right places when the gown was originally designed. Of course, Miss Barrymore, then immature, practically a school-girl, did not quite fill the dress. At any rate, the maid nearly had hysterics in an effort to induce a refractory butterfly to perch on the shoulder when it persisted in alighting half-way down the back. Well, the time for her cue came and the new actress left her dressing-room laughing; her uncle, Mr. John Drew, was already on the scene, and Mr. Frohman was 'out front.' But with every one else on tenter-hooks, this girl who had never faced an audience before, walked on the stage with as much assurance as if she were about to recite her geography lesson in school. She went through the performance so neatly that one could hardly avoid the notion that she had been acting since she was a baby of five. And when she came off she was still laughing."

Coming Events.

May 24-26.—Convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, at New York City.

May 24-30.—New York City's 250th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of Municipal Government and 100th Anniversary of the Building of the City Hall.

May 26-27.—National Convention of the Baraca Union of America, at Binghamton, N. Y.

May 27.—Convention of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, General Assembly, at Tarkio, Mo.

May 27-29.—Conference on International Arbitration, at Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

May 29-30.—National Eisteddfod, at Pittsburg.

May 30-June 1.—National Skat Convention, at Cleveland, O.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

May 11.—Bulgarians in Salonica are hiding from the Turkish troops; the Turkish Government denies responsibility for the massacre at Monastir.

May 13.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria leaves Vienna without having obtained his request for an audience with the Emperor.

May 14.—Bulgaria calls attention of the Powers to Turkish severities in Macedonia.

THE ANTISEMITIC OUTRAGES.

May 11.—The Czar notifies governors of the territory in which antisemitic riots occurred that they will be held responsible for future outbreaks.

May 14.—Details of the massacre of Jews at Kishineff are received.

May 17.—As a result of the Kishineff massacre

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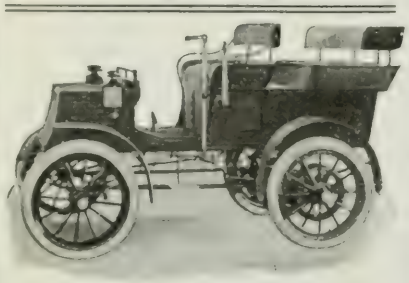

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Bessarabia's governor is summoned to St. Petersburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 11.—President Marroquin, of Colombia, it is reported, resigns.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra make their first ceremonial visit to Scotland.

Chinese authorities sign the United States indemnity bond and reject the bonds of the other Powers.

May 12.—Advices from Colombia tell of growing opposition to the Panama Canal Treaty and of changes in the Cabinet.

Armenian revolutionary bands are entering Armenia from Russia.

M. Plançon, Russian chargé d'affaires at Peking, announces that all Manchuria is open to foreign travel and that passports are no longer necessary.

Tetuan, Morocco, is attacked by the rebels.

May 13.—The *Commonwealth*, the largest battleship afloat, is launched on the Clyde.

Great damage is wrought by incendiary strikers at Valparaiso, Chile.

May 14.—A German squadron, commanded by Prince Henry, enters the French port of Brest.

In a debate in Parliament, Sir Charles Dilke says it is not necessary for Great Britain to build a navy against the United States.

May 15.—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in an address at Birmingham, advocates a departure from the existing interpretation of free trade and proposes the establishment of preferential tariffs between the colonies and Great Britain.

May 16.—Sibyl Sanderson, the noted American singer, dies at Paris.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May 11.—President Roosevelt arrives at San José, Cal.

May 12.—The President is given a warm welcome in San Francisco.

May. 13.—President Roosevelt reviews the school children of San Francisco and the troops at the Presidio; he breaks ground for a monument to President McKinley, and then addresses a large audience.

May 14.—The President spends another day in San Francisco; he receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of California, and makes an address at the dedication of a monument commemorating the naval victory at Manila.

May 15.—The President reaches the Yosemite Valley.

POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

May 11.—Investigation of the Washington city post-office is completed. Results not announced.

May 12.—Postmaster-General Payne announces that no more rural free-delivery postal routes would be established until July 1.

May 14.—Seymour W. Tullock, at the request of the Postmaster-General, completes a statement concerning postal irregularities.

May 17.—Seymour W. Tulloch makes public his charges of irregularities in the administration of postal affairs.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 11.—The Secretary of Agriculture raises the Rhode Island cattle quarantine.

May 12.—Richard Henry Stoddard, poet and author, dies at New York.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, signs the Grady-Salus libel bill.

Judge Dickinson, at Omaha, issues an injunction against employers restraining them from interfering with striking union laborers.

The salt combine is convicted of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the federal court at San Francisco.

May 14.—The correspondence relating to the publication of General Miles's report on alleged cruelties in the Philippines is made public.

Prices for May, July, and August cotton rise higher than for many years in the New York market.

May 15. Employers, in mass-meeting in New York, arrange to form a compact organization with which to oppose unreasonable demands of unions in the building trades.

General Miles lays the responsibility for ai-

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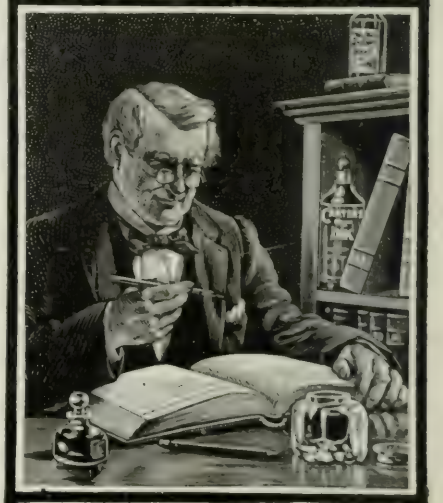

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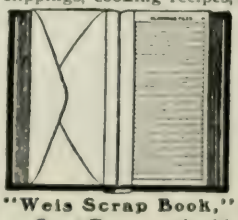

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leged Philippine cruelties upon certain officers and absolves soldiers from blame.

May 16.—The State Department sees no way in which it could take Russia to task for the massacre at Kishineff.

The Charles M. Schwab Free Industrial School is dedicated at Homestead, Pa.

Ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, is sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for bribery.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 11.—*Philippines*: Captain Pershing's forces complete a circuit of Lake Lanoa, and punish all the hostile Moros in Mindanao.

May 14.—Mabini, the former Filipino statesman, dies at Manila.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

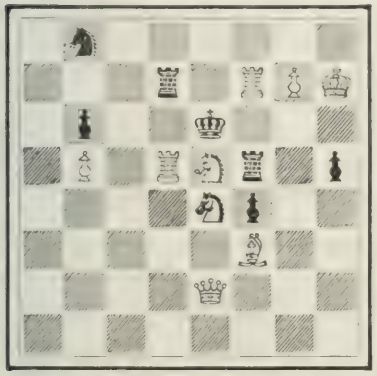
Third-Prize Two-er.

PROBLEM 688.

VI. MOTTO: "Danse Macabre."

By KARL KONDELIK, Prag, Bohemia.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

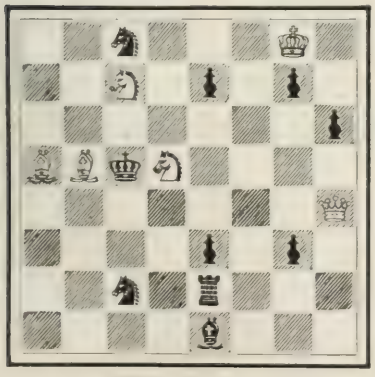
Third-Prize Three-er.

PROBLEM 742.

LX. MOTTO: "Fata Morgana I."

By KARL KONDELIK.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

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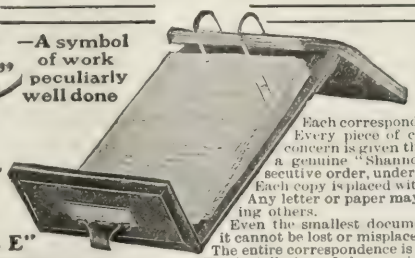

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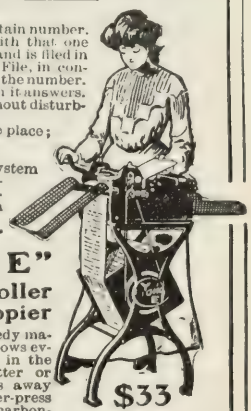

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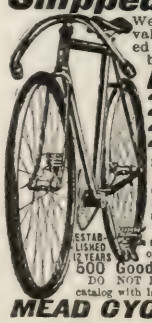

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Solution of Problems.

No. 831. Q—Q 2.

No. 832.

1. R x K P / K x K R	2. Kt x P / K x R;	3. Q—R 5, mate	
1. ..... / K x Q R	2. Kt x P / K x K;	3. Q—Kt 5, mate	
1. Kt—B 5 ch / K x Kt (Q 4)	2. R x R (Q 4)	3. R—K B 5, mate	
1. Kt—Q 7 ch / K x R (B 4)	2. R x Kt ch	3. R—K B 5, mate	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. T. St. Auburn, Grosse-pointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Chess-Club, Ouray, Col.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. B. Hall., Marion, Kan.; W. K. Greely, Boston; W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.

831: J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Z. G., Detroit; A. S. B., North Berwick, Me.

832: The Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.

Comments (831): "An ingenious threat"—G. D.; "Good key, but too many duals"—F. S. F.; "A good study"—J. G. L.; "A thing of beauty"—E. B. K.; "Pretty as a bouquet"—A. K.; "Very good"—"Twenty-three"; "Far above the average"—D. H. W.; "Difficult key"—H. W. F.

832: "The violation of the canon must be overlooked in order to make the figure complete. A work of genius and genius, will not submit to the restraints of the law, all the time"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful in construction and brilliant in execution"—J. G. L.; "Strange key for a first prize"—W. T. St. A.; "Oh!"—"Twenty-three;" "An interesting 'freak'"—J. H. S.

While the author of this problem violated a canon of problem-construction, this does not render the problem unsound. The rule in reference to the key-move, that it should not be a "capture" or a "check," etc., is something like the law of harmony forbidding consecutive fifths, which law great genuises constantly violate. Several solvers think that the law says: "you must not solve a problem by a 'capture,' etc." If a problem is solvable, it is 'sound,' altho it may not be pretty.

In addition to those reported, Dr. H. W. F., G. P., "Chess-club," A. S. B., Dr. E. B. K., and Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md., got 829; W. T. St. A., 829 and 830; M. Almy, Chicago, 827 and 829; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 827.

End-Game (May 2).

White.	*Black.*
1 B x P ch	Q x B (best)
2 R—K 8 ch	K x R (must)
3 Q x Kt ch	Q—B sq
4 R—K sq ch	B—K 7 (best)
5 B x P ch	K—Q sq (must)
6 Q x Q ch	B x Q (must)
7 R—K 8, mate	

Any other play by Black would force mate in fewer moves.

The Vienna Tourney.

The ninth and final round of the first part of the International Gambit Tourney shows the following score:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Tschigorin	7½	1½	Maroczy	4½	4½
Pillsbury	6	3	Marco	4½	4½
Marshall	5½	3½	Swiderski	4	5
Teichmann	5	4	Schlechter	3	6
Mieses	4½	4½	Gunsberg	3½	5½

In this first part of the Tourney, White won 18 games, Black 16, and 11 were drawn. Tschigorin lost 1 game, to Maroczy, and "drew" with Pillsbury, winning the others. Pillsbury lost only 1 game, to Marshall, but he had 4 "Draws," with Tschigorin, Marco, Maroczy, and Teichmann, so that he won only 4 games. Marshall won 5 games, drew 1 with Schlechter, but he lost 3 games, to Marco, Teichmann, and Tschigorin. Maroczy won only 2 games, from Marco and Tschigorin; he lost [illegible] and drew 9.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SHALL WE SEND A PROTEST TO RUSSIA?

WILL our "reformed poet in the frock-coat of a Secretary of State" send a protest to Russia against the massacre of Jews at Kishineff, asks the New York *American*, a Democratic paper whose editor, Mr. Hearst, was recently elected to Congress. If he will not do so, the same paper proceeds, then Russia's rulers will hear from Congress, and "they will know when they hear from Congress that they are hearing FROM THE POWER THAT MAKES TREATIES AND DECLARES WAR. Let Mr. Hay bow as politely as he chooses to the bear with the bloody paws," adds *The American*, warningly, "that bear knows that there is a power over Hay, and from that power Russia will hear." Mr. Hearst's paper is alone, however, so far as we have seen, in seeming to threaten the Czar with war; and only one other paper that has come to our notice, the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, advocates sending a protest to Russia. The latter paper says:

"The United States should lead in a protest to Russia that will stir the Czar to see to it that there shall be no repetition of this Kishineff affair. For reasons that are apparent no European nation is in position to take the lead, and if any European nation should, its motives might be open to question. But the United States occupies a position of independence and at the same time of friendship toward Russia. A protest from this country could not be misinterpreted, and could not fail to bring home to Russia the enormity of the crime against civilization that has been tolerated if not encouraged by the Government. Russia is not unmindful of the good opinion of the world. It would not court a second formal arraignment from a Government occupying the important and yet commanding position of the United States. A protest from us, couched in no uncertain terms, will be a service to humanity and to civilization, and will be notice to other nations than Russia that outrages, rapine, wholesale slaughter, and unprintable atrocity must cease or that the governments that tolerate them will be held up to the lasting scorn of all right-thinking people and to the condemnation of history."

The only representation our Government has made to Russia, so far as the public has been informed, is an inquiry asking whether the money and supplies that are being offered from all parts of America for the Kishineff sufferers will be acceptable to the Russian Government. In reply to this, the Russian Foreign Office has said that while the American generosity is appreciated, there is no need for relief, as the wants of the people of Kishineff are being looked after.

If the persecution of the Jews results in a great increase of immigration of Russian Jews to this country, our State Department may make this fact the basis of representations to Russia, following the example of the recent protest to the Powers against the persecution of the Jews in Rumania; but the Washington correspondents do not think that any protest will be made unless such an increase of immigration demands it. And the great majority of our newspapers approve this program. No American citizens were killed or hurt in the Kishineff riots, they argue, and we have no more right to protest than Russia would have to protest against the lynching of negroes in this country. If any foreign Government should protest against our lynchings, says the Chicago *Tribune*, it "would create a whirlwind of indignation in this country," and "Americans would resent bitterly what they would call an insolent interference with their internal affairs." The New York *Evening Post*, too, recalls the lynchings of Italian subjects at Erwin, Miss., and remarks that "self-respect requires that when we go into the court of nations we should go with clean hands." And the Springfield *Republican*, recalling the massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, observes:

"With no Rock Springs massacres to our credit, no slaughters of Italians, no roastings to death of negroes, no lynchings, no savagery in labor wars, America would be in a better position to tell the Czar that his people were a very barbarous set, and that all of us, in this blessed land of civilization and humanity, were indescribably shocked by the reports from Bessarabia. Until our own skirts are cleaner, this should be a cardinal feature of our policy—to mind our own Kishineffs, and pray that other nations may be saved from the brutal and passionate excesses of mankind."

Even if there be no official protest, however, the Russian Government can not disregard the indignation and condemnation which the Kishineff massacre has aroused throughout the civilized world. This "protest of humanity against inhumanity, of the modern against the medieval, of light against darkness, of civilization against barbarism," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is "a protest more formidable than the combined pronunciamentos of Washington and London, of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna." And the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says similarly:

"Against this horror in Kishineff there are already protests which the Russian Government can not ignore. Every organ of enlightened opinion throughout the civilized world is crying out

against it, and Russia will find it hard to evade the duty, should she feel inclined to do so, of ascertaining the truth, searching out the leading malefactors, and bringing them to justice. International public opinion is a force nowadays not to be lightly disregarded, and Russia has on a certain occasions shown some eagerness to stand well with it. It is not, of course, the ignorant populace of Kishineff that is primarily culpable. The instigators of the riots, the sowers of the seeds of race hatred and superstitious fanaticism, the agitators and rabid antisemitic newspapers that designedly wrought the mob up to its murderous frenzy—these and the supine or implicated local authorities are the ones that must be punished if the Russian Government is to clear its skirts of the suspicion of complicity in the outrage."

PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

THE quotation, in these columns, three months ago, of a passage from the book by "Captain Bellairs" on the Philippines, in which he reported that the Americans in the islands were expecting another armed outbreak, has attracted considerable attention in Manila. "Captain Bellairs" has since been written up by the New York *Sun* and *Evening Post* as an ex-convict with a list of aliases like the catalog of the cast on a playbill, and now the Manila *Times* comes to hand with the opinion that the "captain's" prophecy of insurrection is a "one-eyed vision." Against this view of the *Times* may be placed the recent annual report of Governor Taft, in which he expressed surprise that the famine had not caused a renewal of the insurrection, and said that an outbreak of ladronism would probably occur in Cavité province that would have to be suppressed by the military. Several Manila papers, during the recent ladrone uprising, also expressed the suspicion that it was part of a general insurrectionary movement. But *The Times* says:

"So far as we know there is no American in the Philippines losing sleep over the prospect of that air-blown insurrection so artistically conjured up by the doughty correspondent-captain, nor do we apprehend that it cuts any figure in the calculations of those who are investing or preparing to invest in the islands, even when such investments are placed in the provinces, where the full danger and destruction incident to such a calamity would soonest and surest fall. From reports which we have received the contrary is rather true; we hear of several haciendas which were destroyed during the last insurrection being restored and the buildings upon them being erected even more substantially than before. As the owners of these haciendas are Filipinos, this fact affords the best sort of testimony against the day of doleful doom so soberly silhouetted for us in the parlous pages of 'As It Is in the Philippines.'

"As to the danger of the scouts and constabulary deserting, Captain Bellairs must have known, even without his 'staff of local correspondents in various parts of the islands,' that the last thing on earth which the scouts would be likely to do would be to desert. He must have known that the scouts are recruited almost entirely from the tribe of Macabebes, and that the long-standing and deadly enmity between them and the Tagalogs gives the strongest kind of assurance that they will never join themselves to the latter people in any insurrectionary movement. The Macabebes know all too well what their fate would be should a successful insurrection occur in these islands, and, as they value their own lives, they may be depended on in any emergency.

"As to the constabulary, we are likewise not worrying. In not one but many instances they have shown a sense of obligation and a devotion to duty as sterling as they were gratifying and commendable. Whatever trouble has occurred in the way of defection has been altogether insignificant, and in nearly, if not every, case due to some private trouble or grievance, and not to political motives."

"The Filipino ... entitled 'A Traitor.' ... [illegible] ... to be found in some place where to ten o'clock ... [illegible] ... everybody ... the ..." —*The Baltimore American.*

THE TULLOCH POSTAL CHARGES.

SEYMOUR W. TULLOCH, formerly cashier of the Washington post-office, has thrown something like a dynamite bomb into the midst of the postal investigation by making public a letter of charges which he wrote to Postmaster-General Payne; and Republican papers, like the Chicago *Tribune*, the Buffalo *Express*, and the Rochester *Post Express*, are demanding that these charges be probed, and that no attempt be made to shield the guilty or cover up wrongdoing. General Payne has referred to the Tulloch charges as "hot air," "glittering generalities," and "a stump speech," and his attitude has led a number of papers to the conclusion that he is not conducting the investigation with any too much vigor or enthusiasm. It is predicted by the Washington correspondents that Congress will take a hand in the affair next fall, demand a reorganization of the department, and object to making any more appropriations on the plan heretofore followed. A surprisingly large deficit has been discovered in the rural free-delivery department, due, it is said, to the inclination of Superintendent Machen to run the department on more of a political than a business basis.

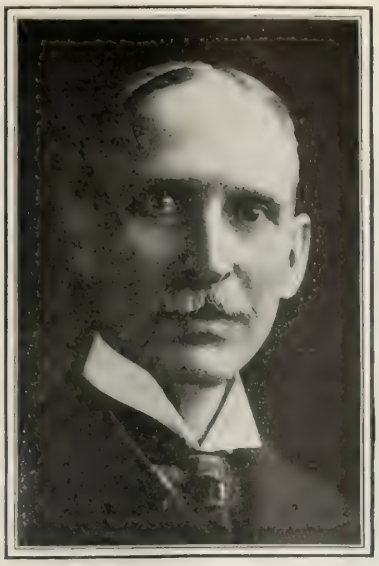
Perry S. Heath, the former first assistant postmaster-general, whose influence placed Neely and Rathbone in the Cuban postal service, and who has been under criticism in other postal matters, also figures in the Tulloch charges, for "it is straight into Heath's office," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "that all the lines of the Tulloch charges converge." This is explained more fully by the Baltimore *News* in the following paragraphs:

"Ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath is the chief culprit, if Mr. Tulloch's charges are true. Nearly all of the alleged offenses can be traced back to him. He, Mr. Tulloch says, violated the rules of the department by ordering the Washington post-office to pay bills for goods delivered to a subordinate of the general department. He approved the payment of his own and other employee's traveling-expense bills without the required departmental checks. He authorized the payment of a bill for postal furniture to Mr. J. Holt Livingston, when, according to Mr. Tulloch, Mr. Livingston himself admitted that his company hadn't even begun to make the furniture yet. An intimate friend of Mr. Heath's—Mr. M. D. Helm—was vice-president of this company. The first assistant postmaster-general further, says Mr. Tulloch, ordered the purchase of some postal furniture at very high prices from George W. Cobb, Jr., of New York. He instructed the Washington postmaster to turn over the route books of the letter-carriers to agents of a private company which sold family letter-boxes. He appointed friends to sinecures, approved the appointment of two women as cleaners whose names were not to go on the payroll and who were not expected to report for any duty, and ignored the classification act of the department so that certain clerks were paid from $200 to $300 annually over their lawful salaries.

"Mr. Tulloch gives names and dates in these instances and many more. They should thus be capable of easy disproof, if the charges are untrue. If Mr. Heath is guilty, however, it is the Postmaster-General's duty to see that this is established, and to show conclusively and beyond the shadow of any doubt that none of the present officers or employees of the department are guilty of similar practises. It is his duty also to show that the indefensible methods of accounting and auditing which made these abuses possible have been abandoned. That there is a good deal of dirty linen in the department seems to be beyond question. It is too late to talk of not washing it in public, even if such talk were not intrinsically opposed to sound public policy. The only thing to do is for the Government to make the washing thorough and complete while it is about it."

Controller Tracewell has issued a reply to Mr. Tulloch's charges in which he avers that the irregularities alleged were mainly due to divergent methods of accounting, and did not arise from any dishonesty or result in any loss to the depart-

SEYMOUR W. TULLOCH,
Formerly cashier of the Washington post-office, who makes charges of serious irregularities in the Post-Office Department.



PERRY S. HEATH,
Formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General. "It is straight into Heath's office that all the lines of the Tulloch charges converge."

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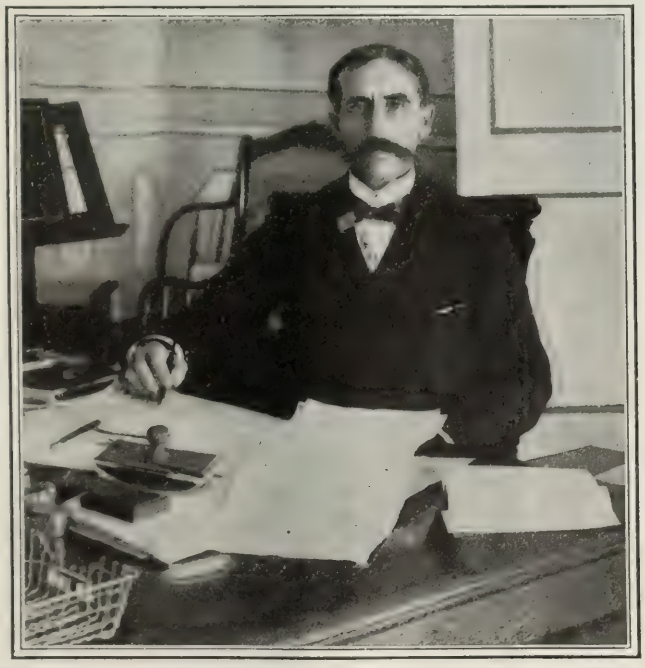
POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE,
Who calls the Tulloch charges "hot air" and "glittering generalities."

ment. Postmaster-General Payne considers his reply conclusive, but his critics want the charges investigated.

It is considered pretty well established that the various leakages in the postal service have aggregated a large sum annually, enough, perhaps, to have paid the deficit. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says on this point:

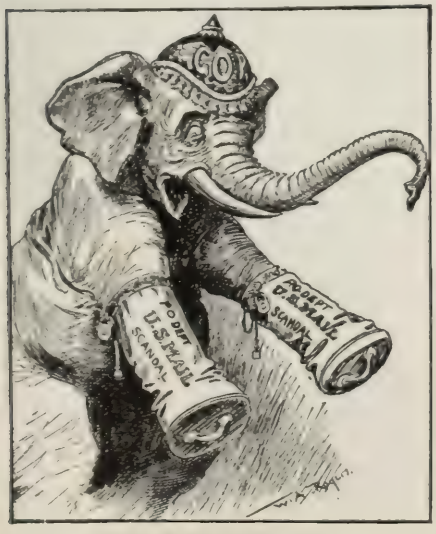
"The postal receipts of the country are in excess of $130,000,000. The divisions over which George W. Beavers and August W. Machen presided expended annually one-half of this sum. Beavers resigned rather than face an investigation. His division purchased the post-office supplies. Machen announced when the charges were preferred against him that he would not resign under fire, but would fight it out, but he was removed by Mr. Payne under instruction from the President.



FOURTH-ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BRISTOW,
Who is conducting the Postal Investigation. Mr. Bristow unearthed the postal scandals in Cuba.

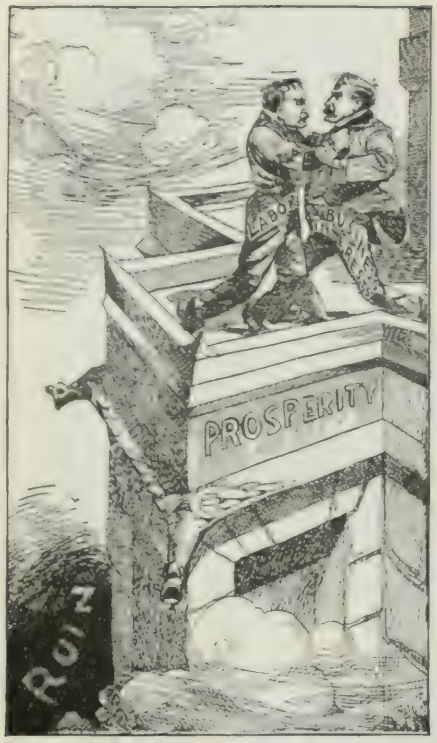
"It has come to light that there is no adequate system of auditing accounts in the Post-Office Department and that practically no checks have been imposed on the heads of departments. Thus, in handling the government money there has been every opportunity for fraud, as there was no chance of detecting a fraud when committed. The irregularities that have prevailed and that are semi-confessed by resignations have been mainly in the Division of Allowances and the Free Delivery system. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which has given the subject considerable attention, declares that the evidences of waste and extravagance in these departments have convinced those conversant with developments that correct business methods in all departments would have resulted in a sufficient saving to have prevented the post-office deficit. The increased compensation of letter-carriers for rural and city routes would not have been sufficient to have caused a deficit had good business management prevailed.

With the revelations regarding two important divisions staring him in the face, the Postmaster-General has increased the scope of General Bristow's investigations to include all important post-offices in the country. An investigation upon such a mammoth scale has never been attempted in any department of the Government. One Postmaster-General has



"THEY WON'T COME OFF!"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

IT WILL OUT!
—*The New York Herald.*



EACH TO THE OTHER—"I'll bet if we jump off here you will be hurt more than I will."
—*The Denver News.*

followed another, and permitted the vast and increasing revenues to be expended without effort to evolve a comprehensive system of checking accounts which would guarantee protection to the Government. This work the present Postmaster-General or his successor will have to do.

"A great deal of overhauling will be necessary to put the Post-Office Department on a proper basis of efficiency; and Congress will have to do the work. An excellent suggestion is that the assistant attorney-general for the Post-Office Department shall hereafter be appointed by the Attorney-General instead of by the Postmaster-General, as this will prove some check on the department."

The Republican Chicago *Tribune* demands that the investigation be thoroughgoing and impartial. It says:

"The Republican party when in power never has been afraid to investigate the alleged misconduct of its officials and punish them if they deserved it. It has had the wisdom to know that rumors of corruption exaggerate facts and do more harm than the truth can, no matter how disagreeable it may be. It has been the policy of the party always, when suspicion of wrong was simmering, to 'take the lid off' the pot and let the steam escape. That is a policy to which the party should adhere, not merely because it is honest but because it is expedient. There should be no deviation from it because a veteran politician in office does not like to expose malfeasance in his department. . . .

"The charges are to be investigated, but the Postmaster-General is not in sympathy with the investigation. He has endeavored to make it ineffective by stopping the mouths of witnesses. He has said that if the name of any man who held a sinecure office is given him he will have that person sued on the charge of stealing money from the United States. The sinecurists will be dumb when asked for information.

"It is time for the President to intervene. He abhors the policy of suppressing wrongdoing. He has moral as well as physical courage, and he believes in exposing crime and punishing the criminal, no matter where the blow falls. He should turn his thoughts for a moment from the Yosemite to affairs at Washington, and direct peremptorily the Postmaster-General to do all in his power to promote the ends of justice and expose rascality and misdoing, no matter who the culprits may be."

TROUBLES OF A LABOR MAYOR.

"THE 'stoker mayor' of Bridgeport has got into the fiery furnace this time," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, in commenting on the troubles of Dennis Mulvihill, the "labor mayor" of Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport is in the throes of a street-car strike, which has been marked by a number of small riots, and it is charged by the mayor's critics that his sympathy with the unionists has encouraged them to violence. He has "done more to incite riot than all other causes combined," said one critic at a law and order conference. The "limit" was reached when the mayor interfered with two officers who had arrested a rioter, and instructed them to release him. The sheriff and police authorities thereupon held a consultation with Mayor Mulvihill, and presented matters to him in such a light that he agreed to surrender all control over the police power. A movement is afoot to have the state legislature curtail his authority still further, but this the mayor resents. He says, in a newspaper interview:

"I am the mayor of Bridgeport, elected by the people, and the legislature can not take away from me the power vested in me by the people. I have done only what I believed to be my duty, and I shall continue to do so. You may have observed that the greater number of my opponents are Republicans. The whole thing is merely political capital that they are trying to make out of this situation.

"The rights of the laboring men will be respected in Bridgeport while I am mayor. I am not a silk-stocking mayor."

DENIS MULVIHILL,
The "labor mayor" of Bridgeport, Conn., who has abdicated his control of the police.

Mr. Mulvihill was a good stoker before he was elected to the mayor's chair, and the New York *Times* thinks that Bridgeport would have been wiser if it had kept him at the work at which he was doing so well. It says:

"Organized labor wanted a representative in the mayor's office, and Mr. Mulvihill was nominated and elected. The fact that he was a stoker is not to his discredit. He may have been a very good stoker and entitled to the confidence of his employers and the respect of all good citizens. But it goes without saying that his training in passing coal no more fitted him for the mayoralty than it would for the presidency of the

LIBERTY?
The walking delegate enlightening the world.
—*Puck.*

company he worked for or for the control of a national bank. He began his administration by vetoing necessary public appropriations, and not being able to distinguish between a proper liberality in public expenditure for purposes connected with the city's business and reckless extravagance, he carried economy too far. Ever since he has maintained an attitude of hostility to public improvements demanded by the growth of the city. In these matters he may have been, and perhaps was, honestly mistaken. The practical problems of municipal finance were as far beyond his comprehension as astronomical calculations. The business, part of his administration has been a failure for the good reason that he is not a business man and is incapable of looking at anything from the business point of view."

It is interesting, in this connection, to note a commendation of another Connecticut "labor mayor"—Mayor Chartres, of Derby—who was borne into office on a trades-union tidal wave, just as Mayor Mulvihill was. A press despatch from Derby says of its carpenter mayor:

"The direst municipal calamities were presaged as the result of his election, but his administration has brought very little solace to the prophets of evil.

"In his first year he was confronted with $18,006 in unpaid bills from the previous administration. Without any advance in the tax rate or the stinting of any department, this legacy of indebtedness was paid within a few months. Besides this, during his first year, a stone-crushing plant costing $2,500 was established and paid for, the city's sinking fund was increased $6,000, and $7,000 in unexpended revenue was turned back into the city treasury.

"This year the administration has had to meet a falling-off in the grand list of $139,000 through the exemption of certain property by a new state law, and the necessity has arisen for increasing the rate paid into the sinking fund in order to meet maturing bonds issued eight years ago. Despite this and the further circumstances that the salaries of the public-school teachers have been materially increased this year, there has been an advance of only a quarter of a mill in the tax rate, from 10 to 10¼ mills."

MEXICO'S NEW CURRENCY.

"WE are not trying to make Mexico a gold country," says José Yves Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance, in explaining the new currency scheme Mexico is about to adopt; but the American newspapers regard his denial as proof either that he is himself deceived, or that he is trying to soothe the sensibilities of the friends of silver in Mexico. The gold basis "is the only monetary standard his description will fit," says the New York *Times;* and the Philadelphia *Press* regards it as clear that "Mexico will really be on a gold basis when this proposed arrangement is carried out." So say many other journals. Here is Señor Limantour's description of the new coinage as reported by a representative of the New York *Times:*

"There is to be a new Mexican dollar coined.

"There will be $100,000,000 of this coinage.

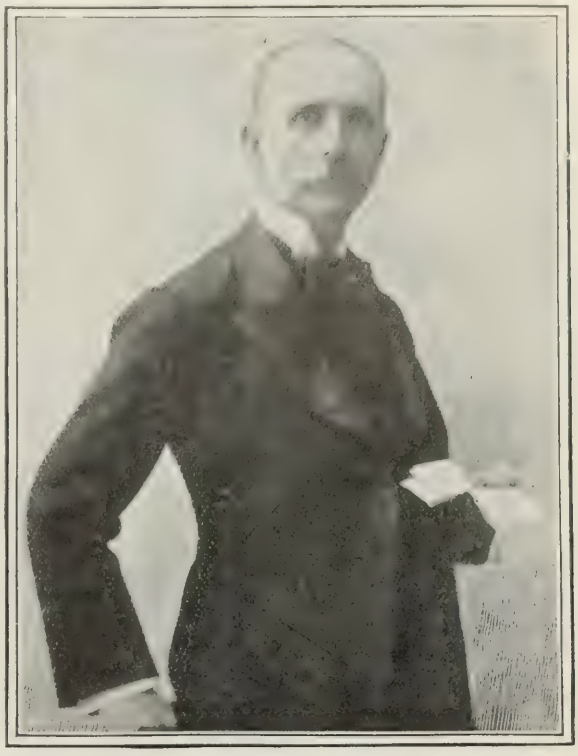
"This dollar will be made a legal tender for every debt and account collectible in Mexico.

"Back of this dollar—guaranteeing it—will be a specific gold deposit of $25,000,000.

"The present dollar will be no longer recognized in any legal sense as Mexican money. It will be pushed absolutely into classification as merchandise. Free and unlimited coinage—as now prevailing—will be abolished. The only government issue will be under the provisions that guarantee the new $100,000,000.

"How much Mexican silver money is now outstanding? Nobody can make any approximate calculation. Since first Mexico started the issue there has been emitted $2,400,000,000. As through the years the bullion's market value has fluctuated, this output has naturally had many changing figures. When, aforetime, silver as merchandise rose to high figures, Mexican coinage had its chief value for melting. Time was when the present friendless coin went current readily at its face and better in New York and at London and Paris. Prior to 1859 it had even a quasi legal-tender quality in this town.

"Much more than the majority of outstanding Mexican dollars are outside of Mexico. They have been shipped out of Mexico in these latter days as mere merchandise, not in any actual money capacity whatsoever. And this, in the view of Señor Limantour, warrants one radical provision in the Government's



JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR,
Mexican Minister of Finance, who is designing a new currency system for his country.

new fiscal plan—the provision that Mexican dollars of the present coinage shall not return to Mexico except as merchandise and subject to an import tax.

"It has been necessary, of course, for Limantour and his banker associates and advisers to keep in view the fact that some abnormal condition might at times develop to affect the status of the new coinage. It might be that at some point and in an extraordinary situation there could be a surplus of the government coinage, and it is conceivable that under some circumstances shopkeepers or bankers might decline to make exchange with buyers on the fixed fifty-cent basis. Therefore this has been determined upon:

"Whenever for any reason a surplus offering of the coinage shall show effect upon value, the Government will enter the market as a buyer (for gold) of whatever volume of coin offers at even the slightest fraction below the guaranteed parity. And as there will be $25,000,000 of gold so available, $50,000,000 of the coins (one-half of the total issue) can be thus immediately withdrawn from circulation—held ready, of course, for reutterance as normal conditions later demand.

"And as to the remotely possible complication of the new coin rising in the market above the Government's guarantee of fifty cents in gold, this, too, has been considered. Upon this account, indeed, there has been especial safeguarding. One of the important functions of the international silver commission (conspicuous members of which are now in this city) is to obtain from the silver-using countries of the world an agreement that bullion for coinage shall be taken only when it is at or below the ratio of 32 to 1—cutting in two Mr. William J. Bryan's 16 to 1 prescription."

This change is expected to stop the disturbing currency fluctuations which have played havoc with business in Mexico and with commerce between Mexico and the gold-standard countries. Mr. Jackson Smith, of the Mexican International Railroad, says

DUE WARNING FROM THE BRYANITE.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

GROVER—"Now stop looking at me like that!"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF MR. CLEVELAND.

that the currency disturbances have brought railroad construction in Mexico to a standstill, and that construction will not be resumed until monetary stability is established. "When that is accomplished," he says, "there will be one of the greatest building eras in Mexico that the country has ever seen."

IS GENERAL WOOD BEING PERSECUTED?

NOT often are the editorials of two or three newspapers made the subject of disapproving criticism by the President of the United States in a public speech. The campaign of the New York *Sun* and *Evening Post* and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* against Gen. Leonard Wood, however, has apparently been treated to this unusual attention. For about two months these papers have been assailing the general, principally by trying to show that his reputation was in large part created by an ex-convict and swindler who was Associated Press correspondent in Havana, and who passed under the name of Bellairs. Then about a month ago *The Evening Post* asserted that General Wood inspired a magazine article published three years ago over the name of Major Runcie, attacking General Brooke. Upon investigation, this latter charge was found to be untrue, and it was withdrawn by *The Evening Post* on May 8. Six days later, in his speech in San Francisco, the President spoke of the general in terms that are construed by several papers as a reply to these newspaper attacks. Referring to General Wood's work in Cuba the President said:

"He was put down there to do an absolutely new task; to take a people of a different race, a different speech, a different creed, a people just emerging from the hideous welter of a cruel war, beyond what we in this fortunate country can not readily conceive; to take a people down in the depths of poverty, in the depths of misery, just recovering from sufferings which make one shudder; to take a people untrained utterly and absolutely in self-government and fit them for it. And he did it.

"For three years he worked. He established a school system as good as the best that we have in any of our States. He cleaned cities which had never been cleaned in their existence before. He secured absolute safety for life and property.

"He did the kind of governmental work which should be the undying honor of our people forever, and he came home to what? He came home to be thanked by a few, to be attacked by others—not to their credit—and to have as his real reward the sense that tho his work had been done at pecuniary sacrifice to him, that tho the demands upon him had been such as to eat into his private means, yet he had willingly and well done his duty as an American citizen, and reflected honor, fresh honor, upon the uniform of the United States army."

"The dignified rebuke administered by the Commander-in-Chief of the army is deserved and timely," declares the New York *Times*, which also says:

"The charges and insinuations against Gen. Leonard Wood appear, to date, to be pure calumnies, black lies, and base inventions, such foul slanders as breed in mean hearts and come to expression upon coward lips. There may be a fool or two in the case. We see evidence of the credulous, fly-gobbling, helpless simpleton's cooperation here and there. But calculating slanderers and schemers are at the bottom of the mess. The campaign of defamation has been deliberately organized, the material of attack has been accumulated, forged, and purloined, and fire was opened at the moment of General Wood's departure for the Philippines, and has been kept up during a period of several weeks when it was impossible that the charges should fall under his notice.

"One of the falsehoods, after being exposed and exploded, has been withdrawn from service. Others are kept in circulation, rather in the guise of hints and insinuations, furtive poison in defiling ink, than as open accusations. The motley trickster Bellairs is made to do duty in the meanest of the charges. Of course, the denials and disclaimers of Bellairs count for nothing, but they are every whit as sound, valid, and respectable as the innuendoes of the creatures who, from their sheltered obscurity, let fly their arrows at General Wood. The thing has gone far enough now for the syndicate of defamation to produce proofs, if it has any; if not, it can keep up the detestable business only at the cost of incurring the public contempt."

"Bellairs," in a letter to the New York *Herald*, says it is "ridiculous" to suppose that he "made" General Wood. "To believe such a thing possible," he declares, "must stamp the President, the Secretary of War, and the Government, generally, as an incompetent lot of fools, hypnotized in some extraordinary manner by an obscure correspondent of the Associated Press." And *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) says:

"As to the statements of the New York *Sun* concerning Bellairs, the former correspondent of the Associated Press, we are forced to the conclusion, from facts within our knowledge, that the inspiration to that attack was from within the circle of the

army, and that its real purpose was to discredit General Wood. It is wholly unjust to hold General Wood responsible for a man who so imposed upon army and navy circles that he was elected a member of the Army and Navy Club in Manila and was given a dinner by one of the Service clubs when he left the islands. He was a man of education and cultivated manners, and as the agent of the Associated Press he was naturally brought into close relations with public officials. So strong was their faith in him that even when rumors to his discredit were set afloat they were not believed; for it was easy to make it appear that his association with a discharged convict was a matter of mistaken identity. If General Wood was deceived in an English adventurer so were others, and the general should be fairly treated in the matter, even by those who think that he has been rewarded by the President beyond his deserts and that personal partiality has led to his receiving too exclusive credit for work in Cuba in which others shared."

There has been a lull in the attack for the last week or so, but *The Sun*, in commenting on the President's speech, suggests that in order to show the "self-impoverishment" of General Wood during his administration in Cuba, the accounts covering that period should be "brought from the dark into the light" and thoroughly overhauled. *The Sun* says:

"In Mr. Roosevelt's earnest remarks at San Francisco concerning unselfishness in the public service, the President made the remarkable statement that Gen. Leonard Wood at Havana not only did his work at a pecuniary sacrifice to himself, but also permitted his expenditures as military governor to 'eat into his private means.'

"This announcement from so authoritative a quarter indicates a plain duty of Congress at its next session.

"In justice to General Wood, not less than for the sake of the nation's self-respect, the accounts of the period of military occupation should be brought from the dark into the light, and sifted by the best expert skill available.

"It had been supposed by some that the military governor drew rather freely upon the Cuban Treasury for his official maintenance. Mr. Roosevelt, who is in a position to know the truth if any man is, asserts on the contrary that General Wood spared the Cuban treasury at the cost of his personal resources.

"This can never be permitted by a people so just and a Government so well-to-do as our own.

"Let Congress, therefore, accurately ascertain from the actual figures the amount of General Wood's self-impoverishment in the public service, a fact now for the first time revealed by the President of the United States.

"Then let Congress vote an appropriation sufficient to reimburse General Wood for every dollar necessarily expended by him in this way from his private fortune, with interest to date.

"After Mr. Roosevelt's disclosure of the circumstance, apathy or delay on the part of the legislative department would be nothing short of scandalous."

REAPPEARANCE OF THE CHAMBERLAIN TARIFF SCHEME.

THE man who believed in the law, but was "agin its enforcement" is recalled to mind by the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham, England, a few days ago, in which he declared that he was a free-trader, but was in favor of setting up a preferential tariff system to promote trade with the colonies. "He admired the free-trade principle," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "but was inclined to prefer the protective practise." The Colonial Secretary's speech was devoted to a renewed advocacy of his scheme of a preferential tariff union of the entire British empire, binding the colonies and the mother country together in a commercial system that should promote prosperity in peace and patriotism in war. The colonies already have tariff systems, and some of them, notably Canada, admit English products at a considerable reduction. England, however, being a free-trade country, can not return the favor, and there is talk in Canada of reconsidering these unreciprocated preferences given to British trade. So Secretary Chamberlain wishes England to set up a tariff system, grant the colonies preferential treatment, and bind the empire into a vast business union.

Mr. Chamberlain "is a man of sense" and "a practical man of business," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, one of the strongest protectionist papers in this country; and *The Iron Age* thinks that "it may not be improbable that he has correctly gaged the predominant sentiment of the United Kingdom." "Mr. Chamberlain puts it mildly when he says that the strict interpretation of British free trade must be abandoned," says the Detroit *News*, for "had the colonies not been loyal and sentimental to an extraordinary degree, a modification of policy would have been forced long ago by the threat of a disintegration of the em-

"I DENY THAT PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS AGAINST THE NEW PRESS LAW."—PENNYPACKER. —*The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

THE OUTSIDERS—"Gee, what an idea!" —*The Detroit News.*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBEL LAW IN CARTOON.

pire. Several of our protectionist papers not only think that the Chamberlain plan will strengthen the empire, but believe that a protective tariff will stay the ebbing tide of British prosperity.

About as many other American papers, however, predict the failure of the Chamberlain program. The Colonial Secretary urged his idea upon the conference of colonial premiers in London last summer, and the general impression at that time was that the attempt was a dismal failure. The idea is widely entertained in England that a tariff would increase the cost of living, and "however powerfully the grandeur of the British empire may appeal to the imagination of the British voters," says the New York *Sun*, "a signal rise in the price of bread would strike home to their business and their bosoms." And so think a number of other journals. The British consumer "can not be persuaded to pay taxes to stimulate colonial trade," declares the Boston *Transcript;* and the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "the masses of the people in England are not prepared to suffer from an increased cost of food in order to benefit the farmers of Canada."

ONE YEAR OF FREE CUBA.

WITH enthusiasm similar to that which marked the inauguration of the Cuban republic last year, the Cubans, on May 20, celebrated the first anniversary of their independence. "It is doubtful whether any other republic of modern times ever entered upon its career as easily and successfully as Cuba has done," remarks the New York *World;* and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* declares that Cuba "has established a record among Latin-American republics, for none of them can compare with her in respect to the auspicious circumstances that mark her first anniversary." Secretary Root, who recently returned from a visit to the island, says in his despatch of congratulation to President Palma that the year's work has "confounded the enemies of Cuba and strengthened the courage and hope of her friends." The $500,000 net surplus left in the treasury when General Wood turned over the Government to the new officials last year, has been increased a little over four times, the amount in the treasury on March 31 being nearly $2,700,000. The public order has been admirably maintained, with the exception of strike riots in Havana, the kind that frequently occur in the United States. The educational facilities have been increased, sanitation has been maintained, and other improvements of many kinds are being provided. To show how thoroughly the Government is sustaining the sanitary measures, it is pointed out that the death-rate, per thousand, is the lowest in the history of the island, being 21.19, while in Washington it is 21.21. Trade has increased considerably. We learn from an article in the New York *Tribune* that the tobacco crop has not been satisfactory because of unfavorable weather, but that the sugar crop has been the second largest in the history of the island. The Cuban legislature, tho having had no experience in legislation and therefore working slowly, has passed the reciprocity treaty, the $35,000,000 loan bill, and a tariff bill.

This record speaks well for the Cubans as a law-abiding people and one capable of self-government, remark some of the papers. "Few people realized how many Cubans had governmental experience even under Spanish rule," says the New York *Evening Post*, "and how many were qualified to take office and administer it well." When the government was turned over to the new officials, many army officers and newspapers predicted that all sorts of trouble would come to the Cubans, with the result that after a few weeks they would apply to the United States for annexation, or that the United States would be compelled to interfere. The chief thing to bring about this would be the failure of Congress to grant reciprocity. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which last year took a pessimistic view of the permanency of the new Government, says that "the record of the last twelve months proves that these apprehensions were unjustified. Cast adrift to paddle her own canoe, Cuba has paddled it with skill and determination." The work of President Palma comes in for considerable praise by the press. "President Palma seems to be the right man for the helm of state," declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union;* "he is patriotic and, withal, level-headed."

But the New York *Sun* sees two disorders in the Cuban body politic that, it thinks, are a cause for uneasiness. The first is a "cumbersome and unduly expensive" system of provincial government, which is provided for in the Cuban constitution to avoid a centralization of power in the hands of her national organization. Recent attempts to enforce it have been met with protests, and it is believed that Cuba must do away with the system or run the risk of some sort of internal trouble. The other is the $35,000,000 loan, with which the Government intends to pay the so-called liberating army. The loan has been indorsed by the Cuban Congress and President, but there is a hitch in the proceedings. *The Sun* says that if the veterans had not received encouragement in their hope for a speedy payment, they would have threatened an uprising.

Extent of the Louisiana Purchase: A Correction.—Napoleon's ghost is represented by the cartoonists as standing transfixed with astonishment at the tremendous wealth of the "Louisiana Purchase," which he sold a hundred years ago for $15,000,000. The shade of the emperor would perhaps have fallen in a faint if it had read of the amazing fertility of that region as told in an article in these columns May 9. In that article the statement was made that Napoleon sold us a "million acres of wilderness," and it was added that "the wheat crop raised every year in this former wilderness, to say nothing of other products, would pay the $15,000,000 a hundred times over." To raise a wheat crop worth $1,500,000,000 on a million acres of land, "to say nothing of other products," would require a yield of about 2,000 bushels to the acre! It would be nearer the truth to say that Napoleon sold us 875,025 square miles of territory, and that the entire annual wheat crop of the country, a large part of which is raised in this territory, would pay the $15,000,000 about twenty-five times. It was also stated that the purchase "has added fourteen stars to the national flag," and a map was subjoined showing that it has added only twelve. The other two stars are due when Oklahoma and Indian Territory become States. This interesting collection of errors, all within the space of five lines, was due to the simple trustfulness of the writer in the statements of newspapers that are usually reliable, but which seem to have been swept some distance into the realm of fancy on this occasion.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It takes two to make a bargain; except, of course, when China is a party to it.—*Puck.*

Civilization and enlightenment advanced so fast in Africa one day last week that several thousand Sokotos were killed in the crush.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

It is to be hoped that it will not be at length discovered that the fault with the Declaration of Independence ink was that it was not union-made.—*The Baltimore American.*

It is reliably stated that J. Pierpont Morgan has been swindled in the purchase of bogus art treasures. Well, we knew it would take an artist to do it.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

According to Hugh O. Pentecost, it is a crime for the poor to bring children into the world. Perhaps President Roosevelt will agree with him when he reflects that the poor generally vote the Democratic ticket.—*The Chicago Journal.*

One of the latest and most popular fads with us is this breakfast fad. It is simple and pleasing, and after you have tried it a few times you feel like a new man. It is this: You get up in the morning and eat a hearty breakfast. It beats medicine.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

While traveling on skis in Yellowstone Park, the President fell head first in a snow-drift. We shall expect to read a sympathetic and reminiscent editorial in the next issue of *The Commoner*. Mr. Bryan had a similar experience on two occasions.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"PREDIGESTED" LITERATURE.

IN a recent issue of *The Booklovers' Magazine*, an American novelist, Mr. Frank H. Spearman, enters a plea for the "art of skipping." It is not too much to say, he affirms, that "the whole body of literature, as we know it, stands for no art so much as that of skipping. The forgotten, the lost, the buried tomes, represent what the world has skipped." He continues:

"The trouble with our dutiful American booklover is that he feels a question of conscience in skipping. No scruple could be more strained. Is not every book provided for his recreation of value largely in proportion to the author's own mastery of the art of skipping? Every book that charms its reader does so not alone by what it provides; it charms by what it omits.

"Let the booklover cultivate the art of skipping. It is an art, and it may be learned, mastered even, by the average reader. Follow your own instinct in it; nothing in the art of skipping is so sure as your own instinct. Read while your book holds you. The booklover offers himself a willing victim to his author. 'Here,' he says in effect, 'is my attention. If you can hold it, you are welcome to it. I rather hope you can hold it.' The battle is on. Does your interest lag? A long paragraph stares at you? Take the first sentence and jump straight to the last. Is the subject still the same? Go ahead. Has the subject changed? Dip into the middle of the paragraph. A glance gives you the connection and again you are away at a canter: before you know it you are reading in lines and paragraphs instead of in words and sentences.

"Then comes something you want—every word of it. You read contentedly on till an inward monitor stirs and, like a master, you resume the art; one glance, one page. If you go too far, as you easily may, retrace. It is a pleasure to be compelled by your author to do so; but, above all, follow your instinct, the instinct of selection, the first and greatest of natural instincts—and soon you will be looking for something to read. Moreover, you will feel after the exercise of this instinct the beginning of your own conclusions on literature and life. Selection makes one think. The booklover who can select for his own needs out of what has been provided for all is not far from being already a capable critic. Taste many books; hold fast to those that your instinct approves."

The Springfield *Republican* considers this very bad advice, and devotes nearly two columns to a rebuttal of Mr. Spearman's argument on behalf of "predigested" literature. It says, in part:

"How many readers there are who read after this lazy fashion, and how many writers there are who feel compelled to cater to their laziness. The question which the average novelist anxiously asks himself is not, 'Is this good art?' but 'Is this easy reading?' Does the story get well under way in the first chapter? Is everything such clear sailing that absolutely no mental effort is required? Is everything cut out in advance which the average reader, for whom the average novelist writes, might be tempted to skip?

"If the average novelist fails in his estimate of the mental grasp of the average reader, he has the average publisher at his elbow to help him with friendly advice and commercial experience, cutting out descriptions, abridging conversations, excising digressions, getting rid, in short, of everything that might tax in ever so little this precious, coddled faculty of attention. The book must be prepared beforehand like a predigested food; nothing must be left for the reader to do but kindly to allow his eyes to rest for a certain number of minutes or hours on the printed page, after which the contents are supposed to be absorbed. If at any point a bad symptom appears, such as a tendency to wander, there is something wrong with the preparation—a hard piece, perhaps, not quite predigested. Out with it; let us go on with the literary maltose. Unfortunately with many readers, those in whom mental activities have not been altogether destroyed by predigestion, the method defeats its very end. Left with nothing to do, the mind blissfully wanders off into quite other pastures, or emerges from a state of delicious unconsciousness from time to time, just long enough to make sure that all is well with the hero and the heroine. There is perhaps something to be said for Mr. Spearman's remedy as a specific for drowsiness—a change from the steady jog-trot to a lively cross-country canter."

The Republican traces three evil tendencies in American fiction to a prevailing "appeal to the lazy reader." The first is toward undue compression. The second is the tendency to indulge in "showy" and inartistic beginnings. The third is the insistence upon a sustained high key, "a resolute fortissimo suited to the ear of the multitude." We quote, in conclusion:

"In any sustained work of art it is a mistake to try to keep the tension always on the strain. There should be gracious smiling valleys as well as mountain-peaks in the landscape. Even the longeurs of the great writers have their function, the slow descriptions which the hasty reader bolts, the painstaking characterization of people, the episodes which relieve stress or retard the action. The careless may be impatient of the elaborate pedigrees in 'Henry Esmond,' but how they add to the solidity of the structure! It is perfectly true that a new 'Henry Esmond' would be a burden to the book reviewer of the present day, whose desk groans with new novels, and whose estimates of them must inevitably be affected by the ease with which the contents are absorbed. But the book reviewer's attitude, as he himself well knows, is essentially a false attitude, the attitude of one always in a violent hurry, and it is not for such that masterpieces are written. The mistake of too many writers of the present time is in paying over-much deference to the man in a hurry. It is not necessary to read many novels, and those that are read ought to be worth serious and deliberate attention. The clipped, noisy, bustling novel, clamoring on every page, may catch the multitude for the moment and figure among the 'best-selling books' of the month, but its career is brief. 'To say what every one has said and say it as tho no one had ever said it,' observed Goethe, 'that is great art.' It may be added that the great novelist is a novelist who writes as tho no one else were writing novels, and disdainfully refuses to raise his voice in the strident clamor of the multitude."

THE OLDEST COLLECTION OF MORAL MAXIMS.

THE Presse-Papyrus, recently found in the tombs of Egypt, has now been translated by the famous French Egyptologist, Philippe Vivey, who gives some interesting data as to its character and contents. The document was originally found in Thebes, and was written about 2600 B.C., being the oldest collection of moral maxims known. The first two pages are the product of the Prefect Kakimna, who lived under the reign of King Senoferus, of the third dynasty (3900 B.C.). The second and larger portion, consisting of sixteen pages, is the work of the Prefect Ptah-ho-tep, who lived in the days of King Assas, of the fifth dynasty (3500 B.C.). This man had attained to all the honors that his royal master could bestow upon him, and in his old age he prepared this book of practical wisdom and philosophy, primarily for his own son, but also for readers in general. From the translations as found in the Berlin *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* we reproduce the following specimens of this ancient sage's wisdom:

"Be not proud of your wisdom, but speak to the ignorant man as you do to the learned. For the boundaries of knowledge are never closed, and no savant possesses the fulness of knowledge. But it is more difficult to find wisdom than to discover genius.

"If you must deal with an antagonist while he is in anger and he is more powerful than you, then bend your neck to him. Since he will not permit you to destroy his language, do not interrupt him. This shows that you can keep quiet if you are opposed, and you have the advantage over him if you do not become excited.

"If you have the position of a leader and must decide the fate of many people, then seek out the best way that you may not

suffer reproach. Do not intimidate people or God will antagonize you also.

"If you are of a company who are taking a meal in the house of a prominent man, then take what is given you and bend yourself humbly. See what is before you, but do not stare at what is blameworthy.

"Do not speak more to a great man than he asks you, because you can not know what will displease him. If you carry messages from one great man to another, then do exactly as you are directed.

"A thousand men have been lost on account of their enjoyment of a moment, which is as brief as a dream, and they reap death as a consequence. Be on your guard against attacks of evil impulses.

"That is a sad sickness that leads to dissensions between father and mother, brother and sister, and causes husband and wife to despise each other. If you are wise you will make provisions for your house and will preserve a pure love for your wife. Fill her stomach, clothe her back, and care for the wants of her body. Be affectionate to her and satisfy her wishes as long as she is yours; this is friendship on the part of her master.

"You can manage a wife better by persuasion than by force. Be not brutal. Then she will take good care of your house; but if you cast her aside, all is lost. Rather open to her the arms of your affection; call her with the voice of love."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BACH FESTIVAL.

THE musical critics of the press have given a very imposing amount of space to the third Bach festival, produced in the little town of Bethlehem, Pa., by local talent, and lasting for an entire week. The festival, which ended Saturday, May 16, was the third given under the same auspices, but was produced on a more ambitious scale than heretofore and attracted music-lovers from many parts of the country. The leader and the originator of these festivals, Mr. J. Fred. Wolle, has had a chorus in Bethlehem for fifteen years singing Bach music; but the Bach choir was not organized until 1898, and the first Bach festival was given in 1900; the second, lasting three days, in 1901. This year's festival was produced by a chorus of one hundred and eighteen voices, in addition to a boys' choir of fifty voices, and an orchestra of sixty pieces, most of the latter coming, not from Bethlehem, but Philadelphia.

J. FRED. WOLLE

The originator and the leader of the Bach Festival, held in Bethlehem, Pa., and attended by many persons.

There has been criticism, of course, especially of the orchestra and the soloists; but on the whole the press has treated the festival with many signs of respect and approbation. A general idea of the program is presented in the following comment written toward the close of the festival by the special correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript*:

"In order to enter sympathetically into the spirit of the festival, which is so unlike any other American music festival, let us begin by referring to the daily events not as concerts, but, as they are called locally, sessions. . . . Analysis of the programs shows that they have been designed to set forth the life of Jesus in its religious significance from the Protestant point of view. The first three sessions dealt with the Savior's birth, tho in no rigidly precise way. Monday evening's session was a prelude to the series considered as a whole, the religious or spiritual significance of the prelude being indicated by the choice of 'Sleepers, Wake!' as the opening cantata. This was associated with a general hymn of praise, the 'Magnificat,' and the two compositions paved the way for the presentation of the 'Christmas' oratorio at the two sessions of Tuesday. Christ's mission furnished the subject-matter for the sessions of Wednesday and Thursday. Again the prelude, or in this instance interlude, idea was manifest in the presentation on Wednesday of two short cantatas whose relation to the subject was more suggestive than direct, 'Strike, oh, strike, long looked-for hour,' and 'I with my cross-staff gladly wander.' Associated with them was the second Brandenburg concerto, the only purely instrumental feature of the festival. These compositions led to the greatest of oratorios, the 'St. Matthew Passion,' which occupied the two sessions of Thursday. To-day and to-morrow we have to do with the ascension and the proclamation of faith, the result, so far as this life is concerned, of Christ's mission. The works chosen for this phase of the subject were an Easter cantata, 'The Heavens laugh,' and an ascension cantata, 'God goeth up with shouting,' to-day, and the B-minor mass to-morrow."

The village of Bethlehem was settled by Moravians about one hundred and fifty years ago, who brought with them and have retained both a love for music and deep religious sentiment. The latter, rather than an artistic purpose, according to *The Transcript* critic, is the animating motive of the festival. He writes:

"There is one salient feature of the undertaking that not only came down from the first festival, but that preceded it during the many years of Mr. Wolle's conductorship. It was here among the people before he was born, it came with his ancestors who established the village. This may not be defined in a word, for to speak of it as religious fervor would be misleading, but veneration for everything that has to do with religious service is its common manifestation. That is the secret of the festival's design, and it might have been inherited directly from the master composer, whose deeply religious nature was expressed in his life and works alike, and to whom the dedication of his best thought to the church was as natural and unaffected an offering as the prayers of the simplest-minded pastor of a country parish. The spirit of Bach was that of the Moravians who founded this town, and their descendants, little affected by the artificial developments of modern life, have retained it to a remarkable degree. They still give the village its distinctive character, and while the transient stranger may not venture to arrive at a final estimate of the people—presumably they are wonderfully like other people—it is perfectly apparent that veneration for everything pertaining to the church lingers as a strong if not dominating impulse of their lives. This perceived, it is a quick step to a perception of the festival's character that precludes such critical attention to it as would be proper and necessary in the case of a secular festival, such as that annually given at Worcester. The Bach festival is not quite a religious observance, but, given in an ancient church, limited with the single exception of the Brandenburg concerts, to religious music, it is viewed by the residents, listeners and performers alike, as much akin to a continuous service. . . . The people sit in reverent silence from beginning to end, save when the chorales are sung. Then all arise, and the audience joins with the choir in giving vocal utterance to the hymn. Applause at any time would be sacrilege. For the most part the people sit with their backs to the music, facing the shrouded pulpit. Even the solo singers yield to the spirit of the occasion by refraining from festal dress."

The verdict passed upon the festival as a whole by the New York *Tribune's* staff correspondent represents the prevailing view of the critics: "On the whole, there were more shortcomings in the performances than in that of two years ago; but they were not the fault of the choir, which sang with splendid spirit and gave distinct utterance to every note in the vast and complicated score." Financially, it is reported, the festival was a success. The nine sessions were attended by 10,000 persons, one-third of whom, probably, came from the larger cities.

FAILURE OF GREAT WRITERS AS DRAMATISTS.

ACCORDING to Mr. Arthur Wing Pinero, the English dramatist, there is hardly a novelist or poet in the nineteenth century who has not essayed to write plays and failed. Mr. Pinero, when making this statement, was addressing an audience on Robert Louis Stevenson as a dramatist, and his address, which is published in full in *The Critic* (April), is for the most part devoted to three plays of Stevenson's—"Deacon Brodie," "Beau Austin," and "Admiral Guinea," the last named being the joint production of Stevenson and Henley—and to a consideration of the reasons for their failure. Mr. Pinero said:

"There is hardly a novelist or poet of the whole nineteenth century who does not stand in exactly the same position. They have one and all attempted to write for the stage, and it is scarcely too much to say that they have one and all failed, not only to achieve theatrical success but even, in any appreciable degree, to enrich our dramatic literature. Some people, perhaps, will claim Shelley and Browning as exceptions. Well, I won't attempt to argue the point—I will content myself with asking what rank Shelley would have held among our poets had he written nothing but 'The Cenci,' or Browning if his fame rested solely on 'Strafford' and 'A Blot on the 'Scutcheon.' For the rest, Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Keats, all produced dramas of a more or less abortive kind. Some of Byron's plays, which he justly declared to be unsuited for the stage, were forced by fine acting and elaborate scenic embellishment into a sort of success; but how dead they are to-day! and how low a place they hold among the poet's works! Dickens and Thackeray both loved the theater, and both wrote for it without the smallest success. Of Lord Tennyson's plays, two, 'The Cup' and 'A Becket,' in the second of which Sir Henry Irving has given us one of his noblest performances, were so admirably mounted and rendered by that great actor that they enjoyed considerable prosperity in the theater; but no critic ever dreamed of assigning either to them or to any other of Tennyson's dramas a place coequal with his non-dramatic poems. Mr. Swinburne has written many plays—has any one of them the smallest chance of being remembered along with 'Poems and Ballads' and 'Songs before Sunrise'? There is only one exception to the rule that during the nineteenth century no poet or novelist of the slightest eminence made any success upon the stage, and even that solitary exception is a dubious one. I refer, as may be surmised, to Bulwer Lytton. There is no doubt as to his success; but what does the twentieth century think of his eminence?"

The reasons for Stevenson's lack of success may, in a measure, explain the lack of the others, so Mr. Pinero thinks. The first reason is that Stevenson "failed to realize that the art of drama is not stationary, but progressive." In all his plays "he was deliberately imitating outworn models, and doing it, too, in a sportive, half-disdainful spirit, as who would say, 'The stage is a realm of absurdities—come, let us be cleverly absurd.'" Mr. Pinero adds:

"I do not mean to imply, of course, that this was the spirit in which the other great writers I have mentioned—Shelley, Browning, Tennyson, and the rest—approached their work as dramatists. But I do suggest that they one and all, like Stevenson, set themselves to imitate outworn models, instead of discovering for themselves, and if necessary ennobling, the style of drama really adapted to the dramatist's one great end—that of showing the age and body of the time his form and pressure. The difference is that while Stevenson imitated the transpontine plays of the early nineteenth century, most of the other writers I have named imitated the Elizabethan dramatists. The difference is not essential to my point—the error lies in the mere fact of imitation. One of the great rules—perhaps the only universal rule—of the drama is that you can not pour new wine into old skins.

"Some of the great men I have mentioned were debarred from success for a reason which is still more simple and obvious—namely, that they had no dramatic talent. But this was not Stevenson's case. No one can doubt that he had in him the ingredients of a dramatist. What is dramatic talent? Is it not the power to project characters, and to cause them to tell an interesting story through the medium of dialog? This is *dramatic* talent; and dramatic talent, if I may so express it, is the raw material of *theatrical* talent. Dramatic, like poetic, talent is born, not made; if it is to achieve success on the stage, it must be developed into theatrical talent by hard study, and generally by long practise. For theatrical talent consists in the power of making your characters not only tell a story by means of dialog, but tell it in such skilfully devised form and order as shall, within the limits of an ordinary theatrical representation, give rise to the greatest possible amount of that peculiar kind of emotional effect the production of which is the one great function of the theater. Now, dramatic talent Stevenson undoubtedly possessed in abundance; and I am convinced that theatrical talent was well within his reach, if only he had put himself to the pains of evolving it."

Mr. Pinero goes on, at some length, to describe and analyze Stevenson's plays. "Deacon Brodie" he finds "chiefly interesting as exemplifying the boyish spirit of gleeful bravado in which he approached the stage." His instinct was to play with it as he had played, when a boy, with a pasteboard theater. "Admiral Guinea" is full of beautiful speeches:

ARTHUR WING PINERO,

Author of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," "The Princess and the Butterfly," "The Gay Lord Quex," etc.

"What chiefly strikes one after seeing or reading the play is that Stevenson's idea of dramatic writing was that fine speeches, and fine speeches alone, would carry everything before them. I can picture the collaborators [Stevenson and Henley] sitting together and discussing the composition of their work and saying to each other, 'This position, or that, will furnish a capital opportunity for a good speech'; I can imagine Stevenson subsequently telling his friend what a splendid 'speech' he had just written. In short, 'Admiral Guinea' is mainly rhetoric, beautifully done but with no blood in it."

"Beau Austin" was Stevenson's nearest approach to an effective drama; but the same faults are manifest in it, so Mr. Pinero thinks. "The beauty the authors aimed at was, I believe, the absolute beauty of words, such beauty as Ruskin, or Pater, or Newman might achieve in an eloquent passage, not the beauty of dramatic fitness to the character of the situation." Moreover, it was a mercantile rather than an artistic impulse that moved Stevenson to write plays:

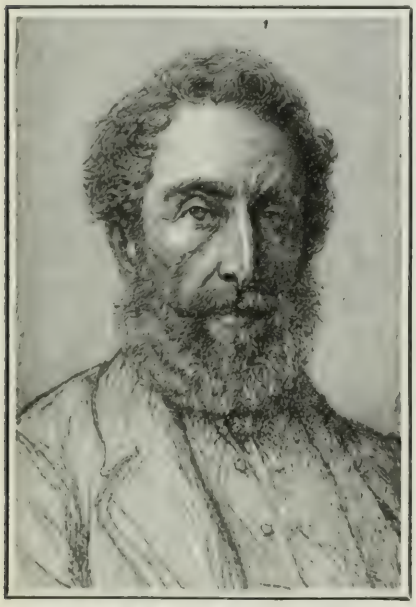
"When Stevenson says, 'The theater is the gold-mine,' and when Mr. Graham Balfour tells us that Stevenson felt that 'the prizes of the dramatist are out of all proportion to the payment of the man of letters,' the implication obviously is that the gold-mine can be easily worked, that the prizes are disproportionate to the small amount of pains necessary in order to grasp them. That was evidently the belief of these two men of distinguished talent; and that was precisely where they made the mistake.

"Toward the end of his life, while he was in Samoa, and years after his collaboration with Mr. Henley had come to a close, it seems to have been suggested by his friends at home that he should once more try his hand at drama; for we find him writing to Mr. Colvin: 'No, I will not write a play for Irving, nor for the devil. Can you not see that the work of *falsification* which a play demands is of all tasks the most ungrateful? And I have done it a long while—and nothing ever came of it.' It is true—it is fatally true—that he had devoted himself in his dramatic

ventures to 'the work of falsification'; but that was, I think, because he misconceived entirely the problem before him. The art—the great and fascinating and most difficult art—of the modern dramatist is nothing else than to achieve that *compression* of life which the stage undoubtedly demands *without* falsification. If Stevenson had ever mastered that art—and I do not question that if he had properly conceived it he had it in him to master it—he might have found the stage a gold-mine, but he would have found, too, that it is a gold-mine which can not be worked in a smiling, sportive, half-contemptuous spirit, but only in the sweat of the brain and with every mental nerve and sinew strained to its uttermost."

PLACE OF BULWER-LYTTON IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

WHILE America is celebrating the Emerson centenary, England is not unmindful of a centenary of her own which comes on the same day, that of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton. There is a world of difference between the literary impress made by the two men upon posterity; but if the question of literary reputations alone be considered, the case of Bulwer presents facts of much more romantic interest. "He invariably found the direct road to the great heart of the public," says one critic, "even when he wrote anonymously; and the house of Routledge is well known to have laid the foundation of its fortunes by giving £20,000 for the right to issue a sixpenny edition of his works."



EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTON.

His centenary and Emerson's fall on the same day. His personality "fascinated the million for the greater part of fifty years."

His reputation was not with the critics. As to them, Mr. Francis Gribble, in *The Fortnightly Review* (May), writes:

"They have denounced him as a writer who must have been insincere because he was adaptable, who followed the fashion instead of trying to guide it, and who cultivated the Criminal, the Beautiful, the Historical, the Supernatural, and the Respectable in turn with equal devotion, in compliance with popular demand. Imagine an author trying to write on Monday like the author of 'Jude the Obscure,' on Tuesday like the author of 'The Vultures,' and on Wednesday like the author of 'Three Men in a Boat,' and you have a fairly accurate idea of Lord Lytton as he has appeared in the eyes of hostile and contemptuous reviewers."

It is not with this class of critics that Mr. Gribble agrees, for he finds that "versatility is not incompatible with individuality, and individuality limits the possibilities of artistic insincerity." It was Bulwer's personality that fascinated the million for the greater part of fifty years. Mr. Gribble's description of the novels of Bulwer is as follows:

"The fact that instantly strikes every mature reader of Lord Lytton's novels is their close resemblance to those works of fiction known collectively as novelettes, sold at one penny each, mainly perused in the kitchen or the servants' hall, but occasionally picked up by graver students for the satisfaction of their curiosity. The characters are taken from the same select upper circles, and are characters of pretty much the same sort. You generally have a beautiful heroine, the conventional model of all the virtues; a wicked baronet; a foreign adventuress whose heart is better than her behavior; a foundling with talents and manners above his apparent station; and a good but gloomy man with a past who turns out to be the foundling's father. And things happen just as we are accustomed to see them happen in novelettes. Virtuous housemaids are betrayed; heirs are kept out of their rights; marriage certificates get lost, and are found at the critical moment in the secret drawers of escritoires that have changed hands; well-brought-up young women are decoyed from their happy homes by perfect strangers who give no proper account of themselves; rich men 'get into the hands of the Jews,' instead of obtaining advances at the current rate of interest from their bankers; and British tars spring from dark hiding-places to confute the theory that, when once aboard the lugger, the heiress and her inheritance are the property of the nearest villain."

Lord Lytton, we are told, became the model *par excellence* for all the subsequent horde of novelette writers and his qualifications were almost ideal, for he knew things first hand which the ordinary novelette writer had to guess, and he treated them with a "superior condescending snobbishness" that led a writer in *Fraser's*—possibly Thackeray—to say: "Twaddle, Bulwer, twaddle; I think you a deserving young person, whom Nature intended for a footman."

His excessive vogue was coincident with the latter part of the period when sentimentalism ruled in the higher realms of literature. Having grown up in the shadow of Byronism, he adopted the Byronic pose in early life, tho he afterward claimed to have killed it with the rival pose of "Pelhamism." To have been one of the inciting causes of "Sartor Resartus" is sufficient to establish a permanent place in literary history. Says Mr. Gribble further:

"A second secret of his success may be sought in his adroit use of melodramatic effect. A typical case may be found in the scene 'Night and Morning,' in which the long-lost marriage certificate is found in the secret drawer of the writing-desk, and the rightful heir of the disputed marriage enters just as the first and second villain are discussing how they shall make away with it. Not less typical is the scene in 'My Novel,' in which the resourceful Harley L'Estrange, having secretly bought the yacht on which the foreign adventurer has arranged to abduct the heroine, and concealed an English crew on board, springs from his hiding-place to confound the machinations of iniquity at the eleventh hour. These are scenes that would have brought down the house at the old Adelphi, or anywhere on the Surrey side, and they show us the fame of Lord Lytton resting partly upon the same foundations as the fame of Mr. George R. Sims."

The latter part of Bulwer's career is treated by a writer in *Blackwood's* not as an exhibition of versatility, but as a regeneration. "Had he died in 1845," says this anonymous writer, "we might have been wondering to-day why he and his age took the sentimental cly-fakir as a fair example of the Beautiful and the True." "And then—in 'The Caxtons'—he produced a work which deceived all the prophets," for, casting aside his twaddle about Art and the Ideal, and bidding his tearful murderers step aside, "he made a frank return to the best traditions of English literature." We quote again:

"Of course the result was neither Goldsmith nor Voltaire; but, when all deductions are made, Lytton presents the unaccustomed and happy spectacle of a writer who achieved his best work at the end of his career. And the achievement is the more remarkable in his case because he started life as a jaded miracle of precocity. He had published the verses which he wrote at fourteen, and he was in the thick of the *mêlée* at an age at which most men are merely sharpening their pens. Yet he was fresh enough after twenty years of incessant toil to evolve a new style, and to paint a new world. It is this quality of regeneration which seems to us far more brilliant than his over-praised versatility. To do many things badly is not the high accomplishing of a successful career. As he says himself, in 'The Caxtons': 'In the mind, as in yonder chimney, to make the fire burn hot and quick, you must narrow the draft.' And this is what he forgot to do in the old fearless days when he was 'throwing off' his popular romances—he forgot to 'narrow the draft'; and the little heat that there was in his mind was so widely diffused that it lost all power to warm either heart or head."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF LYING.

THAT lying is an evil permeating all classes of society and that it must be combated by education, not by precept, are the conclusions of a recent psychological investigator of the subject. This student, M. G. L. Duprat, who has just issued in Paris a book entitled "The Lie: a Study in Pathologic and Normal Psychosociology," asserts that lying is the result of tendencies that must be overcome by developing opposing social forces; but he apparently rejects direct moral and religious training such as is now chiefly relied upon for this purpose. Says a reviewer of M. Duprat's work in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 2):

"The lie extends through all civilizations, into all classes of society, through all ages and both sexes. In spite of the diversity of its forms it may be defined in general, according to M. Duprat, as 'a means of suggesting error—what one knows or believes to be false.' It is a psychophysiologic fact, as is shown by the neuromuscular modifications observed especially among untruthful children, and it is also a psychosociologic fact, as shown by lies due to social causes.

"It is specially connected with the imaginative function, but as this mental function is always dependent on conscious tendencies or on desires and dislikes unknown to the subject, the lie ought to be studied particularly in its relations with the affective phenomena. Now these phenomena may involve an abnormal activity of the mind, and this is why the lie may often be a pathologic fact otherwise than from the social point of view; for from this latter standpoint it is almost always the effect of a collective morbid condition. The lie is consequently always immoral, and we can not admit that liars may be approved, no matter what their motives.

"M. Duprat has shown that lying may arise spontaneously, apart from all imitation or vicious training, solely from the play of the imagination and of tendencies that are imperfectly satisfied by the natural course of events. Of course, education, imitation, fashion, habit, strengthen the tendency to untruthfulness; weakness, illness, physiological or mental incapacity, the absence of the higher feelings, the arrest of intellectual development, or degeneracy, may favor the development of lying. Finally, social causes such as war, persecution, popular enthusiasm, violent repression or coercion, render lying almost inevitable.

"M. Duprat, in summing up all the influences favorable to the development of lying, formulates the following laws: Untruthfulness tends to develop in any social environment as this environment becomes more complex; individuals are more prone to lie when they are deprived of generous feeling, esthetic or social. . . . Habit renders lying easier by making less and less painful the neuromuscular inhibition inseparable from dissimmulation of the truth, which must take place at the same time as the invention of the lie.

"While showing that the lie depends on tendencies that are themselves closely allied to character, temperament, physiological constitution, and neuromuscular activity, the author also shows the vanity of the pretensions made by moralists and teachers, for whom the strife against untruthfulness reduces to the enunciation of a precept to be inscribed in churches or schools. Since we have here to struggle against appetites or dislikes that are often hidden, and even more difficult to overcome than they are to discover, we must have recourse to the removal of tendencies—not of artificial tendencies, but of those desires that belong to human nature normally and that enter into the constitution of the highest sentiments that can honor humanity.

"The fight against untruthfulness is, in fact, a phase of the fight for morality. Now we shall form moral beings not by formulating commands, but by favoring the development of the higher sentiments. There are social forces that impel to lying as well as psychological forces that excite it. To social and mental forces, then, we must oppose, by a proper education, other social forces that are perhaps of slower growth, developing more slowly in individuals and in communities, but whose appearance and evolution will aid the best of men—the true educators.

"To bring about the moral education of the people by developing scientific instruction and by arousing the critical sense at the same time as generous feeling—this is the sole means of striving effectually against the forces of untruthfulness. The worship of truth demands no more martyrs; it suffices to have an increasing number of the faithful. The people, after being brought by science to the possession of well-being and peace, will be won over by it to the love of truth; the pacific extirpation of untruthfulness, as beneficent as the bloody extirpation of pretended heresies was maleficent, will be the effect of the scientific education of all classes of society."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MUST FOUR-FIFTHS OF OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS GO?

THE medical school that is conducted for commercial reasons must go. So says Dr. Frank Billings, president of the American Medical Association, in his address before that body at its recent annual meeting in New Orleans. In this address, which is printed in full in *Science* (May 15), Dr. Billings calls attention to the facts that medicine has made enormous strides in the past few years; that the old proprietary medical school can not keep up with the procession, since modern instruction requires costly laboratories and apparatus; and that we must rely in future on a few large endowed institutions that are not run for pecuniary gain. This reduction in the number of schools will be a benefit to the country, he thinks, for we now have too many and their graduates are notable for quantity rather than for quality. In 1877 there were 65 medical schools in the United States; now there are 156, turning out annually over 5,000 graduates who are supposed to be ready to practise medicine. Do we need them all? Says Dr. Billings:

FRANK BILLINGS, M.D.,

President of the American Medical Association, who says 2,000 surplus physicians are graduated yearly.

Courtesy of *The International Journal of Surgery* (New York).

"It has been estimated that there is an average of 1 physician to 600 of the population of the United States at the present time. The natural increase in the population of the country, and the deaths in the ranks of the profession, make room each year for about 3,000 physicians, based on the proportion of 1 physician to 600 of the population. With 5,000 or more graduates each year, a surplus of 2,000 physicians is thrown on the profession, overcrowding it, and steadily reducing the opportunities of those already in the profession to acquire a livelihood. The evil of an overcrowded profession is a sufficient cause of complaint, but the cause thereof is the important point for us to consider and, if possible, remove. To correct the evil, the ease and facility with which a medical degree may be secured in this country must be diminished. As before stated, there are now 156 medical schools in the country. . . . In most instances the teachers of the fundamental branches are physicians who devote but a part of their time to teaching. They teach without a salary, or for a nominal one only. Their remuneration is obtained by private practise, to which they must devote their best energies, to the detriment of their value as teachers. The clinical department of these schools is, in most instances, wholly inadequate. The majority of such schools depend on the general hospitals situated near them for the privilege of the use of clinical material. . . . .

Ninety-eight of the medical schools in the country are private corporations, organized, maintained, and, as a rule, owned by the faculty. If, in earlier years, these institutions were sources of direct financial profit to the owners, they have ceased to be so now—at least most of them. The evolution of medicine has made it necessary to extend the laboratory method of teaching. As these schools attempt to teach the whole curriculum, the erection, equipment, and maintenance of the necessary laboratories have so increased the cost of conducting the schools that they are usually no longer self-supporting. The temptation is in such schools to conduct them on a plane which shall just comply with the minimum requirements of the various state bodies which regulate medical practise in the several States. They are maintained ostensibly to teach medicine, but in reality for the prestige which a professorship affords the teacher in his private and consultation practise. Proprietary schools depend on general hospitals and dispensaries for clinical material. What was said of the status of clinical teaching of the medical departments of the universities is true also of the proprietary college. These schools can not hope to improve their present standards. The majority attempt to maintain laboratories and other expensive means of teaching which a modern medical education demands. But in how many are the laboratories worthy of the name? What kind and variety of instruments and apparatus do they afford? Are their teachers of the sciences of the fundamentals of medicine capable? They can not hope for better conditions, because the time when a student's tuition will pay the school for his instruction, if he is properly taught, will never return. Medical education of the future must be based on the status of medical science. That basis is recognized now, but is attempted in the great majority of our medical institutions in a very superficial way."

The review of the recent progress of medicine that occupies a large part of Dr. Billings's address is a striking one and shows, he believes, how hopeless it is for the majority of our medical schools to attempt longer to teach it adequately. The great and important discoveries of Pasteur and the subsequent development of bacteriology, the evolution of aseptic surgery, the brilliant researches that have thrown such light on the propagation of infectious diseases—all these are chiefly due to the introduction of experimental methods into medical science. The modern medical student must therefore be trained largely in the laboratory, and, besides this, his preliminary college training must be carefully adapted to his chosen profession, that no time may be lost. Dr. Billings concludes:

"To-day medical science demands primary instruction to fit a man as an investigator and scientific physician. If not properly educated, he can not grasp the great problems which medicine presents to-day as he did the more simple clinical facts which comprised the art of medicine and surgery a few years ago. In the future, medicine must be taught in the large universities of the country and in the state universities which are situated in or near large cities, where an abundance of clinical material may be commanded.

"The state university and the college which desires to teach medicine, and is so situated that it can not command clinical material, should confine itself to teaching the sciences fundamental to medicine. These should be taught as pure sciences, and should be included in the course for the degree of S.B. A college or state university ambitious to teach the medical sciences can do so without great cost. To attempt to teach applied medicine without proper and adequate hospitals, and with an insufficient number of patients, would be irrational, nor can they command the necessary funds with which to do it. From such colleges and state universities the students could go to the larger institutions which are able to furnish the proper facilities for teaching applied medicine and surgery.

"The general hospitals of many of the cities, now used by proprietary schools, could be utilized as clinical schools for both undergraduate and post-graduate teaching, conducted by the clinical teachers in the existing proprietary schools. Indeed, these hospitals could be utilized as university extension clinical courses. Necessarily, they would have to be under the control and direction of a university medical school.

"How many schools may be necessary to educate the number of doctors of medicine required annually in the United States? The question one can not answer, but it is safe to say that 2,500 graduates annually will fully supply the demand. This would imply about 10,000 to 12,000 matriculates. A minimum number of twenty-five and a maximum number of thirty-five medical schools should offer sufficient facilities to educate 10,000 students. The various state universities and the colleges which offer adequate science courses would educate a great number of students in the fundamental branches or in the first two years of the medical course."

As may be seen, Dr. Billings's program involves the discontinuance of at least 121 medical schools. What these institutions will have to say to the proposition remains to be seen.

THE ODORS OF ANIMALS.

THAT the strong odors emitted by many living creatures may play a protective rôle in their lives has been often suggested. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 25) takes up this point, and concludes that, altho this is the case with some animal odors, others have different functions. Says this writer:

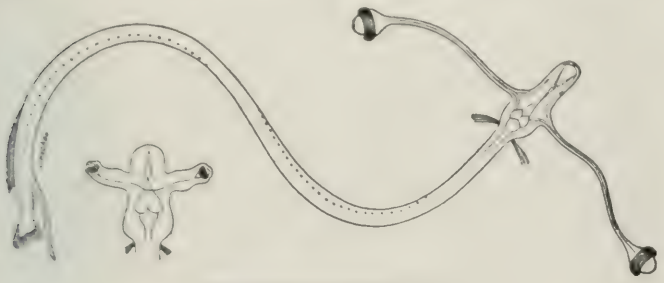
"A considerable number of animals, as is well known, emit strong odors, which are generally unpleasant, at least to man. And naturalists have often considered these odors as playing an important part in the biology of the animal; the odor protects it and serves to drive away possible enemies. It is certain, for example, that the skunk—whose disagreeable odor is so strong that it remains from autumn to spring in a place where one of the creatures has been killed—is very generally respected by carnivorous animals. But some other odors are hardly protective. It is true that they then play another part. They constitute a secondary sexual characteristic, often limited to one sex, by which the males and females find each other out at the mating season, and which disappears when this is over. There are some moths that exhale an odor of musk; only the males have it, and these only at the mating season. An Australian duck emits a marked odor, which is restricted to the male and is strongest in spring. . . . . .

"But with many animals there are strong odors that seem to have no sexual character and to confer no particular protection against other animals. In addition, it would seem that certain odors attract enemies. Crows seem to have a special liking for insects with a strong odor. Certain birds have a taste for those myriapods that exhale a marked odor of prussic acid. Perhaps we must conclude from these facts that the tastes of animals, so far as smells are concerned, differ sensibly from ours. There are also marked differences of taste between the different races of men. Many savages like odors that civilized man regards as repulsive. The odor of a dead crocodile is delectable to the nostrils of the Kroos, the Koreans regale themselves with *kmichi* (turnips, pimento, dried fish, and vinegar, mixed and fermented), and a thousand such examples could be cited. Even civilized persons like, or at least tolerate, the odor of 'high' game and of cheese. On the other hand, animals sometimes show strange dislikes. . . . The conger-eel will eat fish soaked in turpentine, iodoform, or camphor, but he will refuse cooked meat. This shows that it is with odors as with tastes and colors—there is no disputing about them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Fishes with Telescopic Eyes.—The deep-sea explorations of the last few years have exploded the notion that the depths of the sea are in total darkness, as earlier explorations disposed of the assumption that they are devoid of life. Says *Umschau*, in an article on this subject:

"It is true that not a ray of sunlight illumines the gloom that reigns at great depths in the sea; but the denizens of the deep, or some of them, make their own light by phosphorescence. It is a very feeble light, to be sure, and therefore the deep-sea fishes are provided with eyes of a peculiar sort. They are called telescopic eyes, not because they are much like a telescope, optically, but because they are so arranged in many cases that they

closely resemble an opera-glass. They are more or less projecting tubes, cylindrical or conical, and have very large pupils and lenses. They are not placed on each side of the head as in other fishes, but are close together and point upward or forward, so that they have the power of binocular vision, as in man. There is a great difference in the appearance of these telescopic eyes in different deep-sea fishes. Some project but slightly, while others are placed on the ends of long stalks. But in all cases the eye itself is much elongated, not spherical like most eyes. These variations can be followed in the embryo, whence it appears that these peculiar fishes have been gradually evolved from ordinary



FISH WITH TELESCOPIC EYES.

types and have acquired organs necessary to life in their gloomy home. It is probable, too, that they dwell near the surface when young. The retina of this singular form of eye is divided into two parts, one for ordinary vision, the other for the purpose of catching any stray ray of light that may strike from the side. There are also some other peculiar arrangements similar to those which give to birds their remarkably keen sight and which are also found in whales. In short, the telescopic eye, the pupil of which is always wide open, is constructed with the view of utilizing the feeblest glimmer of light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS NERVOUS ENERGY ELECTRICAL?

THE hypothesis that the nervous current and the electrical current are identical is almost as old as our knowledge of electricity. It is one that would naturally occur to an investigator and has died hard. In *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. J. E. O'Brien maintains that it is still valid and that in this matter the simplest explanation is the best. It will be remembered that the latest theory of the nervous impulse —that of Drs. Loeb and Matthews—altho it brings in electricity, is far from regarding the transmission of that impulse as identical with a simple electric current. Dr. O'Brien, however, apparently thinks that it may not differ much from this. The question, he says, deserves to be taken up anew in the light of our modern conceptions of the structure of the nervous system, and of our greatly increased knowledge of electricity. An abstract of his views appears in *The Medical Record* (May 2), from which we quote as follows:

"Respecting the objection supposed to be derived from the difference in rate of transmission of nerve energy and electricity, the author says that no very decisive experiments as to the speed of nerve impulses have been made since those of Du Bois Reymond and of Helmholtz, and since then we have learned much on the electrical side, especially as to the properties of cables. Further, no laboratory experiments so far made upon the question of the rate at which nerve energy travels are above criticism, and they can not be held to give an accurate measure of it. Such experiments are, indeed, relatively coarse and inaccurate. O'Brien gives some calculations, based upon the maximum of rapidity of muscular contraction attained by telegraphers, to show that a greater (and not impossibly a much greater) degree of rapidity is attained than that usually assigned—namely, thirty meters per second. Further, the speed of electricity is, he thinks, much slower than its well-known maximum velocity, for there is a lag in cables due to capacity, inductive static charge, and the electric reaction of armor. . . . He concludes that the construction of nerves has been closely, tho unconsciously, imitated in electric cables. Experiments on nerves should be interpreted according to the electrical peculiarities of cables, and not as if they were bare conductors. Nerves are insulated, distributed, and arranged like fine electric conductors. Their purpose and use are the same as the purpose and use of electric conductors —namely, communication from point to point. They convey some form of energy, and there is not such a gulf between its velocity and that of electricity as has been supposed. This force must be electricity because: (1) electricity is always present when nerves act; and (2) electricity is the form of force which would do the work required, and it is the form of force which would work with such construction; (3) because the terminal and central mechanisms connected with the nerves correspond to the terminal and central mechanisms connected with electrical systems of communication and do similar work in sending, receiving, relaying, switching, transforming, accumulating, retarding, distributing, and translating impressions; and (4) because electricity, with such construction of conductors and of terminal mechanisms, is the only form of force that we know of that would do all the work required."

RADIUM, THE WIZARD METAL.

THE facts regarding radium are capable of being stated in so sensational a way that the new metal is generally regarded as something of a hitherto unknown kind. This is not true. Ever since Becquerel discovered that certain metals give off continuously a form of radiations resembling Roentgen rays, the problem of the source of the energy so given off has pressed for solution. The radiation from radium is more energetic than any hitherto known, that is all. The probability that many, if not all, of the most familiar substances and articles possess the same property in a small degree does not detract from the interest of the problem. The latest contribution to its solution is contained in a signed editorial in *Nature* (London, April 30), by Prof. J. J. Thomson, perhaps the leading authority on matters of this kind. Referring to the question that has been stated above, Professor Thomson says:

"The discovery by Monsieur and Madame Curie that a sample of radium gives out sufficient energy to melt half its weight of ice per hour has attracted attention to the question of the source from which the radium derives the energy necessary to maintain the radiation; this problem has been before us ever since the original discovery by Becquerel of the radiation from uranium. It has been suggested that the radium derives its energy from the air surrounding it, that the atoms of radium possess the faculty of abstracting the kinetic energy from the more rapidly moving air-molecules while they are able to retain their own energy when in collision with the slowly moving molecules of air. I can not see, however, that even the possession of this property would explain the behavior of radium; for imagine a portion of radium placed in a cavity in a block of ice; the ice around the radium gets melted; where does the energy for this come from? . . . . .

"Another suggestion which has been made is that the air is traversed by a very penetrating kind of Becquerel radiation, and that it is the absorption of this radiation that gives the energy to the radium. We have direct evidence of the existence of such radiation. . . . To explain the heating effect observed with radium, the absorption of this radiation by radium must be on an altogether different scale from its absorption by other metals. As no direct experiments have been made on radium, it is possible that this may be the case; it is not, however, what we should expect from the experiments which have been made on the absorption of this radiation by other metals, for these experiments have shown that the absorption depends solely upon the density of the absorbing substance, and not upon its chemical nature or physical state; if this law holds for radium, the absorption by it would be on the same scale as the absorption by lead or gold, and altogether too small to explain the observed effects. We are thus led to seek for some other explanation. I think that the absence of change in the radium has been assumed without suffi-

cient justification; all that the experiments justify us in concluding is that the rate of change is not sufficiently rapid to be appreciable in a few months. There is, on the other hand, very strong evidence that the substances actually engaged in emitting these radiations can only keep up the process for a short time; then they die out, and the subsequent radiation is due to a different set of radiators."

This evidence, Professor Thomson believes, is furnished by experiments such as those recently described in THE LITERARY DIGEST, where thorium, a radioactive substance, was separated into an active and an inactive part, which after a time exchanged properties. He goes on to say:

"This seems as clear a proof as we could wish for that the radioactivity of a given set of molecules is not permanent. The same want of permanence is shown by the radioactive emanations from thorium and radium, and by the induced radioactivity exhibited by bodies which have been negatively electrified and exposed to these emanations or to the open air; in all these cases the radioactivity ceases after a few days. I have recently found that the water from deep wells in Cambridge contains a radioactive gas, and that this gas, after being liberated from the water, gradually loses its radioactivity; the radioactivity of polonium, too, is known not to be permanent.

"The view that seems to me to be suggested by these results is that the atom of radium is not stable under all conditions, and that among the large number of atoms contained in any specimen of radium, there are a few which are in the condition in which stability ceases, and which pass into some other configuration, giving out as they do so a large quantity of energy. . . . . .

"It may be objected to this explanation that if the rate at which the atoms are being transformed is very slow, the energy liberated by the transformation of a given number of atoms must be very much greater than that set free when the same number of atoms are concerned in any known chemical combination. It must be remembered, however, that the changes contemplated on this hypothesis are of a different kind from those occurring in ordinary chemical combination. The changes we are considering are changes in the configuration of the atom, and it is possible that changes of this kind may be accompanied by the liberation of very large quantities of energy. . . . . .

"Another point to be noted is that the radiation from a concentrated mass of radium may possibly be very much greater than that from the same mass when disseminated through a large volume of pitchblende; for it is possible that the radiation from one atom may tend to put the surrounding atoms in the unstable state; if this were so, more atoms would in a given time pass from the one state to the other if they were placed so as to receive the radiation from their neighbors than if they were disseminated through a matrix which shielded each radium atom from the radiation given out by its neighbors."

Is a Submarine Voyage to the Pole Possible?—The statement which crops up at intervals in the daily press, that some one is shortly to start for the north pole under the ice in a submarine is ridiculed by an editorial writer in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, April 23). Says this paper:

"There are degrees in nonsense as in all things else, but undoubtedly the most preposterous nonsense of all is the constantly reiterated report that the north pole is to be searched for in a submarine boat. Think of it! There is no reservation of statement at all. The announcement is made from Berlin that a novel polar expedition is projected by two German explorers who rely upon a specially constructed submarine boat to overcome the difficulties hitherto encountered in reaching the north pole. The only thing supporting equanimity in viewing this statement is the fact that it comes from Germany. It was Ingersoll who said that one could give two German professors a box of matches and a bushel of shavings and they would be unable to start a fire. The leaders of the expedition, it is related, are Herr Scholl of Munich and Dr. Anscheutz Kuempfe. There is no proof whether these are the two gentlemen Ingersoll referred to or not, but it would not be surprising if they were. Dr. Kuempfe, it appears, has received sufficient financial support for the construction of a novel submarine boat to travel beneath the icebergs of the Atlantic. Undoubtedly Dr. Kuempfe has latent powers as a promoter, which in a fruitful soil like the United States would enable him to organize companies to extract green cheese from the moon. Herr Scholl, however, is not to be outdone by Dr. Kuempfe. He has organized a separate expedition to erect a wireless telegraph station between latitudes 78° and 80° to keep in constant communication with the submarine, which also is to be equipped with wireless apparatus. It is not stated how the submarine is to receive messages or send them while under the ice, but that is doubtless a mere detail. All this is gravely published in the newspapers and introduced with sober headlines."

Light from the Human Body.—It is announced in the daily papers that Prof. Arthur W. Goodspeed, of the University of Pennsylvania, has succeeded in taking photographs by light emitted from the human body. These rays seem to be secondary disturbances caused by allowing the radiation from a Crookes tube to fall on the body; but care was taken to avoid confounding direct or reflected rays from the tube with the body rays. Says a despatch to *The Sun* (New York):

"Professor Goodspeed pointed out that all matter absorbs radioactive energy in waves of varying length and emits this same energy in waves of a definite and altered length. The energy that has thus been transformed is characteristic of the matter from which it emanates. The rays or waves of this energy are given out by the human body with comparative force and freedom.

"The Crookes tube enabled Professor Goodspeed to make his discovery by its production of exaggerated wave conditions and their consequent absorption and diffusion with unusual force by the human body. In making his experiment he did not permit the *x*-rays emanating from the Crookes tube to flow toward the photographic plate, and the unusual wave disturbance created in this way was absorbed by his own body.

"Professor Goodspeed also ascertained by experiments that the rays from the human body pass with difficulty through glass and with ease through aluminum."

It is also suggested by Professor Goodspeed that the rays given out by different persons may be different and in some way characteristic of their sources, so as to furnish a new means of personal identification.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

APROPOS the recent article published in our columns (April 25), in which the general notion that the floods in rivers are largely due to the destruction of forests is termed a fallacy, Mr. G. M. Muller, of Baltimore, writes as follows: "Forests do regulate the flow of rivers, but not in the manner described in your issue of April 25. It is a well-known fact in Western river navigation that rivers commence to rise as soon as the snow and ice commence to thaw on the mountains and prairies of the great West and Northwestern States. Should the weather become quite warm with heavy rains, there is nothing to prevent a flood except a sudden fall of temperature. Such weather conditions occur frequently, not only in the West, but all over our country. Another well-known fact is that an open, clear country accelerates the thawing because the sun's rays are directly on the surface of the ice and snow. It is needless to say that forests form a great shade which prevents the sun's rays from acting on the surface, and therefore the process of thawing is much slower than it is in the open country. The process is gradual, so that the rivers do not receive the same quantity of water."

PROF. M. W. WRIGHT, who holds the chair of anatomy at Birmingham University, has recently made an interesting investigation, says the *Revue Scientifique*, of the teeth and jaws of a series of prehistoric skulls from Yorkshire. "These belong to two types; there are 47 of the Neolithic and Bronze ages and 20 others belonging to the early part of the Iron Age. These last are principally dolichocephalic [long-headed], and very probably Teutonic; the first are principally brachycephalic [short-headed], and must belong to the Celtic and Iberian races, pure or mixed. Both are noticeable for their excellent condition as regards the number, regularity, and condition of the teeth. With the skulls of the Bronze Age, the teeth are generally complete and perfect. Only one has a decayed tooth, but in four of them are found signs of alveolar abscess. In none of them have been found signs of complementary or supernumerary teeth. The second inferior molars seem to be invariably quadricuspid and the canine fossas are generally very deep. One lower canine was bicuspid, an anomaly very frequent in prehistoric man, but rare in modern civilized races."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PAUL AND THE CHRISTIANITY OF CHRIST.

MODERN biblical scholars have made a sharp distinction between the original Christianity as proclaimed by Christ and the form that Christianity assumed in the hands of the apostles, especially in the hands of the Apostle to the Gentiles. The question has actually been raised as to who is the real founder of Christianity. For instance, Professor Schell (who as a member of the Roman Catholic faculty of Würzburg several years ago attracted attention by his criticism of Jesuitic theology and his remarks on the "scientific inferiority of Catholicism"), in his work entitled "Christus," asks: "Who is it that can lay claim to being the Founder of the Christian church? Is it Christ or is it Paul? Who is it that established the ruling religion of the world, the Christianity of the church, with its doctrines and dogmas on Faith, of Vicarious Atonement, of Salvation by Grace, of the Sacraments, of the Holy Offices? Is it Paul or is it Jesus?"

This emphasis now put by biblical critics upon the influence of Paul in early Christianity is in marked contrast to what Professor Schell considers a lack of appreciation by the church at large. Professor Schell says on this point:

"And yet Paul, this most religious man in the most eminent sense of the word, this firebrand of a God-seeking soul, has not even become an object of veneration in the church in the sense in which this is true of Mary, the mother of Jesus, or of Joseph or of St. Anthony or St. Aloysius. The Apostle Paul has always remained a stranger to the soul of the church at large."

In modern theology there is seen at times a disposition to place Paul's influence above that of Jesus in establishing what has become the historical Christian church. Dr. Weimel, of the University of Bonn, one of the most gifted of the younger theological teachers of Germany, is a leading defender of this view, and in an article entitled "Paulus," in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 16), he discusses the importance of this apostle substantially as follows:

Among the Christians of the first generation, Paul is by far the most prominent and truly gifted man. When Jesus and the faith of his first disciples had won the victory over Saul, their most active opponent, it was the most decisive victory which Christianity has ever gained. It was an event that was epoch-making in the history of the world. It is more than a rhetorical expression to say that the great missionary tour of the apostle from Antiochia to Rome was an inverted Alexander the Great march of victory. The great mission of Christianity, in the conquest of the new type of faith and civilization, is really the work of Paul—of that man who boldly and proudly claimed but one title, namely, that of Apostle of Jesus the Christ. It was preeminently his work that Christianity won the day.

But equally epoch-making was the influence of Paul on the history of this new religion inwardly. He created a natural transition of the theological views which had for their purpose the organization of the people through a system of legal paragraphs according to prophetical ideals. This organization finally became antagonistic to all that was prophetic in the people, as is evidenced by the relations of John the Baptist and Jesus of Nazareth to the Scribes and Pharisees. Paul is that one among the Pharisees upon whose mighty soul the pressure of the Law was so great that it burst the fetters and turned itself in destructive antagonism against the Law, and against everything legal in all religion. Paul is the great discoverer of the fact that God and Law are mutually contradictory and exclusive; and that the Law can lead to God only in this sense, that it becomes a torment and awakens a desire for something better in us. That which in Jesus was the self-evident life of the child of God in the love for the Father, Paul had to win for himself in a bitter hour of struggle. But it was then defended by him against all attacks and in this way was saved for mankind. Only once again did the religion of nature, in the form of Roman Catholicism, try to take it away from the church, until Luther, in unequal struggle and through the teachings of Paul, rediscovered it.

Paul, by virtue of his religion, was the first Protestant, and, by virtue of his theology, the first Catholic. Jesus occupied a much more lonesome position in his day, however much he became a part of the world around him. Paul has also worked more effectively for the Gentile world than did Jesus, who only through Paul became an active factor for the Gentiles in their desire for mysteries, sacraments, and philosophies. It remains true that Paul and Jesus, in the innermost kernel of their religion, agree; that both recognize in true religion not the service of a slave of God nor a service of the Law, but a freer service of the heart. Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that the complicated form in which Paul possessed the gospel, interspersed as it was with the elements of the piety and wisdom of the antique world, still possesses more influence over the Christian world than does the more simple form in which Christ proclaimed the gospel.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ANGLICAN MARRIAGE SENSATION.

A PROMINENT citizen of New York who was divorced from his first wife married an American lady in London recently. The ceremony was performed by a clergyman of the Church of England under conditions, it is claimed, of "clandestine caution" for fear the proper authorities would hear of "this infringement of the marriage law in the diocese." It is also declared that "the first secretary of the American Legation went out of his way to show contempt for the whole Church of England and the Primate and the Bishop of London in particular." To quote *The Pilot* (London), an organ of the Church of England party in Great Britain:

"It is hard to say which of the little group which succeeded in getting Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherford married behind locked gates and barred doors comes worst out of the business. Dr. Tristram is chancellor of the diocese of London, and he knows that the Bishop of London has done all he can to prevent the issue of licenses to divorced persons and to stop their being married in church. His claim to a jurisdiction independent of his bishop does not make it incumbent on him to exercise that jurisdiction against that bishop's known will. He alleges, we believe, that if he had refused the license Mr. Vanderbilt would have applied for a mandamus. Judging by the latter gentleman's desire to be married unseen, this seems highly unlikely. But even if he had any such intention, to make application for a mandamus is not the same thing as getting it, and Dr. Tristram might at least have waited to give his action the superficial respectability of submission to legal pressure. Mr. Hadden [the clergyman who performed the ceremony] can not plead even this transparent excuse. No mandamus would have been applied for against him; he disobeyed his bishop and lent himself and his church to the hide-and-seek performances of last Saturday for the mere love of the thing. Mr. Vanderbilt must, we suppose, have the credit, such as it is, of a desire to be married in church rather than in a registrar's office. But we question whether a citizen of the United States is seen to advantage in making himself the accomplice of an English clergyman in defying the command of his bishop. We understand, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt has the excuse—if it be an excuse—that no clergyman of the Episcopal Church of the United States could have been found to play Mr. Hadden's part."

"Sacrilegiously performed," the "church's blessing" upon this union could only be "surreptitiously obtained," asserts *The Church Times* (London), an Anglican organ, which uses these scornful phrases:

"The noble duke and duchess, who were also present, set an example which society will not be slow to follow. And all of them appear to have enjoyed the fun of stealing a march upon those who would certainly have availed themselves of the right to state cause or just impediment why the proceedings should not go forward. It is not surprising that one of the clergy of St. Mark's has made himself conspicuous in bringing accusations of disloyalty against the so-called Ritualists. That gentleman

would strengthen his case if he identified himself only with those who in all points uphold the church's law.

Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, has added to the sensation of the case by a long letter in the London *Times*, in which he says he had no alternative but to grant a license for the marriage. The British daily says editorially that an "error of judgment" occurred, but it refrains from saying whose error it was.

EMERSON AS A RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

NO recent contribution to the interpretation of Emerson has attracted more attention than that of Dr. George A. Gordon, himself an alumnus of the university from which the sage was graduated and a listener to the address before the Divinity School at Harvard. Emerson's influence, thinks Dr. Gordon (*Atlantic Monthly*, May), "has been a religious influence," and "greater than Emerson the poet, than Emerson the man of letters, is Emerson the prophet." First of all, Dr. Gordon points out that Emerson's influence over his religious contemporaries was surprisingly small, altho he explains this by the nature of the collegiate education which Emerson's contemporaries had received. The sage's influence, however, has been "potent over three classes of men":

"The first is composed of men of genius, like Lowell, a small class indeed, but one great in power. The second class consists of the large body of persons who stand outside of institutional religion, who are eager followers of the modern seers, whose beliefs are formed out of contemporary opinion, and who look upon all ancient thought and faith with grave suspicion, if not with distinct distrust and aversion. To this order belonged the acute and amazingly interesting graduate of Yale College, and a Wall Street broker, who remarked to the writer that Edmund Burke and Daniel Webster were outgrown, and that their writings were not worth reading. This type of person is wholly contemporary. He adores the man who advocates revolt from the past. He will join no man in building the sepulchers of the fathers; he will follow as master any one who appears with a new program. Over this large and interesting order of persons Emerson has had an immense influence. Indeed, they have owed to him whatever of salvation they have been able to attain. The third class is made up of men of catholic temper, who learn from the wise and good of every denomination, who take all human leaders with generosity and reserve, and who are not seriously disturbed by false doctrines, heresy, and schism in those who bring them substantial aid. Still another class should, perhaps, be designated, into which are gathered the popular imaginative or poetic minds, who do not care for definite doctrine, or who feel that definite doctrine is unattainable, who with a minimum of religious belief seek a maximum of spiritual strength, and a personal attitude toward existence brave, beneficent, serene, joyous, and fed from the sense of a mysterious but sustaining universe. For this body of our people Emerson has been an influential leader."

REV. GEORGE A. GORDON.

This distinguished Congregational clergyman of Boston thinks that neither Emerson nor Carlyle ever seriously studied Christianity.

Dr. Gordon hastens to say that "the proper limitation of Emerson's field of influence does not mean that the field is not large and that the influence is not of a high order." But there is reason to conclude that Emerson never "seriously studied Christianity," a respect in which he resembles Carlyle. Of both men the observation is made:

"One can hardly read the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson without the feeling of their excessive consequentialness in the presence of the immense historic achievement of spiritual genius; in the presence of the spirit, the teaching, and the influence of Jesus. Both were essentially modest men, and yet they lived in the sense of a uniqueness and an importance which they do not possess. They are both frequently oracular when uttering with literary distinction only the commonplace moral wisdom of the Christian world. It is a valid criticism upon Carlyle and Emerson that they failed to recognize the rock whence they were hewn, and that they did not exhaust the quarry; that they were oblivious of the pit whence they were digged, and that the precious metal remained, after they were taken out, in boundless abundance."

We are assured further that "there is a doctrinal uncertainty about Emerson's writing that makes his teaching unsatisfactory to all but a significant minority among the religious people of his time." He is "too vague, too uncertain." "Emerson's Deity is vague and uncertain in personality, and does not bow the heavens to console and comfort man":

"The attitude of Emerson toward the Founder of Christianity was for two generations of religious Americans an insuperable barrier against extensive influence. Again the question is not whether this attitude was right or wrong; it is enough that it deeply offended the vast majority of the religious people of this country. It is not forgotten that Emerson said some deep and precious things about Jesus; here is one: 'Europe has always owed to Oriental genius its divine impulse: what these holy bards said or sang, men found agreeable and true. And the unique impression of Jesus upon mankind (whose name is not so much written as plowed into the history of this world) is proof of the settled virtue of this infusion.' This might pass for the hazy Christology of a representative of progressive orthodoxy, but elsewhere Emerson makes an interpretation of this kind impossible by remarking: 'No historical person begins to content us; there are no such men as we fable, no Jesus, nor Pericles, nor Cæsar, nor Angelo, nor Washington such as we have made. We consecrate a great deal of nonsense because it is allowed by great men; there is none without his foible.' In another mood we have from Emerson this genuine appreciation of Christ: 'Jesus Christ belonged to the true race of prophets; he saw with open eye the mystery of the soul. Drawn by its severe harmony, ravished with its beauty, he lived with it and had his being there. Alone in all history he estimated the greatness of man. One man was true to what is in you and me. He saw that God incarnates Himself in man, and evermore goes forth anew to take possession of His world.' Yet it is only in 'a jubilee of sublime emotion' that Jesus can say, 'I am divine. Through me God acts; through me speaks.' 'Churches are not built upon his principles, but upon his tropes.' Again there is permanent wisdom in Emerson's disregard of the fear of degrading the character of Jesus by representing him as a man; but the meaning of the perfect humanity of Jesus Emerson does not consider. Here is another appreciation of Jesus: 'Jesus always speaks from within, and in a degree that transcends all others.' To this it may be replied that the question is not whether one speaks from within or from without, but whether what he says is true. To speak from within in a sovereign way is, however, Emerson's highest praise, and yet he offsets this praise of Jesus by a peculiarly unfortunate sentence: 'This one fact the world hates; that the soul becomes; for that forever . . . shoves Jesus and Judas equally aside.'"

The plain truth is that "Emerson puts Jesus on a level with other great servants of the spirit; he sees limitations in his service, he looks for the coming of another and a greater teacher." Consequently, as our critic thinks, it is impossible that Emer-

son's "influence should be wide or deep, at least within the pale of organized Christianity. Emerson is foreordained to this limitation of influence by his attitude to one who stands in the thought of his disciples supreme among the sons of men." But the sense of the over-soul and of the human soul are strong in Emerson:

EMERSON'S GRAVE.

VIEW OF THE OLD MANSE, EMERSON'S HOME AT CONCORD.

The bronze plate on the quartz boulder on the grave reads line by line:

RALPH WALDO
EMERSON.
Born in Boston, May 25, 1803.
Died in Concord, April 27, 1882.
THE PASSIVE MASTER LENT HIS HAND
TO THE VAST SOUL THAT O'ER HIM PLANNED.

Courtesy of *The Booklover* (New York).

"Emerson's confession of the divine soul of the universe, omnipotent, self-revealing, open to the heart of man, is a religious idea never long absent from him, and uttered by him on many occasions, in many forms, and always with the insight of a seer and the rapt speech of the lover and worshiper. He walks in a spiritual universe. Nature is a transparent veil; human society and human history are a translucent order. The Over-Soul, the divine beauty of the universe, is all and in all, and in the presence of this eternal mystery of loveliness men wake and sleep, work and play, live and die, and carry forward all human interests and industries. This pervading soul of the universe hallows the world, hallows humanity, fills nature with beauty, fills society with radiant meaning, and overwhelms all finite forms, natural and human, with infinite life, light, significance, beauty, and joy.

"In Emerson the sense of the human soul is equally strong. 'Son of man, stand upon thy feet and I will speak to thee!' might serve as a text for at least half of Emerson's work. Man is called upon to speak face to face with God, to allow the divine soul to awaken the dormant faculties within him, to educate his whole being in science, in duty, and in worship. The Emersonian doctrine of man is as hard to define as the Emersonian doctrine of God; but if we say that God is the Soul of the universe and that man is the soul that answers to it, that is capable of entertaining its appeals, of climbing up into truth and goodness and beauty by its inspiration, we shall not be far astray. These two visions—the vision of the Soul of the universe penetrating all, making all opaque things luminous with its presence, and the vision of man's spirit in fellowship with the absolute Spirit, and living and growing in this total order ablaze with divinity—are surely religious, and they constitute part of the fascination which Emerson has wielded over the religious mind of many people."

His call "to look at all reality immediately at first hand," has enabled Emerson to exert "another and a yet more fundamental influence." The "great note" in the first volume of his collected writings is found when he says: "Yourself a new-born bard of the Holy Ghost, cast behind you all conformity, and acquaint men at first hand with Deity." Emerson is pleading here, thinks Dr. Gordon, "for the immediate vision of a divine universe":

"He is the inaugurator of an era of the first-hand and original treatment of all human interests. Emerson's wholesomest influence is against the prevailing and blinding power of mere tradition. 'Instead of that reliance which the soul suggests on the eternity of truth and duty,' men are forever inclined to lean upon institutions which are to the spirit as the imperfect effect to the transcendent cause. Nothing is finer in Emerson than this war against second-hand politics, art, philosophy, and religion."

However, "the best thing that Emerson has left us is his spirit, fine and high, stern and sweet. He took life in a royal way, and bore himself toward the eternal mysteries with serene courage and dauntless hope. . . . That Emerson speaks so often and so royally for men is his great distinction; that he speaks so frequently for the idiosyncratic, the isolated, and the vain, is his chief fault":

"On the whole, and in conclusion, it may be said that Emerson's influence is like that of a mountain upon the local climate—the clouds that gather upon it, the storms that rage round it, which find it immovable, mean the refreshment and renewal of the beautiful world in which it stands; and when it lifts its untroubled head toward heaven it is an object of wonder and love, and sheds into the air that men breathe at work and at play the invigorating tonic of its own exalted being. Such was Emerson—a man of towering moral stature, he kept a majestic silence while the elemental sorrows that come to all swept round his stable manhood, one whose meetings with the upper world and its awful powers carried beauty and peace to the wide fields of human society, and whose lofty spirit put into the common religious atmosphere of the time a tonic and an inspiration of priceless worth and of enduring delight."

THE POPE, THE KING, AND THE PROTESTANTS.

CERTAIN religious susceptibilities were aroused in one quarter and soothed in another by the recent visit paid by Edward VII. to the Pope. English papers in general regard this, the first encounter face to face of Roman Pontiff and British King since the days of the first Edward, as a matter of historical interest, but involving no discernible peril to religion or the realm. The London *Times*, which thinks some late ultra-Protestant resolutions an "impertinence," congratulates the British empire upon the fact that the visit took place at all. As for that authoritative organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England, *The Tablet* (London), it observes:

"It was left for English Protestantism to display in full force a prejudice that seems strangely misplaced in these days of enlightenment. The belief that the Pope is Antichrist we should have thought had long ago been relegated to the museum of obsolete superstitions, had it not been brought forth and newly burnished up to hurl at the head of Edward VII. as a reminder of his duty to the principles of the Reformation. For the good people who thus cling to their antiquated formulas of objurgation, the world must have stood still, or they could not fail to see that the spent fury of intolerance finds an echo now only among the lowest and most ignorant classes of the population. The cry of 'No-Popery' is dead, and it is with other forces than those of Rome that the Church of England has most seriously to reckon at the present day. Far different was the view of the situation taken by the better-instructed public opinion of this country. As

one of our non-Catholic contemporaries put it, the omission of the King to pay a visit of courtesy to the Pope would have been felt 'as little short of a disaster.' That the royal tour should have been made the occasion of putting a public slight on one so exalted in office as to be regarded as the Vicar of Christ by the majority of Christians throughout the world, and so venerable by years as to stand on the dim borderland between the worlds of the seen and the unseen, would indeed have been felt as a grievous mischance by others than Catholics. By all, moreover, save by the handful of fanatics who made themselves so conspicuous by their intolerance, the King is viewed as the representative, not of one creed alone, but of his subjects of diverse faiths and religions throughout the empire. From all he claims allegiance, and to all he owes a duty in return, the duty not merely of protection, but of public recognition of the respect due to their feelings and susceptibilities."

The view of the so-called "anti-Popery" element is not less emphatic on the other side. Its organ, *The Rock* (London), denounces the King's advisers for permitting the visit to the Vatican of the successor of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and adds:

"Ours has been from the days of the Reformation, nominally at least, a Protestant country, and our sovereigns, ever since the Act of Settlement, have occupied the throne on condition of a public profession of the Protestant faith. King Edward VII., following in the steps of his revered mother, made and signed the prescribed declaration at his accession before Parliament, in which he protested against the doctrine of Transubstantiation, the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or of any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass. This was followed at his coronation by the solemn promise on oath 'to maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law,' etc., etc. All this, we feel sure, was done *ex animo*, and with perfect sincerity. And yet, with the utmost respect for his person and throne, we fail to see the consistency between these sacred pledges and this uncalled-for interview in the Vatican with the aged Pontiff, the personal representative of the Roman Church. Our King is always and everywhere our King, nor can he act as a private individual. He is, moreover, the temporal head of the Protestant Church of England. The Pope, on the other hand, boasts himself to be the infallible head of the corrupt Roman Catholic communion and the supreme governor of all princes. The one is the antithesis of the other, and under all the circumstances we can not conceive of a really harmonious meeting between these two potentates."

EMERSON'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

MR. PAUL E. MORE, after paying tribute to Emerson's personal character, his "absolute and undeceived sincerity," and to the "perpetual instigation to the strong" and "noble promise to inspired youth" of Emerson's message, proceeds (in *The Independent*, May 21) to describe what he considers some of the baleful results of Emerson's transcendental philosophy. Mr. More writes:

"It would be indiscriminating to lay at Emerson's door the whole evil of a faded and vulgarized transcendentalism. He was but one of many; others—some, as Channing, even before his day—had taught the same facility of the spiritual life. Yet in him the movement came to its beautiful flower; we are justified in holding him mainly responsible for the harm that flowed from it, as we honor him for the glory that lay therein. And, alas, even in his own day the doubtful influence of this fatally easy philosophy began to make itself felt. Hawthorne, the most stalwart observer of all that group, tells us how many bats and owls, which were sometimes mistaken for fowls of angelic feather, were attracted by that beacon light of the spirit. It was moreover impossible, he avows, to dwell in his vicinity without inhaling more or less the mountain atmosphere of Emerson's lofty thought; but in the brains of some people it wrought a singular giddiness. And if Emersonianism was mischievous to weak minds then, what shall we say of its influence in New England to-day—nay, throughout the whole country? For it is rampant in our life; it has wrought in our religion, our politics, and our literature a perilous dizziness of the brain.

"There is a mysterious faith abroad in the land, which, however we grudge to say it, is the most serious manifestation of religion discoverable in these days. We call it Christian Science, or faith healing, or what not—the gospel of a certain Mrs. Baker-Eddy; but in reality it does not owe its strength to the teaching of an ignorant woman in New Hampshire. It is a diluted and stale product of Emersonianism, and the parentage, I think, is not difficult to discern. To Emerson, as to Mrs. Baker-Eddy, sin and suffering had no real existence; a man need only open his breast to the random influences of heaven to lead the purely spiritual life. Nor is it correct to say, as some fondly suppose, that Christian Science or Emersonianism has any vital connection with Oriental mysticism. True, both Emerson and the sages of the East taught that spirit was the only reality and that the world of the body and of evil was a deception. 'Life itself is a bubble and a skepticism and a sleep within a sleep,' said Emerson, and the Hindu summed up the same thought in his name for the creator, Mâyâ, illusion. But there is a radical difference in their attitude to this truth. Tho the material world was in one sense illusion and unreality to the Hindu, yet in another sense it was tremendously real. Over the misery and insufficience of mortal existence he brooded in a way that to us is inconceivable; we call him a pessimist, and from our ordinary point of view rightly. He was haunted as with an infinite sadness by the vision of endlessly recurring birth and death, of ceaseless unmeaning mutation. To escape this life of unspeakable sorrow he labored at vast systems of philosophy, he was ready to undergo, if needs were, a lifetime of crushing asceticism. He could no more have understood the jaunty optimism of Emerson than we can understand what we style his pessimism. There is a story—how authentic I do not know—that when Emerson was visiting Carlyle, the gruff Scotchman, who certainly believed heartily in evil and damnation, carried his guest to the slums of London and pointed out to him one horrible sight after another. 'And do you believe in the deil, noo?' he would say; and always Emerson would shake his head in gentle denial. The story is at least *ben trovato;* it sets forth clearly the facile optimism out of which Christian Science was to spring. Such a creed, when professed by one who spoke with the noble accent and from the deep insight of an Emerson, was a radiant possession for seeking humanity forever; it is folly and inner deception when repeated parrot-like by men and women with no mental training and, visibly to all the world, with no warrant of spiritual experience. To suppose that you and I and our neighbor can at our sweet will cast off the impediments of sin and suffering is a monstrous self-deceit. So has the very lack of system in Emerson's message become a snare to mankind more deadly than the hardening systems of other philosophies. These are at least virile."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"THE prime cause of the childless church," says *The Outlook* (New York), "is the prayerless home."

"WE do not need new religious institutions, but we do need a new Christian public opinion," asserts *Christendom* (Chicago). "Men may fear the dominance of a church or of a theology; they can never fear the dominance of the Golden Rule."

"IN order rightly to understand the past or reasonably to conjecture the future history of England one must remember that the British empire has been created not mainly by the intellectual, but rather by the moral, qualities of the English." Thus writes Henry Childs Merwin in *Harper's Magazine* (New York). "Upon this point one finds writers the most diverse expressing themselves in words nearly the same. 'The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies,' said Emerson; 'it fell to their character.'"

"THE attitude of mind in which many pupils of the Sunday-schools receive Bible instruction is either that of dull indifference or frivolous disrespect," according to John T. Prince in *The Educational Review* (New York). "This criticism applies mainly to pupils of early adolescence or pupils from twelve to sixteen years of age. I may put too high a value upon the spirit of reverence, but I go so far as to say that while the purely secular work now performed by the Sunday-school may justify present methods of organization and teaching, the evident failure to secure an interest in the Bible and a sacred regard for its teachings is warrant sufficient either to excuse from attendance all pupils that are not willing to give a cheerful attention to the work, or to entirely change the organization and methods of teaching now pursued. I believe that it is far better to have little knowledge of the Bible, with reverence for its teachings, than to have much knowledge without reverence."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ANTI-JEWISH UPRISING IN RUSSIA.

EUROPEAN opinion has been literally overwhelmed by the massacres of Jews at Kishineff, the first impression being that the stories of outrage were too ghastly for belief. Certain newspapers in Germany have taken the trouble to verify the particulars, and in every case they report that the truth is darker than first reported, and that nothing could exaggerate the atrocities. Babes in arms were hurled from the upper windows of houses, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, while Jewish maids and matrons were dishonored in the open streets, the police and soldiers looking on and not lifting a finger to protect them. The German newspaper points out that it is difficult for civilized human beings to credit all this, but there is unimpeachable testimony in confirmation of the worst. It proceeds:

"Small groups of half-drunken plunderers stormed the residences of the Jews. Money and valuables were demanded. When everything had been handed over that could be handed over, young Jewish men were slaughtered by means of blows on the head. The women and young maids in the houses were next outraged by the members of the band in turn. If the females offered the slightest resistance, they were struck down without remorse. Babes were torn from their mothers' arms, carried to the upper stories, and thence hurled from the windows down to the streets below. . . . Some of the Jews betook themselves to the governor and besought his protection. He answered with great coolness that he could do nothing because he had not yet received his orders from St. Petersburg. Emboldened by this almost incredible but well-authenticated response, the mob continued its deeds of infamy."

Ultimate responsibility for these scenes, declares the German paper, rests upon the Russian Government, "which has made it a principle of administration that the Jew has no rights"; but the direct cause of the fact that the horrors assumed so serious a phase "even for Russia" is "the absolute indifference of the local authorities." It adds:

"Not once did the representatives of the law interfere to suppress the disturbers. Not a single effort was made to protect the Jews. Indeed, another feature of police action must be noted. They ordered the Jews in the streets still free from disturbance to remain within doors. That is, they prevented the Jewish population from assembling in order to concert measures for their mutual defense. And that the barbarians could easily have been brought to order is evident from the fact that no force whatever was necessary to restore peace. As a matter of fact, the plundering and murdering were accomplished in the presence of the inactive police. Another circumstance must be noted in regard to the attitude of the authorities. They arrested the rioters in large numbers, the mere fact of disturbance of the peace being alleged against them, but no measures have been adopted for the relief of the victims of the massacres. Victims of peasant plunderings last year were paid the amount of damages awarded them, but the pillaged Jews are left to private benevolence. And now comes the mocking announcement of the Kishineff chief of police: 'Whoever voluntarily restores the stolen Jewish property within the next few days will not be punished.' Could better evidence be asked of the unprotected state of the Jews in Russia?"

The Russian press gives numerous details, and the comments thereupon are severe. Several leading papers have been punished by the Russian Government for boldness in discussing the Kishineff tragedy. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* (punished by the prohibition of its street sales) distinctly hints at official responsibility. It calls attention to the fact that the six or seven regiments of troops stationed in and around Kishineff were absolutely idle during the three days of the murderous reign of the mob. It says that the Government ought to compensate the victims for the losses sustained through the inefficiency or worse of the police and troops. Another paper, *Boudoustvost*, declares that these disorders had peculiar features, such as were unknown at any previous outbreak of the same sort. It alleges that there was evidence of organization, method, and preparation; that several separate bands operated in the various sections of the city; that the duration of the disturbances was unprecedented, and that for weeks there had been open talk of the coming troubles. No preventive measures of any kind, it charges, had been taken by the governor of the province, notwithstanding earnest requests of the leading Jews of the city.

Several papers, including the antisemitic *Novoye Vremya*, which has not paid the matter any editorial attention, reprint a long account of the "crusade" from the *Viedomosti*, supplied by its Kishineff correspondent, who claims to have witnessed the outrages. Not one street, he says, inhabited by Jews, was permitted to escape. Even the synagogs were invaded and ruthlessly pillaged and desecrated. Of the attitude of the police and troops the writer avers:

"Many thought that the disorders would be quickly ended, since there were mounted military patrols, infantry, well-armed police all over the city. . . . Assuredly all this was calculated to terrify the mob! Not in the least. The rioters were armed with axes, hammers, sticks, etc., and operated in various sections, paying no attention to the troops and police. The latter very loudly shouted at the rioters. The soldiers, with rifles on their shoulders, with equal severity called the disturbers to order; but these protests were vain, and the destructive work was continued with increased fury and frenzy. . . . . .

"The cultured Christian public behaved most dreadfully. Not a finger was lifted to stop the terrible campaign. It very quickly paraded the streets, looking on in complete indifference. In carriages, on every side, richly dressed persons rode back and forth in holiday fashion."

Finally, says the correspondent, there were rumors that the patrols had received orders to use extreme measures against the rioters, and the disturbances were not renewed. The Jews at first could not believe that protection would be given them, but gradually they recovered confidence and began to venture into the streets.

The *Novosti* demands an investigation into the conduct of the local authorities, and the trial of every one of them before an impartial court. It is not necessary, it says, to argue such elementary propositions as these—that it is the duty of any orderly Government to protect peaceable citizens, that mob violence is disgraceful, and that the authorities who wink at it are guilty of criminal neglect of duty.

In a separate editorial, the *Novosti*, referring to the talk of Jewish exploitation and economic oppression, suggests that the courts, in trying the rioters, should ask each prisoner as to the motives and reasons of his attack on the Jews. It expresses the conviction that an honest inquiry along these lines would establish the entire baselessness of the "economic" explanation of the apologists of the mob. Besides, such an inquiry, it says, would point to preventive measures, which are infinitely more important than punitive ones.

The *Kievlianin*, the leading paper of that center of ancient Russia and of orthodoxy, Kieff, writes strongly on the massacre. It says:

"The blood of the murdered and maimed cries to heaven. These outrages are not merely a calamity to the Jews, but a disgrace and misfortune to the Christian population. . . . . .

"It is not improper to observe even at this time that the Jews, on whom all sorts of accusations are lavishly poured, are not, as a mass, responsible either practically or morally for those objectionable qualities which characterize many of them, as they characterized the Christian peoples. Taken as a mass, the Jews of southern and western Russia form an energetic, enterprising class of artisans and tradesmen, a class which is satisfied with a very modest scale of earnings. The great majority of them, in spite of endless toil, sobriety, and thrift, are hardly able to make both ends meet.

"And we see that western and southern Russia, and Russian

Poland, to which the Jewish population of Russia is confined, not only do not grow poorer, but are in an economic condition vastly superior to that of other parts of the empire. With the development of credit, railway communication, and internal commerce and competition, the question of exploitation of the Christian population by the Jews loses its significance more and more. Indeed, even in commerce it is not easy nowadays to make a living.

"When in the masses of the people the wild passions for violence and destruction are thus excited, it becomes the duty of all honest men to resist manifestations of malignity and hatred, and to testify that the Jews are not merely our fellow citizens, but useful coworkers whose energy and industry are valuable to the country."

Another leading provincial paper, the *Youjny Kray* (Kharkoff), says:

"We had thought that even the lowest elements of the population were incapable of such general exhibitions of inhuman cruelty and malignity. We had thought that anti-Jewish riots were a thing of the past. But, alas! even to-day there are wicked and depraved people who appeal to the worst instincts of the ignorant, debased, and superstitious mob, and these have taken advantage of weakness, holiday intemperance, and the desire for illicit gain to inflame and incite the populace."

This paper holds the intelligent classes responsible for the outbreak. Their bigotry, intolerance, and fanaticism, it says, are translated by the mob into slaughter and pillage and robbery. What, it asks, is the trouble with the churches? The Russian peasants and laborers are religious, and they would not commit such atrocities if they realized their awful character. What sort of religion and morality do the clergy teach and preach? Reform, the paper concludes, must first come from the churches, which can do more to prevent wrong and crime than the governmental authorities. But the *Bessarabyetz* (Kishineff), a paper long noted for its attacks upon the Jewish element in Russia, declares that the Jews "deserved to be punished," and that there is nothing in the recent events to call for special action. It adds that the Jews "will misrepresent and play upon the feelings of the foreigner," and it insinuates that "ritual murders" committed by Jews in Kishineff aroused the alarm of the population. The London *Times* claims that the utterances of this anti-Jewish organ in Kishineff are directly responsible for the outbreak. "An explanation is urgently needed for the inaction of the authorities," it remarks, "who appear to have played the part of disinterested spectators." The French press is roundly denounced by the eminent publicist Roland de Mares, writing in the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), who says that the leading journals in Paris are afraid to denounce the outrages for fear of giving offense to the "ally and friend," Russia. He writes:

"Throughout these few days, when the terrible details of the excess of which the Kishineff Jews were victims poured in, we paid special attention to the newspapers whose humanitarian instincts are well known, which regard it as their special mission to protest against infamies everywhere, to denounce all persecutions to the civilized world. Here, we thought, is a thing to provoke a violent explosion of anger. Here is something that must let loose a perfect tempest. All the reproaches heaped upon the Ottoman Government at the time of the Armenian massacres will now be heaped upon the Russian Government. The St. Petersburg cabinet will find it no easy matter to withstand the storm, to quiet the emotions of a violently excited European opinion. But, to our great stupefaction, these journals maintain a strange silence. They publish despatches relating to the massacres, but they have not a word of editorial pity for the victims, not an impulse of anger against the responsible authors of these crimes."

This authority declares that it is "prodigious" to note "the lamentable situation of the Israelites in Europe's east," to reflect that "it has not yet provoked one of those vast movements of opinion which impose upon governments a respect for elementary justice":

"When one remembers that there are in Russia at this beginning of the twentieth century millions of men who are goaded as if they were wild beasts, upon whom the last humiliation is inflicted, who are looked upon as the scum of humanity, one may well ask if all that is said about social progress, all that is written about the freedom of the mind, all that is uttered regarding the emancipation of mankind, be truth or falsehood, and if it be not with words that are vain that our souls are soothed with hopes of a brighter day. . . . In Russia the Jews are permitted to reside only within certain specified districts. They are forced to pay an enormous tax if they wish to go into business. A thousand difficulties are placed in their way if they try to enter a liberal career. As for a public career, such a thing is forever closed to them. Exceptional governmental measures weigh heavily upon them. They are kept wholly down, reduced to the most wretched helplessness, exposed to every aggravation. They are reproached especially with their manipulation of money and charged with exploiting the Russians financially as the Armenians exploit the Mussulmans. They are said to seek to concentrate all wealth into their own hands. But it would be well to find out the proportion of rich Jews in the entire Israelite population, to ascertain if the very fact of their isolation does not inspire the anxiety for wealth in them, since money is the only final guarantee they have against evil fate. For they can expect no protection from the laws. . . . Since so many efforts are now making to free from the tyranny of odious laws men who are deemed sufficiently enlightened to merit a liberal government, let representations be made for the Jews of Russia with the rest."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON A GERMAN DIPLOMATIST.

BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG, the diplomatic representative of the German empire in Washington, has for some time past been the object of a series of attacks in various German newspapers. These attacks indicate deep-rooted discontent with his conduct of German-American relations. He is said to misconceive his position radically and even to be responsible for an alleged contempt of Germany in the United States. Criticism of his German diplomatist in German newspapers covers a very wide ground and is personal as well as political. One objection urged against him is that he does not sufficiently appreciate the traditions of Bismarckian diplomacy. Another is that he causes the Americans to entertain too exalted an estimate of themselves. Still another is that he conceives it to be part of his mission to work for the interests of the country to which he is accredited while striving to further the interests of his native land. In these and other attacks upon the diplomatist the *Hamburger Nachrichten* takes the lead. It has all sorts of objections to the baron, one of which is that President Roosevelt calls him "Speckie." It asks: "Whom do the Americans wish to fool? Baron Speck von Sternburg? They may succeed with him—but not with us." It observes with reference to another matter:

"He would appear to have said among other things that it was his firm conviction that, as Ambassador in Washington, he should serve not only his own country, but also the country to which he is accredited. Hence he would strive so to establish the mutual relations of both nations that all the world would wonder at them. This utterance sufficiently denotes that there must be a mystification somewhere."

Baron von Sternburg "did not exaggerate," thinks the *Zukunft* (Berlin), "when he said that in Germany people would be surprised when they saw him get down to work." It continues:

"We have been surprised for quite a while, and are quite indignant at the ungenerous critics who advised that the Yankeefied husband of an American woman should not be sent as Ambassador to Washington. Could any ambassador accomplish more in so short a time? No. Do the Lascelles, Szogyenyis, Osten-Sackens [diplomatists stationed in Berlin] go to the railway station when William II. journeys to Copenhagen or Rome? No. Are they greeted by mocking nicknames in the presence of

assembled military men? No. Do they go out horseback riding with the Emperor? No. Must not the position of a great Power be sensibly lowered when its representative pays homage at the railway station, is called 'Speckie, and, during the period when the head of the Government is off on a tour of his country, rides about on a wretched borrowed horse? Why, of course. Hence we may see at a glance how palatable this American Speck is."

The German paper says much more in condemnation of the German Ambassador for consenting to accept the loan of the

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BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG,

The German Ambassador in Washington, who is denounced in various German newspapers for assuming too cordial an attitude toward Americans.

President's horse and for going to the railway station to see him off on a journey. The *Deutsche Agrar-Correspondenz* observes "that the delusion is entertained in Berlin that President Roosevelt felt a special pleasure in the assignment of von Sternburg to Washington, whereas in reality the President, as well as those about him, were little flattered and much astonished" at the event. The reason given by this authority is that "in free America there are decided class distinctions," and the best society in the United States has "reasons" for being dissatisfied with the appointment. "These objections to Speck are openly urged in American society," proceeds this authority, which professes to repeat them upon the assurances of "influential political persons" in Washington and New York. Still another complaint against the diplomatist is thus put by the *Schlesische Zeitung:*

"He smoked incense to the American press, American institutions, land, and people, the yacht club, the ladies, the President—in short, to everything that has a name, until finally we could only think: 'In Heaven's name, are the American people really so childish as to take serious pleasure in that sort of thing?' Perhaps the Speck game is a good one for the great masses of the American people. It can scarcely be successful with the finer intelligences among them. In Germany, anyhow, it evokes more sarcasm than applause. . . . Our new Ambassador in Washington may be very satisfactory to the Americans, which is perhaps the main thing. Here he produces an ill effect upon his countrymen's nerves, especially upon the nerves of those who think that the Americans must grow the more insolent the more abjectly they are courted."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD VII. AS "A GREAT AMBASSADOR."

NEWSPAPERS in England are now recording their general impressions of the continental tour of Edward VII. which has terminated in a blaze of editorial rhetoric. "A great ambassador," an American newspaper called the King, in commenting on his tour, and the phrase has been cabled to Europe and hailed in London, prompting the London *Times*, indeed, to make the assertion that citizens of the United States "discover in a monarchy a diplomatic advantage in this respect that is lacking in their own Constitution, which forbids a President, while President, to travel abroad." The London organ traces the royal progress with comprehensive view not from China to Peru precisely, but from Portugal to Paris, and it sees no escape from the conclusion that "in the course of his journey the King has been brought into touch with very various interests, and the recollections on which he can look back are of considerable diversity." Beginning with the Portuguese, we read that "they are not slow to recognize the moral demand it [the King's visit] seems to make of them." In Italy there was "mutual cordiality," and the King's visit to the Pope was "equally welcome to the King of Italy himself." In Paris the King got a reception which was "the most striking of tributes to the personal prestige of His Majesty."

Thus a great organ of British opinion. In a somewhat different spirit, *The Daily News* (London) takes note of discordant elements. "The division between England and France," it says, "is unhappily one of the oldest and deepest cleavages that separate any two sections of the human race. No two peoples have fought so many wars, or been so long divided by prolonged race hatred":

"The worst of these mutual misconceptions—and France probably misunderstands us quite as much as we misunderstand France—is that they may at any moment become the ground of mutual hatred and possible war. The King is laboring to remove that danger, and we bid him Godspeed. The sort of feeling that sprang up on both sides of the Channel during the Fashoda incident—fanned quite as much by our Nationalists as by the Nationalists of France—showed that the old hatreds were only buried a foot deep."

An Irish organ of Home Rule finds itself unable to take such a pessimistic tone. We refer to *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), which declares that "King Edward's success in Paris" was "even more remarkable than his success in Rome." "France had been smarting under the humiliation of Fashoda, and it was thought that the echo of that unfortunate incident would have been heard in the streets as the English King passed by. There was nothing of the kind," a fact which the Dublin paper interprets as, if not a "political victory," at any rate "a great personal one." We quote further:

"King Edward did two very courageous things during his journey. His visit to the Pope was calculated to give rise to very great opposition in ultra-Protestant circles in England, and his visit to Paris was regarded by many thinking Englishmen as a very hazardous experiment. In both cases the courage of the King was amply rewarded. The protests of the bigoted Protestants, so far as the visit to the Pope is concerned, have been simply overwhelmed by the common sense of the British people, who have come to recognize the fact that the head of the Catholic Church is at present one of the greatest influences in the world on the side of law and order and good government, and

that it makes for law and order and good government for the sovereign of the British empire to meet such a man."

Many persons "would have scarcely believed that a King of England at the present juncture would have become an object of acclamation in Paris as well as in Lisbon and Rome," remarks *The Standard* (London). "They remembered that within the last three years a wave of anti-English feeling surged across the continent of Europe and beat upon the shores of the southern as well as the northern countries. It is true that among the Latin nations the abuse to which we were subjected never quite reached the virulent heights that it attained elsewhere." *The St. James's Gazette* (London) contributes the view that "there has been no hostile thought or intent toward any Power in the world in the King's pilgrimage of peace, and if any affect to find such they may be left to chew the cud of moroseness alone." To *The Westminster Gazette* (London) the King's tour suggests the question, "Is a French alliance possible?" and it feels constrained to answer in the negative.

THE CLERICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

SENSATIONAL as has been the long contest between church and state in France, it now seems destined, unless European press opinion is totally misled, to enter upon a phase which the Vatican can scarcely be expected to ignore. Only a few months ago the best-informed organs in England and Germany expressed the opinion that neither the ministry in Paris nor the authorities in Rome would venture to carry the controversy to lengths involving a possible separation of church and state. This view was based upon the evident unwillingness of Premier Combes to face the logical conclusion of his own anti-clericalism. The French people, moreover, were deemed averse to shouldering individually burdens now borne for them by the state. Finally the influence of the women, so potent in a question of this sort, was thought too great to permit going to extremes. But the very papers which thus expressed themselves last winter are now predicting "a fight to a finish." The recent vote of confidence won by the Premier from an eager Chamber is accepted as almost the doom of the Concordat, that famous pact between France and the Vatican, now over a century old. Nor is the attitude of the Vatican less uncompromising. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) vouches for that. In this situation the more important papers of Paris counsel moderation to the Government. The *Temps* has even gone the length of attacking the bill for separation of church and state brought before the Chamber by M. de Pressensé, the distinguished Protestant son of a more distinguished Protestant father.

This bill has received the approval of the anti-clerical combination now in power, and Premier Combes has in plain words threatened the Vatican with its passage. As published in the *Temps*, it begins with a religious bill of rights, next nullifies the Concordat, pensions some of the present clergy, makes the police responsible for the orderly character of public worship, declares most of the cathedrals, churches, and pastoral residences state property, suppresses stipends to ministers of religion, and prescribes conditions for the consecration of cemeteries. This legislation is pronounced drastic by the *Temps*. It is deemed entirely inadequate by the anti-clerical *Lanterne* (Paris), which consents to accept it, nevertheless, as "preliminary." The clerical *Soleil* (Paris) professes to understand that the Premier hesitates to take up the bill, but feels compelled to do so by the so-called "rebellion of the bishops." An unnamed Italian ecclesiastic is quoted in the *Temps* as saying:

"Some minds not ordinarily of a pessimistic turn contemplate the possibility of a rupture between France and the Vatican. That would be a grave event. In some political quarters, too much stress is placed upon the difficulty in which the Vatican would find itself without the Concordat. It is thought that, rather than see things go to such lengths, the Pope would make every concession. That is a mistake. The French Government has transferred the contest to a field which is the more unfavorable because the Pope's position can not be shaken. . . . But prudence is not submission. Leo XIII., whatever may happen, will do his duty, his whole duty. If there must be a rupture with France, the Holy See will take its rightful stand."

On the other hand M. de Pressensé, author of the bill for separation of church and state, asserts, according to an utterance of his published in the *Temps*, that "the present legislative body will not expire, or, at any rate, another general election will not take place, without republican France signifying, in a manner to command obedience, that this great and urgent reform must be consummated." The French legislator ridicules the idea that church and state are so inextricably blended that separation is impossible, and observes:

"In the United States, which is, so to speak, the native land of separation of church and state, this system was not always in operation and it would be the gravest of errors to suppose so. What prevailed there, on the contrary, at first—except in the little State of Rhode Island—was a sort of Puritan theocracy, more especially in New England, where the state was in some measure absorbed by the church for a long period. It was only during the first and second decades of the last century that there occurred any loosening of the rigid and firmly knit bonds uniting civil society, in the South to Anglican Episcopalianism, and in the North to Calvinistic Congregationalism. It is only just to acknowledge that the multiplicity of sects, the natural harmony of the Protestant mind with the forms of liberty, and the relative weakness of Catholicism have singularly facilitated in the great republic across the sea a reform which other conditions may complicate in France. It is none the less true, however, that this enfranchisement of a great democracy affords an encouraging precedent for the accomplishment of a like divorce elsewhere."

The anti-clerical press in Paris is heaping ridicule upon the claim that France will be embarrassed if the Pope transfers the protection of Catholics in the East to Germany. The *Intransigeant* (Paris) ironically felicitates the German Government upon any privileges it may be able to extract from the Pope. The *Petite République* (Paris) understands that Emperor William, during his recent visit to the Vatican, failed to secure from the Pope any right to a protectorate over Christians in the East. The *Action* (Paris) professes to be amused at this aspect of the anti-clerical situation. It expresses dissatisfaction with the reluctance of the Premier to press the separation of church and state. This reluctance, it says, "is the great political weakness, and, let us add, the greatest moral weakness of M. Combes, otherwise so loyal, so courageous." He clings to "the old conception of a religious state holding down the church," instead of to "the new conception of the free-thinking state." And "in this M. Combes obeys not merely the oscillations of a mind half-deist and half-rationalist. He is misled by the errors of his predecessor, who is hypnotizing him":

"In fact, M. Waldeck-Rousseau [the former Premier] was not, in this great duel between dogma and reason, so much a forerunner as a laggard. M. Waldeck-Rousseau thought it a very great thing to have applied to the present conflict the methods of the former kings of France in combination with the methods of Napoleon. To-day universal suffrage and the progress of events have flowed past his law in a wave so great as to render that law a mere dike of no further use. M. Combes, in his turn, will be overwhelmed by this very wave if he knows not how to press into service all its strength, all its current."

The attitude of the peasant population of France will determine the outcome of the struggle, in the opinion of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. "Everything turns on the question whether the bulk of the French peasantry is ripe for so momentous a change as the separation of church and state."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

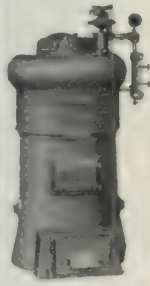
Last Winter's Lesson

was an expensive one to those who relied on old-fashioned methods. Must it be learned over again or will you now before going on your vacation put in

Hot Water Heating

Installed now at *summer* prices and by best mechanics.

Ideal Boilers and American Radiators



have raised the standard of home comfort, have brought about the perfect *automatic control* of indoor temperature, and relieved the household of dirt and drudgery. These great gains are all paid for—for you—in the less amount of fuel burned.

Made in sizes to fit cottages, houses, stores, public buildings, etc. Send for valuable booklet.

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Don't leave comfort, convenience and order at home when you travel. Take them along by packing your clothes in a

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Built like a dresser. Everything you want when and where you want it. Keeps garments in perfect condition. Simplifies packing and unpacking, eliminates re-packing. Strongest, roomiest, most convenient trunk made and costs no more than the ordinary style. Sent C. O. D, privilege examination.

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Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.

Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Pocket Directory of the American Press for 1903." (Lord & Thomas, Chicago.)

"The Land of Joy."—Ralph Henry Barbour. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"How to Keep Well."—Floyd M. Crandall. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Triumph."—Arthur Stanwood Pier. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Because of Power."—Ella Stryker Mapes. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"The Victim's Triumph."—Josephine Zeman. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"Bass, Pike, Perch and Others."—James A. Henshall. (The Macmillan Company, $. net.)

"How to Make School Gardens."—H. D. Hemenway. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Sarah Tuldon."—Orme Agnus. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Class Struggles in America."—A. M. Simons. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

"Les Romanesques."—Edmond Rostand. (Ginn & Co., $0.35 net.)

"Esperanto."—The student's complete text-book, compiled by J. C. O'Connor. (F. H. Revell Company.)

"Philosophy Four."—Owen Wister. (The Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

"Walks in New England."—Charles Goodrich Whiting. (John Lane, $1 50 net.)

"The Souls of Black Folk."—W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Yahvism and Other Discourses."—Rabbi Adolph Moses. (Council of Jewish Women. Louisville, Ky.)

"Bud and Sis."—Simon Durst. (Woonsocket Publishing Company, R. I., $1 net.)

"Prince Hagen."—A Phantasy by Upton Sinclair. (L. C. Page & Co.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Vol V. The Old Glade Road.—Archer Butler Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, $2.50.)

"Letters of a Diplomat's Wife."—Mary King Waddington. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Timotheos of Miletos." Edited by W. von Wiliamowitz-Moellendorff. Text edition. (Lemcke & Buechner, New York, paper, $1.20.)

"The Timotheos Papyrus."—Facsimile edition. (Lemcke & Buechner, boards, $4.)

"The Sins of a Saint."—J. R. Aitken. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Castle Omeragh."—F. Frankfort Moore. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803-1903.

[*Born, May 25, 1803. Died, April 27, 1882.*]

In the May *Success*, Edwin Markham writes:

"In Emerson's genius we see the mystic flowering of the Puritan tree. In his word and deed are the bud and the blossom of the Puritan root—its austere self-reliance, its unbending rectitude. He calls men away from the coarse carnalities that they may find room for the free life of the spirit. He rejects the religions and cultures of other ages, and takes his stand upon the primary rectitudes as revealed in the individual soul. His gospel comes not in finished codes of ethics, in splendid architectonics of morals. He is content to illumine some arc of truth caught in his cosmical survey, trusting to the stable verities of the inquiring soul to show the full round of the circle."

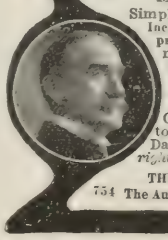
We quote two characteristic poems of Emerson's, as follows:

BRAHMA.

If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again.

STOP FORGETTING!

You can by taking the Dickson Method by Mail.



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It's the reason why YOU should read SYSTEM—the 96-page magazine. Don't waste time trying to think out systems for yourself. Don't experiment with your business. The methods that have failed with others will fail with you. Beware of them. The systems that others have found successful will help you to success. Make use of them. Learn of them in SYSTEM. There is no other way.

The man of experience gets in SYSTEM the experience of other men. To the young man beginning business, to the clerk, bookkeeper or student, SYSTEM is more than a business college.

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The general articles they write will help any man—business or professional. The special articles for one's own work no man can afford to miss.

Systems actually used in large successful factories, offices, stores, banks, publications, professions, are described in detail. And experts show how these same systems can be adapted to your business or profession—no matter what it is—how large or how small.

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System in Retailing.
Real Estate and Insurance.
Schemes that Save.
System in the Professions.
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Other Experts cover every part of business where system saves

Dollar Half-Price Offer The publishers will double the price and treble the value of SYSTEM. Two dollars the year is the cost. But this introductory offer is available; send a single dollar now and you will receive the next six numbers of SYSTEM and six valuable back numbers for immediate reading. Or, better still, send two dollars for a full year's subscription and the six back numbers.

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Wrap in a dollar (or two) and mail at our risk. You cannot afford to close your cash drawer against SYSTEM.

The Publishers of SYSTEM, Muskegon, Michigan

Branch at Chicago in the Marquette Building

Far or forgot to me is near;
Shadow and sunlight are the same;
The vanished gods to me appear;
And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out;
When me they fly, I am the wings;
I am the doubter and the doubt,
And I the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode,
And pine in vain for sacred Seven;
But thou, meek lover of the good!
Find me, and turn thy back on heaven.

THE RHODORA:

On being asked, Whence is the flower?

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook,
To please the desert and the sluggish brook.
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,
Made the black water with their beauty gay;
Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,
And court the flower that cheapens his array.
Rhodora! if the sages ask thee why
This charm is wasted on the earth and sky,
Tell them, dear, that if the eyes were made for seeing,
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being:
Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose!
I never thought to ask, I never knew:
But in my simple ignorance, suppose
The self-same power that brought me there brought you.

The following occur in current magazines:

EMERSON.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

O wise man from the West who traveled East,
And brought strange stars to light your western lands;
Among the urns American there stands
Your urn of alabaster not the least.

You taught us that the West is not the whole,
That the old East is needed by the West.
You taught us the long lesson of the Best,
You taught us that the body is not the soul.

—In May *Success*.

EMERSON.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Through his own heart, as through a seer's clear glass,
He watched the mighty host of mankind pass,
And confident, serene, assured, his pen
Pointed the path for wildered souls of men.

What matter in what place may rest, to-day,
The crumbling, toppled temple of his clay!
The unhoused spirit, strong, alert, and free,
Still lifts the voice that thrilled humanity.

—In May *Success*.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

By EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Monadnock calls the winds from peak to sea—
The clarion north wind and the full-choired west—
And bids the streams their cliff-born melody
Blend with the airy chants above his rest;
And I wake the pines to hymn his hundred years

MR. WANAMAKER AND "THE PRUDENTIAL."

There appeared in *The New York Tribune* on April 26th the following item:

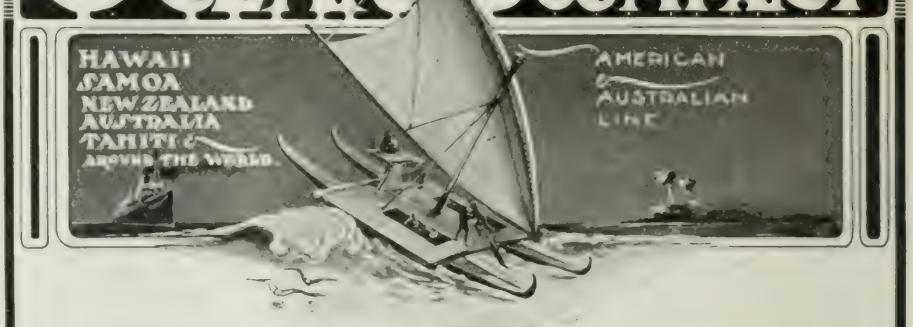
"The Prudential Insurance Company, through its Philadelphia agents, has insured L. Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, for $1,000,000.00. The premium on the insurance is over $[illegible] a year. This makes Mr. Wanamaker one of the most heavily insured private individuals in the world, as he carries policies for $[illegible]."

In another column will be found a fuller announcement by the Prudential Insurance Company showing that Mr. Wanamaker's selection of this Company is a striking illustration of the high esteem and the confidence felt in it by the global business men.

E. W. JOHNSON

Rare and Standard Books. Catalogue 26 ready. *Good Books Purchased.* 2 East 12th Street, New York.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY



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Three delightful resorts, as yet unspoiled by professional tourists. The enchanted isles of the mid-Pacific, Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti, with their wealth of tropic foliage, their agreeable temperature, and their magnificent scenery, lie directly in the pathway of the ships of the Oceanic Steamship Company, and afford opportunity for delightful ocean tours, the voyage being—in the language of Stoddard, the famous lecturer—"like drifting to Paradise on an even keel."

Send for descriptive printed matter, "A Trip to Hawaii," "Tahiti the Golden," and "Talofa Samoa," 10 cents each.

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KLIPS Write for price list. H. H. Ballard, 325 Pittsfield, Mass.

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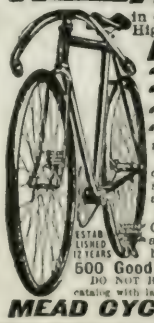

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REFERENCES Any agency of Bradstreet or R. G. Dun & Co., or any bank in Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We secure reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, FREE.* TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., 1325 Dearborn St., Chicago

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

In the weird symphonies he loved so well;
And listens—if perchance from starry spheres
Some echo of a kindred song should swell.

Poet whose lofty quest no creed could bar;
To whom the secret springs of life were known;
One with the wild rose and the evening star;
The mountain and the mart alike thy throne;
For thee, from nature's myriad voices now
And the deep heart of man, ascends a pæan:
Pan was not closer to the earth than thou,
Nor Plato nearer to the empyrean!

—In *The Independent*.

Coming Events.

June 3.—Convention of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, at Asbury Park, N. J.

June 8.—Convention of the Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, at Philadelphia.

June 8-9.—Convention of the American Book-Sellers' Association, at New York.

June 9.—Convention of the National Morocco Manufacturers' Association, at Atlantic City.

June 9-11.—Convention of the National Eclectic Medical Society, at Indianapolis.

Convention of the American Foundrymen's Association, at Milwaukee, Wis.

June 10-12.—Convention of the Associated Alumnæ of Trained Nurses of the United States, at Boston.

June 9-16.—Convention of the National Travelers' Protective Association, at Indianapolis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

MANCHURIA.

May 18.—China informs the United States and Japanese Ministers that it can not open Manchurian towns to trade, owing to Russian opposition.

May 19.—China yields four demands of Russia in regard to Manchuria, including a pledge not to alienate any part of territory or permit opening of any more ports.

May 22.—Russia ignores Korean protests in regard to the establishment of a post at the mouth of the Yalu River.

May 24.—Russian troops are reported to be occupying Yonghampho on the Korean side of the Yalu River.

THE BALKANS.

May 22.—Fighting occurs near Salonica; more Bulgarian bands are entering Macedonia.

May 23.—Further fighting between insurgent bands of Bulgarians and Turkish troops is reported from Monastir.

May 24.—The Turkish troops defeat the revolutionary band of Swetkoff, near Monastir.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 18.—General Petroff forms a new Bulgarian cabinet.

The boundary dispute between Chile and Bolivia is amicably settled by a treaty.

Lord Milner speaks at Johannesburg opposing the introduction of Chinese labor.

May 19.—Great Britain accepts the payment of the Boxer indemnity by China on a silver basis.

The British forces rout the Mad Mullah's dervishes at Burrilli, Somaliland.

Canadian Pacific Railway

..SEASON 1903..

The first Imperial Limited Train of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY will leave Montreal and Toronto on June 7th, and on each succeeding Wednesday, Friday and Sunday during the season. Its equipment will be superb and up-to-date in every respect. It is scheduled to reach Banff in 72 hours, and Vancouver, B.C., in 97 hours. This service will be in addition to the daily Pacific Express, thus giving ten through trains weekly from ocean to ocean.

The C. P. R. Rocky Mountain Hotels

have been enlarged to double their former capacity, and provision has been made to accommodate a large additional volume of travel. The Châlet at Emerald Lake is ready, and now forms a convenient base from which to visit the unrivalled waterfalls, forests and glaciers of the Yoho valley. The popular Châlet at Lake Louise has been added to and improved.

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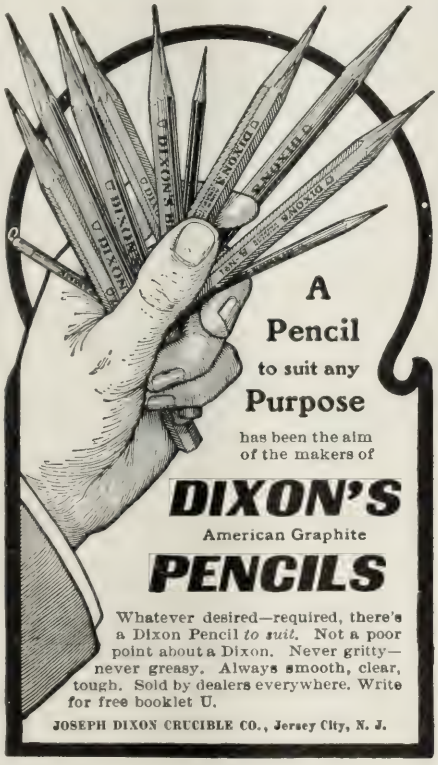

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TO ADVERTISERS

We will send postpaid, entirely without charge, **to any business house** that is interested in the subject of advertising, a copy of a bound volume we have recently issued entitled "Current Rates of Live Publications," giving list of leading towns throughout U. S., populations, principal papers, circulations and publishers' rates for advertising space on small and large contracts. Regular price of this volume is $1.—We will send free upon receipt of ten cents in stamps to cover postage.

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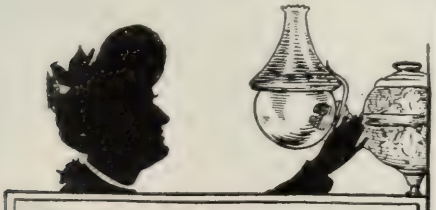

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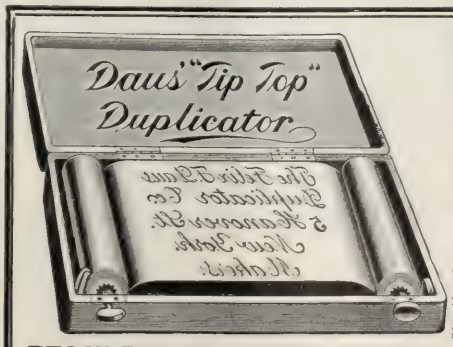

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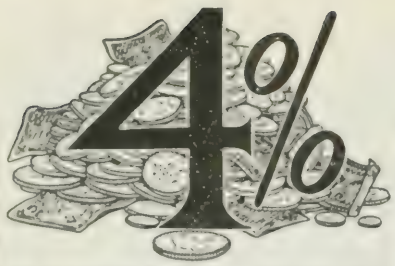

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK
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Each garment is individually treated by a secret process which makes it positively unshrinkable, under any conditions, and at the same time strengthens the fibre and preserves its beautiful softness. Thus

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Ask to see the Summer Weights.

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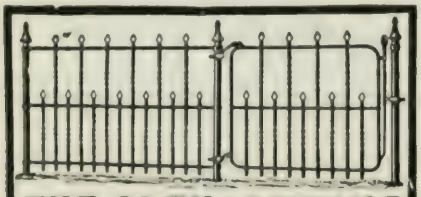

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May 2.—Cuba celebrates the first anniversary of her independence.

The first British Transvaal Parliament is opened at Pretoria.

May 21.—The Croatian revolt spreads and the kingdom is on the eve of a revolution.

Venezuelan government troops capture Barquisimeto, which was occupied by revolutionists.

May 22.—The permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, incorporating all the provisions of the Platt amendment, is signed at Havana.

May 24.—The first stage of the race of automobiles from Paris to Madrid results in twelve men being killed or injured and many machines being wrecked. The French Government forbids the continuance of the race over French territory.

Prince Henry of Prussia visits the King of Spain at Madrid.

Paul Blouet, "Max O'Rell," dies at Paris.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May 18.—President Roosevelt leaves the Yosemite Valley and resumes his journey.

May 19.—The President spends the day in Nevada, speaking at Carson and Reno.

May 20.—The President passes through Northern California on his way to Oregon, making brief stops and speeches at several towns.

May 22.—President Roosevelt arrives at Tacoma, Wash.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

May 18.—Postmaster-General Payne calls upon officials accused of irregularities by ex-Cashier Tulloch to explain the charges.

May 19.—Postmaster-General Payne says that the New York Post-Office had been investigated and the accounts found straight. Captain Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Post-Office Department, replies to Tulloch's charges affecting his office.

May 21.—Postmaster-General Payne announces that a deficiency of about $230,000 exists in the free delivery service; A. W. Machen is severly criticized.

May 23.—The replies of Auditor Castle and Controller Tracewell to the charges of postal irregularities filed by Seymour W. Tulloch are made public.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 18.—The labor mayor of Bridgeport is induced by citizens to promise to keep his hands off, and let the police handle strike riots in the future.

May 19.—The State Department announces that the United States will insist on trade privileges in Manchuria equal to those of other nations, including Russia.

The United States Government starts an inquiry into the importation of wine alleged to be adulterated.

May 20.—Celebration of the centennial of Ohio's admission to the Union begins at Chillicothe.

May 21.—A claim for $2,000,000, in behalf of the heirs of Charles Brown, an American, whose lands were taken by the Boers before the war in South Africa broke out, is presented to Great Britain by the State Department.

The *Reliance* beats *Columbia* in the first of the trial races.

A Fair Rate for Money Invested is 5%

RELIABILITY is rightly the first consideration, but ask also for fair returns. This Company's funds are secured by real estate worth 60 per cent. more than the amounts loaned. Its patrons receive five per cent., and its strength increases year by year.

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May 22.—Postmaster-General Payne accepts the resignation of John C. Allgood, colored and service is resumed on the Gallatin, Tenn., rural free-delivery route.

May 23.—Senators Hanna and Foraker are engaged in a spirited fight over the indorsement of Roosevelt's candidacy by the Ohio Republican convention.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

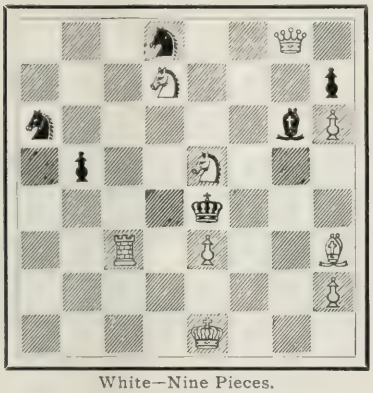
Honorable Mention.

PROBLEM 724.

XLII. MOTTO: "Where there's a will, there's a way."

By J. COLPA, Leiden, Holland.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

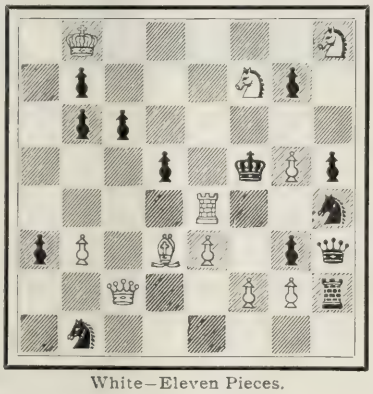
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM 698.

XVI. MOTTO: "Finis coronat opus."

By A. F. MACKENZIE, Kingston, Jamaica.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

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Key-move: R—R 5.

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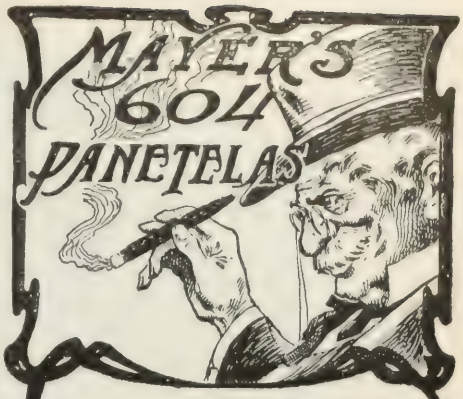

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No. 754. First-Prize Three-er.

Key-move: P—Q 3.

THE HONOR-ROLL.

All the Tourney-problems were solved by: M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Berry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.

In addition, since award was made, 732 and 734 were solved by R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grosse-pointe Farms, Mich.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia.

732: Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; "Uncle Jiles," Franklin, Ky.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass.

Additional comments (732): "Attractive as a beautiful queen"—A. K.; "Great"—"Twenty-three"; "Excellent"—Dr. H. W. F.; "The best 2-er I ever tackled. Worked at it three days"—"Uncle Jiles"; "A great problem"—N. K.

734: "An immortal Frenchman"—A. K.; "Splendid variations"—"Twenty-three."

Concerning 732, the two "tries" that caught so many solvers are Q—R 4 and Kt—R5. The first threatens mate by Q—Q 4, but this is stopped in a superb manner by 1 ——— . Now, 2 Q x Q is Q Q R 5

not mate, for 2 ——— . If 2 ——— . The P Q 4 ch

K—Q 3 Q x P

answer to the second "try" is none the less beautiful and masterful: 1 ——— ; if 1 ——— .

Kt R 5 P x Kt

Q—B 5, mate.

2 ——— and "any other" seems to bring about a mate bp 2 Kt—B 4. But this is stopped by Q—R 5

1 ——— Now the Kt can not move; mate can not be given by Q or P. The answers to these "tries" are, in some respects, the most wonderful features of this problem. The key R—R 5 is simply to allow the B to go to R 6.

In addition to those reported, T. H. M., Nashville, Tenn., got 832, and M. Almy, Chicago, 831.

Manhattan Beats Havana.

The Manhattan and Havana Chess-clubs recently played a game by telegraph. Manhattan was represented by S. Lipschutz, E. Hymes, E. Delmar, J. Finn, O. Roething, and H. M. Phillips. The Havana team was composed of J. A. Blanco, R. Capablanco, E. Corzo, J. Corzo, E. Delmonte, A. Fiol, and Marques Sterling.

	HAVANA. *White.*	MANHATTAN. *Black.*		HAVANA. *White.*	MANHATTAN. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23	Kt—R 2	P—Kt 6
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	24	Kt—B sq	P x P ch
3	Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	25	B x P	P—R 4
4	K Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	26	R—B sq	P—B 4
5	P—K 5	P x P	27	P—K Kt 3	K—B 2
6	B x P	P—Q Kt 4	28	K—Kt 2	K—K 2
7	B—Q 3	P—Q B 4	29	B—K sq	P—R 5
8	P x P	B x P	30	K—B 3	B—Q 3
9	Q—B 2	Castles	31	R—B 2	B—K 4
10	Castles	B—Kt 2	32	K—K 2	K—B 2
11	Kt—K 4	Kt x Kt	33	B—B 2	R—B 4
12	B x Kt	B x B	34	R x R	Kt x R
13	Q x Q B	Kt—Q 2	35	Kt—Q 2	B x Kt P
14	R—Q sq	Kt—B 3	36	Kt—Kt sq	Kt—K 5
15	R x Q	Kt x Q	37	B—K sq	B—K 4
16	R x Q R	R x R	38	K—B 3	K—K 2
17	B—Q 2	R—Q sq	39	K—Kt 2	K—Q 3
18	B—R 5	R—Q 4	40	Kt—Q 2	Kt x Kt
19	P—Q R 3	P x Kt 4	41	B x Kt	K—Q 4
20	P—R 3	P—R 4	42	K—B 3	B—Q 3
21	B—K sq	P—Kt 5	43	B—B sq	K—B 5 wins
22	P x P	P x P			

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 23 NEW YORK, JUNE 6, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 685

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF PROPOSALS.

"ENGLAND for sixty years has been free-trade in tariff and policy; Secretary Chamberlain proposes to make it a protection country." This, in plain language, is what appears to the Philadelphia *Press* as the real significance of the tariff proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham on May 15, reaffirmed by him in the House of Commons on May 28, and practically indorsed, upon the second occasion, by the British Premier. The New York *Mail and Express* expresses the opinion that the position assumed by the Colonial Secretary "may mean more to Great Britain than any step since the repeal of the corn laws, and perhaps work more immediate harm to the United States than all the hostile European tariffs of a generation."

The extraordinary political situation in England which evokes this comment is set forth by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* as follows:

"For considerably more than half a century, both Conservatives and Liberals have in practise agreed that protection was the grossest of economic fallacies. There have always been a number of fine old Tory squires whose acres have dwindled in the value of their products, who loved to look back to the golden days before Sir Robert Peel 'betrayed' his followers and opened wide the English markets to foreign grain. And there have been those who, like Lord Randolph Churchill, sought to make protection palatable by giving it the specious name of fair trade. But, on the whole, since 1850 no responsible leader has heretofore dared to advocate for England a return to the old-time policy of taxing breadstuffs and thereby raising the cost of living for the immense artisan population of Great Britain. . . . . .

"Last week at Birmingham, which next to Manchester has been the very heart and home of the free-trade propaganda, Mr. Chamberlain, a life-long advocate of Cobden's theories, startled the whole world by proclaiming his belief that the British fiscal system should be substantially revolutionized, and that a tariff should be enacted which would discriminate in favor of the British colonies and against all countries which taxed colonial products. Only thus, he boldly said, could the different members of the empire be firmly held together by the strong ties of a definite material interest. Only thus could the imperial fiction be converted into a solid and enduring imperial fact.

"The unexpectedness of such a speech as this from Mr. Chamberlain was as remarkable as its audacity. It had been supposed that he had given up political ambition for the future. He had himself expressly stated that he regarded his mission to South Africa as the climax of his political career. He took no part in the debate upon the Irish Land Bill. It was believed that his health had failed and that he was a man weary of public life and willing to enter upon a period of rest. That he should at such a moment spring suddenly to the front, and with all his old-time masterful aggressiveness force a new and almost revolutionary issue upon the nation, was startling and dramatic in the extreme."

Mr. Chamberlain pleads not merely for preferential trade within the British empire; he asks, in addition, for a "mandate" to tax foodstuffs, and for power to engage in a tariff war with Germany on Canada's account and to fight the American trusts. The seriousness with which the United States is impelled to regard his proposals is thus indicated by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"In a general way it is known that a very large percentage of our exchange of commodities goes on with Great Britain; perhaps few are prepared for the statement that during the last fiscal year, our exports to all the world being valued at $1,355,481,861, the part that went to the United Kingdom amounted to $542,001,128—40 per cent. of the total. Nor was this year phenomenal; for the year previous, ending June 30, 1901, the total exports being $1,460,000,000, the share of the United Kingdom was $624,000,000—nearly 43 per cent. of the total. The largest items in which England is our heaviest buyer are grain, for which in 1901 she paid us about $175,000,000; cotton, buying of us that year to the value of $160,000,000; hams and bacon, $65,000,000; beef, $35,000,000; cattle, $35,000,000; tobacco, $20,000,000; petroleum, $13,000,000; and machinery, $12,500,000.

"The last-named amount is so inconsequential in comparison that it destroys the theory that the 'industrial invasion' of her territory could move England to the proposed action. The prime consideration in Mr. Chamberlain's argument is undoubtedly the fostering of agriculture in Canada, enforced as that cause has been by persistent Canadian appeals and German attacks upon the Dominion's commerce.

"But what part of England's food could Canada furnish? The Board of Trade returns compiled the British imports of Canadian wheat, wheat flour, and maize; in 1901 these amounted to $16,500,000. The same authority puts the British imports of wheat, flour, and maize from the United States for that year at $140,600,000. What part of the British appetite could be satisfied by Canada? Consider all available British grain-growing areas and the possibility of their development; how could England feed herself without importing from non-British, and chiefly American, grain-growing lands? No matter what the tariff imposed, all American grain that can be spared will continue to be needed in England. So it will be also with beef, cattle, cotton,

tobacco, and the rest. The Englishman will have to pay a higher price for them—that is all. Were the tariff policy to be persisted in, in the course of years the produce of various parts of the empire might be so largely increased as to destroy the English market for the American farmer; but it is fairly inconceivable that Englishmen will submit to the great hardships that they would inevitably have to endure until that time could come."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks it most unlikely that the people of Great Britain will "enter upon the perilous experiment of reversing the policy that has created their world-wide commerce and their national wealth and power"; while the Boston *Herald* remarks: "This is the biggest undertaking to thwart trade and coerce nature in one direction while it attempts to cosset nature—if we may so phrase it—in another yet made. It would have been difficult fifty years ago; it is simply wild now." The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"The financial and fiscal bearings of Mr. Chamberlain's grandiose but vague schemes will be much discussed. We can only allude to them now. In general, the argument against them is, first, that they are inconsistent with each other. He proposes, seemingly, to protect English manufacturers, yet would do it by making their cost of production higher by means of taxes on raw materials and on food. In the second place, statistics show that England's stake in the trade with foreign nations is about three times what it is in colonial trade. In 1902 she imported from foreign countries goods to the value of $2,105,000,000; from the colonies, only $530,000,000. The exports were, respectively, $870,000,000 and $545,000,000. What shall it profit England to increase her colonial trade if she hazards the other? Mr. Chamberlain is a very adroit man and a most skilful politician; but we do not believe that he can persuade hard-headed Englishmen to embark on these uncharted seas. They will listen to him, they will admire his restless energy and his fertile resource, but they will be apt to say, in the end, 'Let us stick to our well-tried policy of free markets.'"

NEW YORK CITY'S QUARTER-MILLENNIAL.

"THE largest American city, the largest Irish city, the largest Jewish city, one of the largest German cities, and the most cosmopolitan city in the world," as the New York *Tribune* describes it, New York presents, upon its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary as a municipality, a spectacle so striking as to elicit comment all over the country. The small population of two hundred and fifty years ago, 1,120 in number, equaling less than half the number of immigrants who now land at New York every day, the rivalry of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston up to the time when the Erie Canal gave New York its first great impetus, and its growth, by leaps and bounds, since then, form an inspiring theme, and not a few writers make free to predict that within fifty years New York will lead the cities of the world in population. In 1753, the first centennial anniversary, the population was only 25,000. By 1800 the population within the present area of the city was nearly 80,000, by 1820 it was 150,000, by 1840 it was 390,000, and by 1860 it was 1,175,000. In the next twenty years it leaped to 1,900,000, and between 1880 and 1900 it advanced to 3,500,000. To-day the population is reckoned at 3,800,000, twice what it was in 1880. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population in the twelfth census, who gives the above figures in an article in the New York *World*, predicts that New York City will have a population of 6,000,000 in 1920 and 10,000,000 in 1940.

But it is not the size of the city alone that commands attention. As Mayor Low said in his address at the anniversary exercises:

"In a city where the old gives place so rapidly to the new; in a city where the population grows more rapidly from the outside than from within; in a city whose especial function it often seems to be, so large is the scale of immigration, to welcome the emigrant from abroad and to make him into an American citizen, it is not always easy to realize how very deep down in to the soil of American history run the roots of the life that flourishes here. And yet there is great inspiration in the city's long and interesting past. Here great events have happened; here great deeds have been done; here great men have lived and labored; and here the fascinating story of the country's material growth and development can be read in epitome. Founded by a commercial company, the city of New York has been singularly true to its origin; and nowhere in the world has it been more splendidly illustrated that commerce is the handmaid of civilization. No city of recorded time has more grandly acted up to the old teaching, 'Freely ye have received, freely give.' The needy and stricken of every land have heard the name of New York, and call it blessed.

"To-day we wish to remind ourselves that even the life of a great city does not consist in the multitude of the things that it possesseth; that its true life, its higher life, depends upon the capacity of its people for self-sacrifice, and upon their willingness to serve one another and mankind. Because the history of the city of New York, checkered tho it be, as is the story of all human life, is still so full of everything that is inspiring and of good report, we love to turn to the story of our city's part in the development of this continent and of the United States. For, after all, our especial pride is that we are an American city; and our chief ambition to show how the greatest American city can greatly serve the world."

A picturesque contrast between the New Amsterdam of two hundred and fifty years ago and the New York of to-day may be made by quoting descriptions of the two as presented in the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the New York *Sun*. *The Eagle* says of the New Amsterdam times:

"In 1653 New Amsterdam was a village of a thousand people, with a little fort, a windmill, and a gallows as its conspicuous appurtenances. The hamlet of Breukelyn was reached from this ruffling metropolis by a sailboat, and if the breeze died out the tide was apt to land the passengers at the Wallabout or Gowanus. Far away among the groves of Madison Square, the misty reaches of Chelsea, and the *terra incognita* of Inwood and Fort Washington the red man was learning the goose-step in the march of progress, attiring himself in the cast-off petticoat breeches of the settlers for the purpose. Occasionally in later times he made forays upon New Amsterdam, but was checked by the stone wall at Wall Street and its guard of two bottle-nosed citizens with musketoons and pikes.

"Simple days, those. People worked with their hands. There was no captain of industry except the man who raised more kraut and potatoes than his neighbors. For amusements there were bowls, played on Bowling Green in a tranquil fashion. So-

WHEN NEW YORK WAS NEW AMSTERDAM, 1679. JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND THE BOWERY (CHATHAM SQUARE), 1831.

VIEW OF PRESENT-DAY NEW YORK.

ciety sat on the front steps and smoked long pipes in the calm of the evening, and watched the fisherman trying to catch his supper at the Battery. No restaurants, no theaters, no stock exchange—but they had the stocks, and the occupant thereof was willing to exchange them for even the pillory, especially when little Klaas and Hendrick tickled his feet with sticks. There was no asphalt, for there were no bicycles and automobiles. When peppery Stuyvesant walked in his Bouwery to cool his mind, he never winced at the thought of six-car trains racketing through the atmosphere above his head. The illumination was candles, for even Standard Oil was not. And the honest burghers assumed no airs, for they did not know that the knickerbakkers, the humblest folk among them, were the fathers of the most resplendent Four Hundred that ever lorded it through the society columns. For there weren't any society columns."

Now for the New York of to-day, as *The Sun* sees it:

"Here is the Babylon and Bagdad of the West, the capital of pleasure, the chief city of the pride of life, the magic magnetic island that draws all the talents and fascinates all the adventurers. The pioneers of fortune come here from everywhere. All the roads to wealth lead here. The makers and the enjoyers are here. Here are the mighty armies of strangers and sojourners, whose motto is: 'Money is good to burn, and we are good to burn it.' These miles and miles of costly homes, hotels, apartments, these other miles of carriages and coachmen, these shops rich with the spoils of the world—where does all the money come from? So everybody asks and nobody but the sociologist cares much. It is good to be rich in this town, but where else outside of Italy is it so good to be poor?

"All countries, all religions, all contrasts, all conditions, are visible in this able-bodied microcosm and mirror of the world. The perpetual free show is in the streets. Light, change, the procession of strange faces, the panorama of crowds, are ever present, a continual invitation to curiosity. The infectious movement of the multitude, the influence and spirit of crowds are in themselves a stimulation and nervous excitement. The hubbub, the frequent dangers, the constant rush, may be deplored by the countryman or the commuter, but they are an unconscious satisfaction to the New Yorker. He grumbles at them, but he would miss them. He feels that he is in the race and not lagging behind."

More than one editor finds gratification in the thought that the American metropolis is governed by a reform administration. "Imagine our feelings if we had been called upon to unfurl bunting and illuminate our houses because, after two hundred and fifty years of life, we were living under the benevolent despotism of Richard Croker!" exclaims the New York *Commercial Advertiser;* and the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The best thing in the celebration is New York's success in a reform city government. It had two years ago the worst and most rotten municipal administration in the country. This is true no longer. The vast corrupt vote which bred corruption was defeated in November, 1901. The rascals were turned out. The police has been cleansed of blackmailers. Devery himself is on the sidewalk. 'Al' Adams, the policy king, is in Sing Sing. Canfield, the city's boss gambler, awaits trial. The Charities Department has been reformed. The Board of Health has been made efficient. Corrupt, scandalous leases have been routed out of the Dock Department. The streets are cleaned as never before. Public works are honest and efficient. The schools have been improved. Teachers' salaries have been raised. Honesty is to the front. The Tammany machine has for the present lost all its power. The death-rate is lower. Systematic levies on all licenses have been stopped. City promotions are by merit. The civil-service reform law is enforced.

"A civic triumph like this for sound, honest administration closes two hundred and fifty years with glory. It is coming elsewhere. Corruption and plunder based on the indifference of the intelligent and the bought votes of the ignorant can not last. Croker and Tammany looked secure in power in New York from 1890 to 1900. Six months ago their return to power looked not only possible but probable. It does no longer. The chances of fusion strength grow. At the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding New York not only leads the land in wealth and population, it leads all our cities in municipal reform, which is more"

What of the future? Says the Baltimore *American:*

"Ere another century shall have gone to join the eternity of time New York will be the capital of the world in all the word capital implies. What she has accomplished in two hundred and fifty years—and in considering her accomplishments we must remember that the greatest of them date back no farther than the last half-century—is but her beginning. She is just rounding into that form which will enable her to bring to the Western Hemisphere and center about her busy thoroughfares the reins by which all the tangible and intangible affairs of men are managed, and once she holds those reins she will dictate the fortunes of the globe, commanding in all those matters which make for the temporal, spiritual, and intellectual enrichment of mankind. New York is to-day, at her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, upon the threshold of that era of greater power and influence. Because of her achievements the nation is proud of her; for her greater development it looks with keen interest, rejoicing that a people so young have had it in them to work wonders at sight of which all other peoples stand aghast."

THOSE Italians in New York who are striking for $2 for eight hours' work evidently are determined to show that there is no excuse for making immigration laws to exclude them on the theory that they tend to lower the standard of labor.—*The Buffalo Express.*

ARRESTS FOR POSTAL BRIBERY.

WHEN rumors of serious irregularities in the conduct of the Post-Office Department began to be noised abroad about a month ago, Postmaster-General Payne took the attitude that the charges made were of slight importance. He challenged his accusers to "make good their hot air," and expressed the opinion that the pending investigation "amounted to nothing." In view of later developments, these flippant remarks are regarded as strangely inappropriate. No less than five arrests have been made during the past few days, and, according to press despatches, "most sensational disclosures are promised." An assistant attorney of the Post-Office Department, Daniel A. Miller, is charged with having taken a $5,000 bribe for procuring a decision favorable to the interests of a St. Louis "get-rich-quick" concern. He was arrested on May 25, and with him an Indiana lawyer, Joseph M. Johns, who is implicated in the charge. A second prominent official, A. W. Machen, superintendent of the Free Delivery Division, is also accused of accepting bribes, to the amount of $22,000, from Diller B. Groff and Samuel H. Groff, manufacturers of patent fasteners used on letter-boxes. All three men have been arrested, and their case is to be tried early in June.

The Philadelphia *Press*, the organ of ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, comments on these arrests as follows:

"The arrest of Mr. Machen on the charge of receiving a commission on a postal contract is the most sensational development of the investigation which has been proceeding for many weeks in the Post-Office Department.

"This is a most serious accusation and, if well founded, justifies and requires the step which has been taken. Mr. Machen has been superintendent of the Free Delivery system since President Cleveland's administration. He has been an able and efficient officer, and has been largely trusted, with full confidence in his fidelity. If he has been unworthy of that confidence and has been faithless to his trust, his condemnation and punishment justly follow. He denies the charge and is entitled to the suspension of judgment to which every accused person is entitled until trial has determined the question of guilt. But Postmaster-General Payne and Assistant Bristow are cool and careful men, and have not proceeded to this action without evidence which they regard as conclusive.

"The arrest of Miller in the assistant attorney-general's office on the charge of accepting a bribe to procure a decision favorable to a company doing a fraudulent business through the mails may lead to further important developments in that direction. Miller has been in the department only since last summer. For some months there have been suspicions of crookedness in that office, and it is fortunate that it has been traced out. The wrong there involves no reflection on the Postmaster-General's administration, since the questions concerned are of a legal character and the conduct of the office is essentially independent.

"Full confidence may be reposed in the investigation which is going on. General Bristow is an honest, thorough, and fearless officer who will go to the bottom of things. Postmaster-General Payne is standing right behind him with full support. When the report shall come to be presented it may be unhesitatingly accepted."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) is far from ready to accept this rather complacent view of the situation, and its attitude toward Mr. Payne is severely critical:

"The Postmaster-General is the ideal politician. To him the chief object of the Government is to provide occasion for the existence of the Republican party, and the end of all politics is not good government, but party success. When he was proposed as a member of the McKinley Cabinet the leading Republican newspaper of his State (the Milwaukee *Sentinel*) protested on the ground that he was, in politics, wholly unscrupulous. That the Civil Service reformer now at the head of the Government should have appointed him to the office of Postmaster-General has been explained as due to the President's eagerness for the nomination next year and his real or fancied need of such practical party workers as Payne and Clarkson. No one, however, has ever questioned the honesty of Mr. Payne in his business affairs, and there is no doubt that an actual instance of money corruption in his department must lead him to a relentless investigation and prosecution of the guilty. Only this development could prevent him from attempting to make light of the scandal of collusion between officials and contractors, the appointment of unfit persons to places because of their party work, the carrying of the relatives of politicians on the pay-rolls without exacting service from them, and the like. The scandal has now reached a stage where it must hurt the party more to attempt to blind the people than to make a full revelation and prosecute all who are concerned in it."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"We think it is time that a vigorous word were heard from President Roosevelt. Even the stolid Grant was moved by the frauds of his day to exclaim, 'Let no guilty man escape.' Are we not en-

"WOW!"

—*The Ohio State Journal.*

HE CAN'T MUZZLE IT.

The Washington Post.

PENNYPACKER IN CARTOON.

titled to as much from President Roosevelt? Everybody knows, of course, that he loathes such malfeasance in office, and would see it given the limit of the law; but it would be a great help, and a public reassurance, if he would say so openly in some phrase which would 'fetch away both skin and flesh' from rogues in office, and 'penetrate the hide of a rhinoceros'—or even of a Postmaster-General."

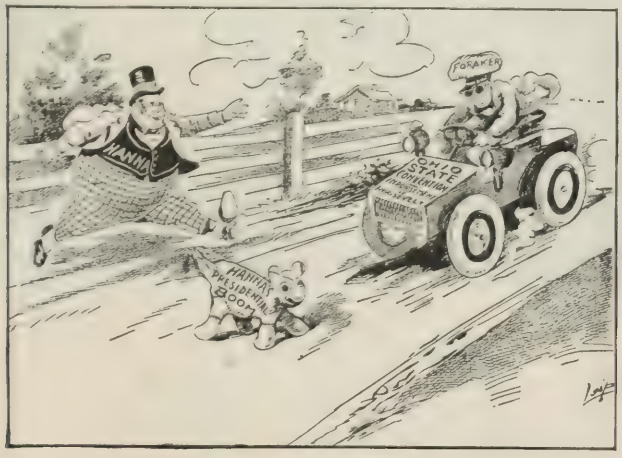
THE HANNA-ROOSEVELT EPISODE.

WHAT is treated by the press as the most picturesque and significant incident of the year in Republican politics occurred last week, when the President made a remarkably frank announcement of his desire for a renomination, and Senator Mark Hanna made a vigorous and spectacular "leap for the band-wagon," as some of the papers call it. The affair began some time ago, with a controversy between Senators Hanna and Foraker, of Ohio, over the proposed declaration by the Ohio Republican convention in favor of a renomination for President Roosevelt. Senator Hanna opposed such a declaration on the ground that it was customary for the Ohio Republicans to keep their indorsement for some "favorite son." The Senator did not say whether he had any particular "favorite son" in mind, and denied that he was himself a candidate, but there has been a widespread belief that a Hanna "boom" for the Presidency has long been in preparation. The Senator's attitude was interpreted as opposition to President Roosevelt's candidacy, at any rate. When the matter was brought to the President's attention, he made this statement, which is considered strikingly "Rooseveltian":

"I have not asked any man for his support. I have had nothing whatever to do with raising the issue as to my indorsement. Sooner or later it was bound to arise, and, inasmuch as it has now arisen, of course those who favor my administration and nomination will indorse them, and those who do not will oppose them."

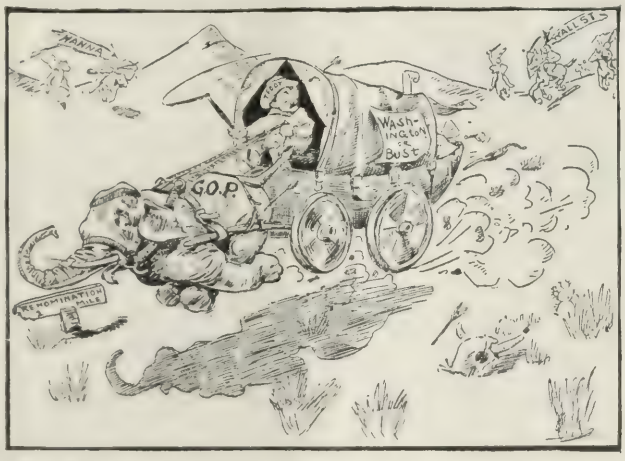
That was on Monday. On Tuesday Senator Hanna gave out the following:

"I am in receipt of a telegram from President Roosevelt which indicates to me his desire to have the indorsement of the Ohio Republican State convention of his administration and candidacy. In view of this I shall not oppose such action by the convention. I have telegraphed the President to that effect."



"DON'T KILL MY DOG!"
—*The Detroit News.*

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN NOT ON THE MAP.
—*The New York Herald.*



"ACROSS THE CONTINENT CAME THE OX-DRAWN, WHITE-TOPPED WAGONS BEARING THE PIONEERS'. . . WHO ENTERED INTO THIS COUNTRY TO POSSESS IT."—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AT PORTLAND, ORE.
—*The Detroit Free Press.*

Some think that the Senator showed a little malice in making public the fact that the President had sent him such a message, but the main fact that the newspapers find in all this is the disappearance of the Hanna boom and the assured renomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Thus the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a strongly Republican paper, says:

"Senator Hanna, with really marvelous agility, considering his years and his rheumatic afflictions, stepped to his seat on the Roosevelt band-wagon yesterday, side by side with Senator Foraker, and immediately behind Senators Platt and Quay, remarking as he settled into his place that he was uncommonly glad to join the company, and should have done so before had he known that the band was about to begin to play and the procession to move.

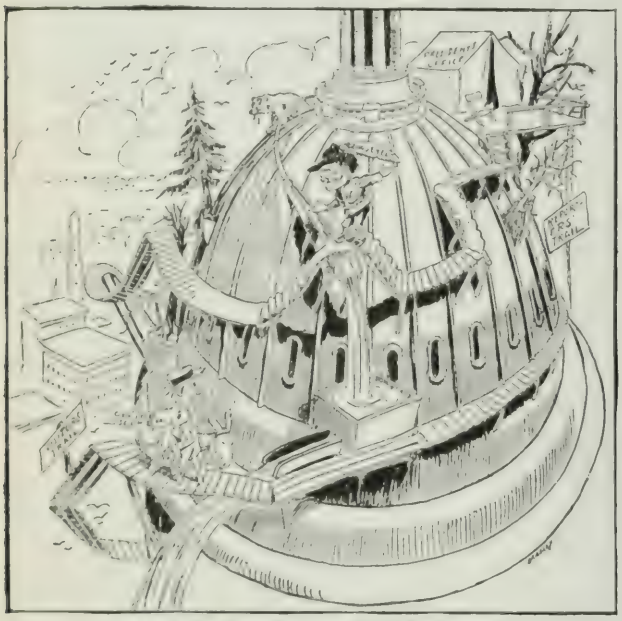
"The seats on the band-wagon are now all filled, and the company is a cheerful and smiling one as the wheels begin to go round. There are several persons who would like to be passengers scurrying for places on the tail-board, and there is likely to be a good deal of hustling presently for eligible points from which to hitch on. Behind shrubbery and lying in gulleys along the line of march there are discernible a few sour-visaged persons with mud balls and squirt-guns in their hands who are threatening various kinds of disaster to the wagon and are saying to one another: 'You just wait! We'll upset the thing yet!' But they have little faith in their own predictions, and will be extremely careful about getting themselves in front of the vehicle."

More satirical is the comment of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which remarks:

"There is no lightning-change artist like your political boss. Senator Hanna whipped about yesterday with such startling suddenness that even his most trusted lieutenants were caught napping. Poor old Grosvenor was still mumbling that he was for Roosevelt, of course, but that it was bad politics to urge his renomination at this time, since it would only lead to a 'factional quarrel' in the convention. But the astute Hanna perceived the rumblings of the coming cyclone and fled incontinently to the

cellar. He who on Monday was going to take the floor and fight the resolution calling for President Roosevelt's renomination, on Tuesday was meekly saying, 'I shall not oppose indorsement, and I have telegraphed the President to that effect.' By the time the convention meets, Senator Hanna will be posing as the original advocate of Roosevelt's renomination—just as he was of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1900, after finding that he could not possibly beat him. It is the true boss strategy. He must ever be strong upon the stronger side. His most crushing defeats he has to explain as victories—after the manner of John Phœnix's account of his castigation of a rival California editor: 'We inserted our nose firmly between his teeth, and held his knees rigidly against our abdomen, as we lay on our back upon the floor,' etc.

"As for the President himself, he has again acted successfully upon his favorite motto, '*toujours de l'audace.*' He smashes political precedents as if they were so many eggshells. Other Presidents have sought a renomination, but none of them ever came out so boldly a year in advance of the national convention and said openly, 'He that is not with me is against me.' No smug and secret placing himself 'in the hands of his friends'; no subterranean campaigning. Mr. Roosevelt is his own campaign manager, and with astonishing directness and self-confidence, seeing what he wants, asks for it. Needless to say, he could not do it without feeling the rank and file of the party at his back. That is the thing which makes his startling tactics so disconcerting to bosses like Hanna. They know how to keep their fingers upon the very pulse of the political machine, but here is a President who has his hand upon the pulse of the people. Their hearts he steals away, and then nonchalantly invites the bosses to try conclusions with him if they dare. Senator Hanna has now a perfectly good excuse for urging the Ohio State convention to indorse President Roosevelt's renomination. He had said that such action was never taken except in the case of a 'favorite son.' Well, Mr. Roosevelt has shown that he is Ohio's favorite son."



PROBABLE ALTERATIONS AT THE CAPITOL.
Why shouldn't the President have a "Sierran solitude" nearer home?
—*The Chicago News.*

The President's renomination, adds the same paper, in more serious vein, is "as certain as any future event can be. The disappearance of prosperity might defeat his reëlection, but not even that could now prevent his renomination."

Seventeen States, with a total of 428 delegates, not counting Ohio, have declared for Mr. Roosevelt's renomination, and the chairmen of the Republican state committees of California Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas, with 152 delegates, have telegraphed the New York *World* that their delegations will be solidly for the President. These States will give Mr. Roosevelt the nomination, with 87 votes to spare. The States that have already indorsed the President's renomination appear in the following table:

Alabama	22	Missouri	34
Colorado	10	Montana	6
Connecticut	14	New Hampshire	8
Delaware	6	New York	78
Iowa	26	Pennsylvania	68
Kansas	20	Texas	30
Massachusetts	32	Utah	6
Michigan	28	Washington	10
Minnesota	22		
		Total	428

CHOOSING THE CUP DEFENDER.

DURING the recent trial races of *Shamrock III.* on the other side of the Atlantic, a number of our newspapers felt justified in predicting that the *Columbia*, which has twice defended the cup successfully, could also beat the new British yacht. Now, however, it has been proved to the satisfaction of a good many that we have two boats, the *Reliance* and the *Constitution*, that are even better than the *Columbia*. The magnificent performances of the *Constitution*, which was discarded in favor of the *Columbia* in the last contest, have "once more sustained the suspicion," remarks the New York *World*, "that we may after all have beaten *Shamrock II.* with our second-best boat." The *Reliance*, however, seems to be distinctly the best boat of the three, and on May 30 easily outdistanced both of its rivals. Says the New York *Times*:

"It may almost be said, in the language of Dogberry, to be 'proved already' that *Reliance* is a better boat than *Columbia*, 'and it will go near to be thought so shortly.' Seven minutes in twenty-five miles, which was the new boat's margin yesterday, is a more plausible figure, as representing the respective comparative merits of the craft, than the quarter of an hour by which she beat the old one on two previous occasions. Upon the first beating we took occasion to point out that half of a quarter of an hour in thirty miles would be quite enough to justify the building of *Reliance* and to justify a serene confidence in our keeping of the cup.

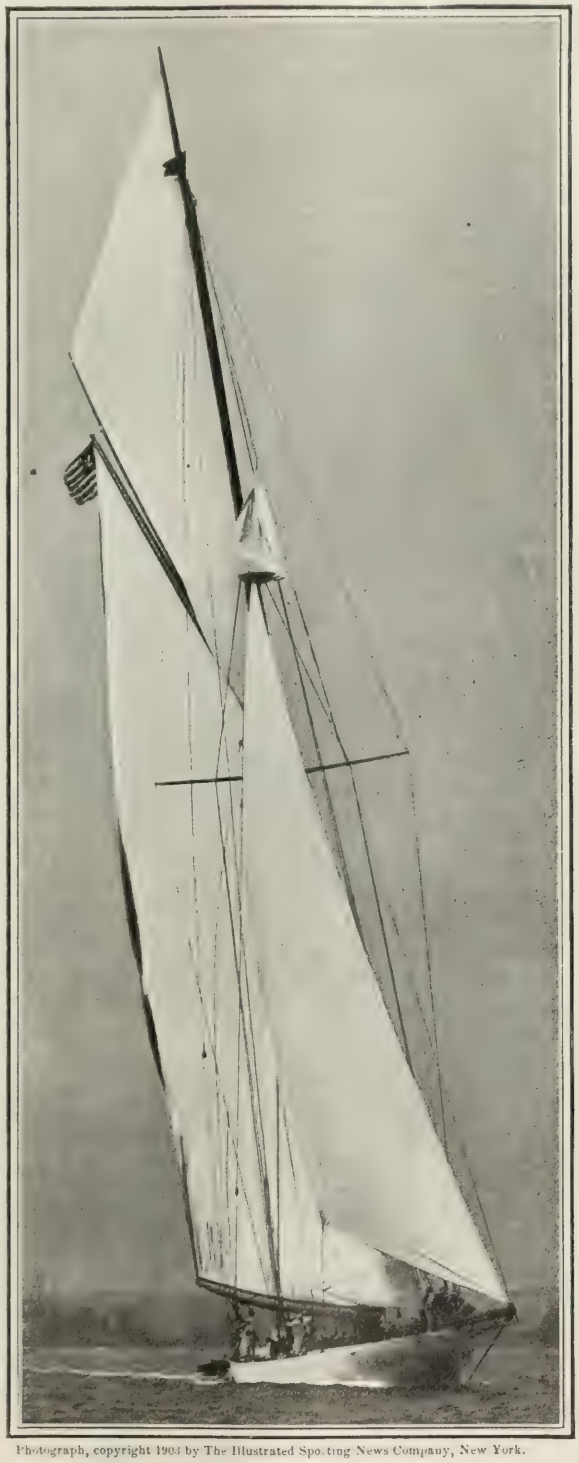
"SHAMROCK III." OFF WEYMOUTH.
Courtesy of the New York *American*.

"A little better than that is yesterday's record. Luck is by its

nature an inconstant factor, and it does not appear that *Columbia* had the worst of it yesterday. In fact, she ought to have gained while *Constitution* and *Reliance* were enjoying a lulling match which took them off the course, while she was going over it about her business. 'Handling' is a constant factor, and it seems to be agreed that *Reliance* has the better of that. But these uniform defeats can not be reasonably explained upon any other supposition than that the winner is the better boat. The interest of the last two races has lain between *Constitution* and *Reliance*, up to the time that the former was unluckily disabled in yesterday's race. And between them the interest of the remaining trial races is likely to lie."

THE PARIS-MADRID AUTOMOBILE RACE.

THE automobilists who started out to lower the speed records in the race from Paris to Madrid, a distance of 821.5 miles, not only succeeded in their intentions, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, but also established a record for mortality. Never before, says that paper, had automobiles run so fast or killed so many people in a given time. Seven killed and eight injured is the result of a series of accidents caused by uncontrollable machines, collisions, excessive speeds, and recklessness on the part of both operators and spectators. It is estimated that two million persons witnessed the first stage of the race and that the average speed outside of towns was 62 miles an hour. One car is said to have attained a speed of 88 miles an hour at La Bourdinère. The race began at 3.30 on the morning of May 24, when 216 of the 300 entries started from Versailles. Soon after the contestants were sent off, at intervals of one minute, reports of many serious accidents along the route were received. At Mont Guyon Mr. Stead ran his car into the machine ahead of him in trying to pass it, overturning both automobiles and seriously injuring himself and his machinist. Near Angoulême M. Tourand ran into two soldiers and a child, killing all three. The machinist and M. Tourand were seriously injured. At Libournet Mr. Barrow overturned his car in trying to avoid a dog, and his chauffeur was killed. Mr. Barrow is in a hopeless condition. Marcel Renault, in passing a competitor, near Couhe-Verac, ran into a tree. Both Renault and his machinist were badly hurt, and Renault died three days after. At Ablis a car ran into a woman crossing the road and killed her instantly. Porter's car was overturned and caught fire. Porter was badly burned and his companion, Nixon, was killed. These are the more important of the casualties which caused Premier Combes to issue an order prohibiting the continuance of the race on French territory. At that time the leaders in the race were just beyond Bordeaux, about 350 miles southwest of Paris. Following the action of M. Combes, the Spanish Government also prohibited the continuance of the race from Bordeaux to Madrid. The race was stopped and most of the contestants dispersed at Bordeaux. The prizes offered for the race will be returned to the donors.



Photograph, copyright 1903 by The Illustrated Sporting News Company, New York.

AMERICA'S NEWEST CUP YACHT.
The "Reliance" sailing on the wind off New Rochelle.

The newspapers that comment on the incident bring out the necessity of the enactment of stringent laws regulating the running of automobiles in rural as well as urban districts, and they argue that such contests should be held on special tracks. For instance, the New York *Tribune* says:

"The effect of this disgraceful episode will be to array public sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic more strongly than ever against any approach whatever to racing on common highways. Speed competitions should be permitted only on special racetracks or speedways, from which all other types of vehicle are rigidly excluded, and to which even pedestrians should not be admitted. Contests between automobiles should be conducted only under substantially the same conditions as between horses. The restrictions should be even severer, because the former involve the public in far greater peril than the latter. It is a nice moral question how far the law should interpose to stop suicide. Perhaps the opinion is heartless, but it sometimes seems as if society would be the gainer if the propensity to self-destruction were encouraged. However that may be, tho, the people who ride at reckless speeds in horseless carriages are not the only sufferers. The law steps in to prohibit that form of sport which sacrifices the life of pigeons. Why should it not more scrupulously protect human being from so hazardous an amusement as automobile racing?"

At the time of the Paris-Berlin automobile race in July, 1901, when a child was killed by one of the chauffeurs, a crusade was begun in France against these exhibitions. Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau in that year announced that no more races would be allowed on public highways, but two races had been authorized since then. It is believed that this last race has given a heavy blow to motor racing in France, for M. Combes, French Premier and Minister of the Interior, has announced that no more will be held. He declared that the Government could not be held responsible for the accidents, which were due to the frightful speeds, defects in the route, and the imprudence of the racers. He added that if the Automobile Club wanted speed tests, it should carry them out on its own track. M. Combes

warned the Chamber of Deputies against too severe restriction on automobiling, which might ruin a very prosperous French industry. But W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who with several other prominent automobilists abandoned the race because of accidents to their machines, says that the organization of the race was pitiably defective. All along the route the spectators were quite close to the racers and at some places there was hardly anybody to keep them back. Nowhere, he says, were there enough police. Joseph Pennell, in his account of the race in the London *Chronicle*, also censures the French officials for neglecting to protect the course. Some papers, however, do not think that the number of accidents is unduly large, considering the speed, the number participating, and the distance traversed. "If as many men had ridden horses the same distance at the very highest speed possible," says the Florida *Times Union* (Jacksonville), "there would probably have been more fatalities, and probably as many if the same number of railroad trains had run the same distance, each driven at the greatest possible speed." None of the papers, however, believe that the use of the automobile will be affected by this latest incident, but that it will be a warning against its abuse. The Chicago *Tribune*, Boston *Advertiser*, and the New York *American* take this view.

The result of the Paris-Madrid race will probably not interfere with the international automobile races to be held in Ireland in July, but will warn the authorities to take extra precautions. The officers of the Automobile Club point out that the course in Ireland, being only 93 miles, will be guarded by 7,000 police and club stewards, and that the contestants, numbering only twelve, will be run at intervals of two or three minutes. This minimizes the risk of collisions.

EXCLUSION OF ADULTERATED IMPORTS.

GERMAN shippers are said to be in an unpleasant frame of mind over the paragraph in the Agricultural Appropriation act which has just been brought to public attention, providing for the exclusion of adulterated foods, drugs, and liquors from this country. This paragraph, which will take effect on July 1, gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to open suspected packages and deliver samples to the Secretary of Agriculture for analysis, and it is provided that

"the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any such goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the counties in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labeled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture or the contents of the package."

Thus the German agrarians will be "given a dose of the medicine which they have prescribed for the American producers," remarks the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*. But the Germans are not the only ones who will feel the new restriction. French and Italian wines and English jams and jellies will share with the German products the attentions of our authorities. Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, is reported as saying:

"After July 1 you will hardly be able to buy in this country any frankfurters imported from Germany. Germany objects to the borax in our meats, and we will object to the borax in her sausages, for we have found that they all contain borax. Then, too, the French wines that come into the United States will receive their dues. There is probably not a wine sold in this country under the label of 'pure French wine' that is not a mixture or blend of French and Italian and other light wines. We intend to make these people tell on the label the truth about what is in the bottle."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"There is another class of goods which it is most desirable to exclude from commerce, however, both for the health of the public and for the reputation of American manufacturers. In this may be included the various 'fruit jellies' made from apple pomace, the refuse of the cider-mills, with perhaps three raspberries to the jar of 'raspberry jam,' three strawberries to the jar of 'strawberry jam,' etc.; also the fruit-butters made from saccharin, glucose, etc., and which are sold to the poorer trade, labeled to suit the demands of the individual customer. None of these products perhaps contain substances actually injurious to health, but all are frauds, purporting to be other than they are, and, apart from the injury they may do to a weak or immature digestive apparatus, they almost invariably command a larger price than they are worth from a nutritive point of view.

"Of all food products, if such they may be termed, there is no class so extensively nor so injuriously adulterated as beverages. In fact, many liquors contain no trace of the product they purport to be, and these will be especially affected by the standard which will be promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. That the promulgation of the standard of purity will be followed by the enactment of adequate and comprehensive pure food laws in States where such do not now exist is the confident prediction of those interested in the subject, and that prosecutions will be more frequent and convictions more easily obtainable is the firm belief of the officials who have the matter in charge."

Germany has treated American imports so severely that some of our papers are glad to see a little "reciprocity" in this line. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, however, remarks that neither party has a right to complain of laws against adulteration:

"Germany has discriminated largely against our products, and at times has assigned reasons for it that did not commend themselves to our people as well founded. But at least the appearance of an arbitrary restriction of imports from America has been avoided. It is not to our interest to inaugurate a tariff war because Germany furnishes us a better market than we are giving to her. But this does not apply to the case of keeping out adulterated goods. Germany has enacted radical legislation on that subject, and we can not complain of its enforcement. Equally the Germans have no right to complain when their exporters are required to send us honest goods, free from injurious adulterations."

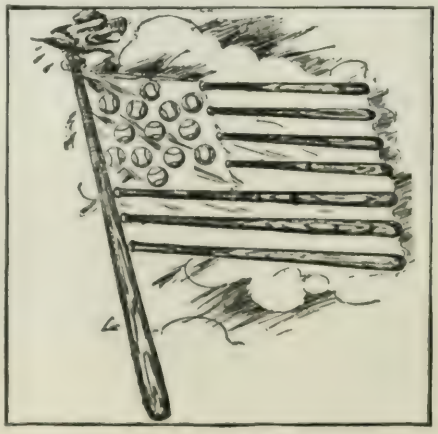
TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As it looks at this distance the Cleveland revival services are making more noise than converts. —*The Anaconda Standard.*

IF Mr. Marconi has any new message-producing schemes up his sleeve, he might test them on Mr. Cleveland.—*The Washington Post.*

AS Mr. Baer looks at it, the Interstate Commerce Commission is operating in restraint of the coal barons' trade.—*The Chicago News.*

PHILADELPHIA'S mayor has announced his intention to stop smoking. The governor would like to stop smoking, too, but can not.—*The Washington Post.*



THE FLAG OF TO-DAY.
—*The Washington Star.*

IT is difficult to see how death continues to hold sway with so many health foods and patent medicines on the market.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ERVING WINSLOW has requested that Secretary Root shall resign without delay. Will Mr. Root disregard this great popular demand?—*The Kansas City Star.*

MR. BRYAN rises to inquire what Cleveland has done since 1896 to make him more popular. Well, for one thing, he has refrained from talking.—*The Chicago News.*

THAT Manchurian complication is rapidly getting to the point where an outbreak of rimed prose may be expected from Rudyard Kipling almost any day.—*The Chicago News.*

THE dome of the national capitol is receiving 1,000 gallons of white paint. A little later the Post-office Department will receive 1,000 barrels of whitewash.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A DUEL BETWEEN DRAMATISTS AND LITERARY CRITICS.

THE question of the relation between the acted drama and literature comes up for periodical discussion. Such a discussion has been going on in England between the "professional" playwright and the man who holds the brief for literature, and has been waged with brilliancy if it has not resulted in conclusions that are final. Mr. Pinero and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones have both had interesting things to say of late regarding the literary aspirants for dramatic honors.

The accusation against the professional playwright, that to him stagecraft is the all-important element in modern drama, Mr. Jones seems to admit, in an article in *The Nineteenth Century* (April). He also admits that "literature is a far greater art than mere stagecraft"; but, he adds, speaking for himself and other playwrights, "what we are seeking to produce is not stagecraft, but stagecraft that shall be also literature." Then "for the benefit of English literary men who wish to write plays and of English literary critics who wish to discuss them," he enumerates the following eight conditions under which English literature can be seen on the English stage:

HENRY ARTHUR JONES,
Author of "The Case of Rebellious Susan," "The Liars," "The Manœuvres of Jane," "Mrs. Dane's Defence," etc.

"(1) The writer must have some natural instinct for the stage, some inborn gift for the theater.

"(2) He must patiently learn the technique of the stage, a technique I believe to be far more difficult and exacting to-day than that of painting, which every one will allow is not to be acquired without years of study and practise.

"(3) His literature must inform and exhibit a strong, moving, universal story; and must do this in a casual, unsuspected way, as if the writer were unaware and unconcerned about it.

"(4) His literature must be so broad and human that it can be instantly apprehended and digested by the boys in the gallery; who else will begin to hoot him, and prevent his play from being heard at all.

"(5) His literature must be so subtle and delicate that it will tickle the palates of literary critics in the stalls; who will else proclaim him to be a vulgar mountebank and impostor, practising the cheapest tricks of money-making.

"(6) His literature must exactly fit the mouths, and persons, and manners, and training of the various members of the company who are to deliver it; or it may appear to the audience in some inconceivable guise or disguise of quaint imbecility.

"(7) His literature (in a modern play) must be of that supreme quality which is constantly and naturally spoken by all classes of English men and women in every-day life; it must be obviously and frankly colloquial; or the writer will be instantly convicted of artificiality and unreality in a matter where everybody is an expert.

"(8) His literature must be of that kind which will immediately bring at least eight hundred pounds a week to the box-office, in addition to the costs of production; or his manager will be hastily advanced to the bankruptcy court."

The case for the side of literature is put with much spirit by an anonymous writer in *Blackwood's*, who gives his views in the department "Musings Without Method." In this case, it is Mr. Pinero who is dealt with (see LITERARY DIGEST, May 30), tho the writer's shaft is barbed for the whole class of English dramatists, who, he affirms, "take themselves with portentous gravity, and hang out their banner as bold as brass or as a French novelist." We quote further:

"The *obiter dicta* of Mr. Pinero are not without interest since he states the case of the professional playwright with an ingenuous candor. He declares with some truth that there is scarcely a poet or a novelist of the nineteenth century that has not 'failed' in his attempt to write for the stage. Even where the poets have succeeded, Mr. Pinero hastily puts their triumph down to actors and managers. 'Some of Byron's plays were forced, by fine acting and elaborate scenic embellishment, into a sort of success; but how dead they are to-day!' (Are they so dead, we wonder, as the plays of the real Byron, the author of 'Our Boys,' who, we take it, did not rely for his success upon scenic embellishment?) Nor has Lord Tennyson fared any better. Two of his plays 'were so admirably mounted and rendered by that great actor, Sir Henry Irving, that they enjoyed considerable prosperity in the theater.' The prejudice is evident which assigns all the credit for the success of Byron and Tennyson to actor and stage manager, and let us conclude, for instance, that 'Dandy Dick' owed nothing to John Clayton and Mrs. Wood. But, prejudice apart, it is evident that for Mr. Pinero success means the appreciation of the people, and the failure of the poets is not quite so disastrous as he thinks.

"In what, then, have they failed? Not in art, for the terms 'success' and 'prosperity' put that out of the discussion. They have failed to arouse to enthusiasm an after-dinner audience, which detests poetry and has no ear for fine English. They share their failure with all the great playwrights, who have thrown the brightest luster upon our literature. Shakespeare makes but a fitful appearance; but the rest, where are they? Suppose a manager were rash enough to choose for representation not one of the austerer masterpieces, but such an enchanting comedy as Heywood's 'English Traveler'; would it hold the stage a single week against 'The Best of Friends,' let us say, or 'The Country Girl'? Of course it would not; and Mr. Pinero must find a cause for the failure of Byron, Tennyson, and the others which is not quite so flattering to his vanity as the incompetence of the poets."

The writer turns for a moment to speculate on the fact that responsibility for the modern drama may not unlikely lie with the modern audiences, and that they prefer "a common jargon to the exquisite speech of literary craftsmen," whereupon "failure is distinction and success a comfort to nothing save the pocket." The blame, then, while being shared, is compounded of misconception and conceit on the dramatist's part, who mistakes the legitimate and praiseworthy ends of his profession. The writer continues:

"The truth is, our dramatists have long since forgotten that the English language is still the medium of the English drama, and that no branch of literary art is worth a word of praise that wantonly divorces itself from literature. The foolish dramatist who was once loquacious concerning what he was pleased to call 'the literary drama' condemned his own craft in a single phrase. No doubt, prosperity being essential, the audiences of our theaters must share the blame with their favorites. Too idle to listen to exquisite prose or splendid verse, they prefer the quick antics of comedians, and in their ear, as in Mr. Pinero's, 'theatrical' has a far more splendid sound than 'dramatic.' To sum the matter up: that poets have failed upon the stage is no compliment to the professional playwrights, who believe themselves the vessels of an esoteric inspiration. It merely means that literature and the drama travel by different roads, and they will continue to travel by those roads so long as the actor is master of the dramatist, so long as the merits of a drama are judged by the standard of material prosperity. After all, to get your puppets on and off the stage is not the sole end of drama, and mod-

esty might suggest that it is better to fail with Tennyson than to succeed with the gifted author who is at this moment engaged in whitewashing Julia."

SOME ESTIMATES OF "MAX O'RELL."

PAUL BLOUET, well known in this country and in Europe by his pen name of "Max O'Rell," died in Paris on the night of May 24. It is generally admitted that his writings, light in manner as they are, have done much to make the people of at least three countries view one another's peculiarities with more tolerant eyes. The outline of his life is briefly as follows. Born in Brittany, March 2, 1848, of French parents, he was educated in Paris, where he took his B.A. degree. Having chosen the army as his profession, he saw active service in the Franco-Prussian war, and afterward in the war of the Commune. During the latter he received wounds which compelled him to abandon the career of a soldier, and he went to England. There he made his home for many years, taught French in St. Paul's School, London, lectured, and wrote for the Paris papers. Fame came to him with the publication of a little book called "John Bull and His Island." He visited America in 1887, and since that time has become well known in this country as a lecturer and journalist. Among other books from his pen may be mentioned "John Bull's Womankind," "Jonathan and His Continent," "A Frenchman in America," "John Bull and Company," "Jaques Bonhomme," and "Her Royal Highness, Woman." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (May 26) says: "For nearly thirty years he has kept three nations smiling, and in all that time has never leveled a shaft that had a poisoned point." From the Philadelphia *Press* (May 26) we quote as follows:

MAX O'RELL,

A satirist who made no enemies. His death occurred in Paris on May 24, 1903.

"Paul Blouet, the French literary soldier of fortune, was the product of modern conditions which make it possible for a man to have more than one country. . . . He was a man of detachment, with the capacity for seeing not merely differences, which is a stupid thing to do, but contrasts, which are amusing. It is an inconsistent world. Who of us does not do things for which he has no excuse or no explanation? No land is logical. Least of all 'John Bull and His Island.' To its description 'Max O'Rell' brought the style of the Paris feuilleton. He had a wife who could translate it into epigrammatic English. His double-barreled humor, which amused either of two peoples at the expense of the other, gave him a run of editions in France, England, and this country. Once devised, this racial satire by comparison went on indefinitely. His contrasts and conceits filled volume after volume. The American reading public, like the English, saw itself as a Frenchman saw it, and found it most amusing. The step from this to writing daily in a snappy way on men, women, and moralities was easy, and the social satirist became a daily journalist."

Henri Pene du Bois, writing in the New York *American* (May 27), speaks of Max O'Rell's unfinished mission, which was to create, by means of his wit, gaiety, and clear outlook, a more friendly and intimate understanding between the peoples of Europe. "He cherished Hugo's ideal of a United States of Europe." We quote from M. du Bois:

"Max O'Rell studied at his ease the world of the arts and the corridors of politics, the drawing-rooms and the streets, the Stock Exchange and Temple Bar. We know here what he made of them better than they do elsewhere. He made of them small talk. It seemed superficial in his lectures and in his essays, written to amuse rather than to instruct or to moralize. But they and his books—'John Bull and His Island,' 'Jonathan and His Continent'—were united in a graver mission than the one they let appear. He had intensely the wish to destroy the national prejudices that make national enmities. To attain that end he used anecdotes. They are a sort of current coin wherein history verifies the effigies of its medals."

THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM OF WORDSWORTH.

A RECENT volume on Wordsworth written by Prof. Walter Raleigh brings out from Mr. W. E. Henley (in *The Pall Mall Magazine*) a complaint that, tho Mr. Raleigh has had an eye on the real problem of Wordsworth, he evaded or at least failed to reach its solution. Mr. Henley states his conception of the case of Wordsworth in the following style:

"Obviously no man can write some fifteen to sixteen hundred columns of close-printed verse without lighting, if but by accident, on the expression of what seems to him a fundamental truth; and any such man, especially if he be built on Wordsworth's lines, and inspired by Wordsworth's ghost, can do no other than give the best of his part in Time and Eternity to the imposition on his fellows of the master-thoughts which have shaped his own destiny, and which, inasmuch as they are the individual and essential elements in his spiritual composition, he feels compelled, as every strong man must, to impart to the race at large. . . . Wordsworth did something of the kind; and the world at large, it is safe to say, is still scarce conscious of his fateful and enormous presence, and after all these years has but begun to concern itself blindly and fumblingly with his true meaning, his secret, what he said to himself in the privacy of his soul, but was not poet enough to express in the right authentic terms of poetry, excepting now and then and here and there."

The reason that Wordsworth has stood so long outside the apprehension of the world at large is explained as an inherent misfortune of his nature; "for it has to be admitted that a poet who wrote poetry only now and then, who grappled with conceptions which he could not adequately express, and who sent his mind into regions where it found nothing but an *O altitudo!* or the necessity of a retreat by the way it had come—it has to be owned, I say, that a poet-seer thus badly served by his inspiration, his prophetic fury, and his talent as a writer, is none of the luckiest of mankind." Mr. Henley says further:

"'He pressed onward,' Mr. Raleigh says, 'to a point where speech fails, and drops into silence, where thought is baffled, and turns back upon its own footsteps.' That is finely, evenly, heroically, said; and one may do far worse than accept it as final. For myself, I believe that there is but one way to Wordsworth, and that is the way you find 'upon instinct,' as Falstaff found Prince Henry's royalty. Given that sense, you go to the heart of Wordsworth blindly, and you stay there worshiping, also 'upon instinct,' and finding comfort, encouragement, new meanings in things, new culminations in life, where others, who have gone before you—(poor Byronists and Keatsites they!)—find only bad verses and a halting, fumbling sense of rhythm and an anything but inevitable mastery of one's 'oracular tongue.' Blessed indeed are they that can thus cry quits with Destiny! I can not; nor am I sure that I envy them that can, blessed as past all question they are. 'I do not compare myself, in point of imagination, with Wordsworth—far from it; for his is naturally exquisite, and highly cultivated from constant exercise. But I can see as many castles in the clouds as any man, as many genii in the curling smoke of a steam-engine, as perfect a Percepolis in

the embers of a sea-coal fire.' Thus Sir Walter Scott; and tho these are conditions of spirit and mind in which I rather envy those who are content to get their Percepolis and their genii ready made, or (worse still) believe they see them when they are told they are there, and that if they do not see them they lack that 'inward eye, which is the bliss of solitude,' on the whole I had far rather be damned with Scott than saved with 'the amiable Bard of Ryedale.'"

Mr. Henley proceeds until he ventures to bring out something that seems like a pathological hint for the solution of the mystery. We quote again:

"Why did Wordsworth 'break off short in the middle' (so to speak), and comparatively early in life become no more than the shadow of his older self? So far as I know, his is the sole case in literary history of a Great Man's suddenly becoming a Small Man. Was it that he realized that the outcome of his broodings on the intimate Vast was beyond his gift of speech? I think not; for, had that been, he had scarce gone on writing. But I can suggest no other solution of the difficulty except that, at a certain moment, Wordsworth was gripped by, as it were, an intellectual locomotor ataxy. That his mind had pushed so far into the empirics of speculation that it could bring nothing home but the best of his verse, and that it had reached a point at which it found nothing to report in the terms of human language: this we know, and on this Mr. Raleigh insists in words of gold. But the problem remains a problem; and I wish that Mr. Raleigh, who has certainly had an eye on it, had thought it worth discussing in this book of his."

THE PASSING OF LITERARY PROVINCIALISM.

ACCORDING to Mr. John Bell Henneman, the conspicuous characteristic of literature at the beginning of the twentieth century is its tendency "to break down all barriers of speech and race and become a world literature." In other words, our standards are growing, our conceptions are widening. "The best, the brightest, the truest, is what the world asks for—nothing false in fact, weak in sentiment, unreal in imagination, untrue in art." This tendency to cosmopolitanism of appeal he does not claim, of course, as peculiar to, but only more accentuated in, recent years. The first great conscious cosmopolitan in modern literature, we are told, was Goethe. Of Americans "who have provoked countercurrents of thought and art in Europe," he names Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe, and Walt Whitman. But now, he argues (*Sewanee Review*, April):

"There has become one standard of comparison and thought everywhere—a breadth of view which is coextensive with that of humanity itself. The test is more and more growing to be the truth to common human impulses and living. It is as characteristic of our literature as of our life—our social experience, our dress, our manners, and our habits. The cosmopolitan is at home everywhere; he feels intuitively the demands the occasion makes, and finds it a natural delight to respond to them. Therefore the passing of all purely provincial literature, whether in Europe or in America, in the New England or the Southern States. Not that literature may not be located anywhere, and derive from any source; but, however seemingly local in origin and provincial in outward aspect, its ultimate appeal must be the wider reaches of a common humanity and that of truth itself. . . . . .

"We do not think of Ibsen and Björnson as isolated in their Scandinavian peninsula, and as provincial from writing in a comparatively unknown speech. They are soon translated and read of mankind. A critic like Dr. Georg Brandes, recalling the days of Sainte-Beuve and Taine, tho belonging to as infinitesimal portion of the globe as Denmark, may have his opinions remarked upon at the antipodes. It may be affirmed of both the young Hauptmann and Sudermann that they belong in common to Europe as well as specifically to the new German empire. And Nietzsche, demoralizing and upturning as his doctrines seem to be, has had to be reckoned with by the thinkers and moralists of every race. The vogue of the Belgian Maeterlinck is as marked in the salons of Paris as of his own Brussels, and the echoes thereof are not wanting in London and New York. The appearance of a book by the late M. Zola in France was a world occurrence, and we are not yet done discussing the finer art of Daudet and de Maupassant."

Mr. Henneman finds most strongly marked in the French, Scandinavian, and Russian literatures the tendency to fulfil the broad conditions of a world literature.

WHEN SARDOU "ARRIVED."

THE presentation of Sardou's latest play, "Dante," by Sir Henry Irving, carries as an inevitable consequence a penumbra of journalistic notes and anecdote involving both Dante and Sardou. The story of the first years of effort of any successful man is interesting in detail proportionately to the amount of the man's unrequited effort. Some years before his death, M. Antoine Leandre Sardou, father of the dramatist, wrote a sketch of Victorien's early struggles, which *To-Day* (May 6) has had translated. It runs in part as follows:

"My son Victorien was born on September 6, 1831, in the Rue Beautriellis, Paris. I myself was his first tutor in our home; peace, order, and work were ever before his eyes. When nine years old we nearly lost him through scarlet fever. He recovered, however, and I then took him to Le Cannet in the South of France, to my old father's, to let him breathe the invigorating air of the country and regain his strength.

"The child found some odd volumes of Molière at Le Cannet, which he eagerly devoured, learning whole passages by heart and reciting them, to the great joy of his grandfather. It was marvelous to see the boy-actor playing entire scenes from 'Tartufe,' 'L'Avare,' or the 'Misanthrope,' in the marketplace, surrounded by an appreciative audience of villagers and residents."

VICTORIEN SARDOU,

Author of "Dante." He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1863, and elected a member of the French Academy in 1877.

The boy returned to Paris at the end of a year, and in 1846 the father established a private school in the Rue des Postes and seemed on the way to fortune, when the Revolution of 1848 brought ruin upon him. Victorien meantime had become a *Bachelier ès Lettres*, and entered the School of Medicine, but at the end of six months informed his father that he had learned all he wanted to know of the science of Æsculapius. Writes the father:

"I could have obtained him an appointment as usher in a country government school, or placed him in the Ministry of Public Instruction, but he refused all my proposals. When I asked his kind and indulgent mother what her son intended doing, she replied: 'Don't worry about your son; he works hard and will succeed in the end.'

"'But what does he do?'

"'He writes for the stage.'

"'For the stage! Why, there is not a single collegian who has not a comedy or a tragedy up his sleeve. And young men who have the right to expect recognition only succeed with the greatest difficulty, after having knocked in vain at the doors of theatrical managers for ten or fifteen years! However, let him show me some of his work.'

"The next day Victorien brought me a comedy in two acts,

entitled, 'Les Amis Imaginaires.' It was utterly unsuitable for the stage, but two or three scenes were well done, the dialog was natural, and the verse good. I returned the play with one word, which at once expressed my approval and encouragement—'Continue!'"

The elder Sardou removed to Nice, leaving Victorien in Paris, who obtained a small income from tutoring. In 1854 his play "The Tavern" was produced at the Odéon, but was badly received by the students of the Latin Quarter:

"The young author, full of illusions, had meanwhile speculated on his success, and indulged in extravagance which he could not afford. . . . He set to work again, and wrote a drama in verse, called 'Bernard Palissy,' which he hoped to see played on the same stage that had witnessed his failure. The play is still, I think, lying in a box stowed away at the Odéon. He continued to plan other dramas, frequented theatrical circles, obtained credit, and contracted enormous debts.

"One year after his failure he was on the brink of an abyss. As soon as I heard of this—not through him, however, for his pride prevented him from applying to me—I resolved to leave Nice and reluctantly returned with my family to Paris. With great difficulty we managed to live and satisfy my own and my son's creditors. Victorien worked hard, but his pen brought him nothing. No matter how he tried, he could get neither novel nor play accepted, and this went on for four years. At last a kind lady who had great faith in Victorien's future and was a friend of Mademoiselle Déjazet suggested he should write a play for this celebrated actress. My son then wrote 'Candide,' a vaudeville, the subject and title of which were borrowed from Voltaire. This may be the reason for the extraordinary fact that it was condemned by the censor soon after its production. Thus the unfortunate author, now in his twenty-eighth year, found himself further than ever from the realization of his ambition. Happily, however, Mademoiselle Déjazet took, at about that time, the theater which now bears her name. A good play was wanted to inaugurate the opening. Vanderbuch suggested one with the title 'Les Premières Armes de Figero,' and even made a scenario; but did not feel himself competent to write the piece. It was no easy matter to take the characters from Beaumarchais and preserve the original language. Several well-known authors were invited to do the work, but, like Vanderbuch, they declined to undertake so bold a venture. At last Mademoiselle Déjazet bethought her of the author of 'Candide,' and, giving him Vanderbuch's scenario, told him to write the piece and she would play it. Eight days after, the whole work was terminated, and on September 27, 1859, for the inauguration of her theater, the incomparable Déjazet added to her triumphs 'Les Premières Armes de Figero.' The production proved, however, more a literary than a financial success; but from that moment Victorien took his place among dramatic authors. The play 'Les Gens Nerveux,' first written for the Gymnase Theater, and subsequently arranged by Théodore Barrière for the Palais Royal, only obtained a *succés d'estime*. But 'Monsieur Garat,' played at the Déjazet Theater April 30, 1860, and 'Les Pattes de Mouche' ('A Scrap of Paper'), produced on May 15, 1860, brought the name of Victorien Sardou in the full light of publicity, and secured the good graces of all theatrical managers to the young author, now on the high road to fame."

A DEFENSE OF THE LITERARY PATRON.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE urges, in defense of the practise of patronage that flourished in England in the eighteenth century, that "in its most consistent form it was a kindly mode of protecting what would without it have been helpless." He thinks it time that some one took up the cause of the "much-despised, much-miscomprehended patron," our modern prejudice against whom he accredits to Dr. Johnson's celebrated letter to the Earl of Chesterfield. Johnson's anger, it will be remembered, was roused by the fact that Chesterfield neglected to offer him his patronage.

Mr. Gosse refers to the seventeenth-century custom of dedicating books to powerful noblemen, as having evolved the later type of patron. He writes (*Harper's Magazine*, June):

"What particularly distinguished the true eighteenth-century patron was that he lifted the whole burden of life off the shoulders of his protégé and gave him the comforts of a home. . . . .

"The only alternative between a 'place' and death in a garret after a wretched life of incessant begging was, in the case of many of the poets, an invitation to reside with the patron. This was recognized as a sort of profession; and the curious thing is that it seems to have involved hardly any responsibility or duty. It is to be supposed that the patron enjoyed the distinction of having a man of genius under his personal charge. He was a man of taste himself, and it was delightful in his hours of ease, stretched in a chair on one of his espaliered terraces, to listen to new works by his own private Gay or Thomson or Tickell. As Pope says in a cancelled couplet—which is supposed to refer to Bubb Dodington—

> To bards reciting he vouchsafed a nod,
> And snuffed their incense like a grateful god.

How the protégé employed himself in relation to the patron with whom he resided is not always quite clear. Sometimes he occupied his ample leisure in preparing an edition of one of the classics for the press. This book would ultimately be produced, by subscription, with a glowing tribute to the nobleman 'by whose indulgence I had both the time and ammunition to perform it.' The protégé was expected to apply his vacant hours to his own favorite study. He entered into learned or witty correspondence of a semipublic nature, which redounded to the glory of the patron."

Among many famous men of that period who did not think it undignified to avail themselves of patronage, Mr. Gosse mentions George Berkley the philosopher, the poets Prior, Congreve, Gay, and Thomson, and Fielding the novelist. Such an attitude toward the custom as that taken by Pope was so rare, he tells us, as to be almost unique. It was Pope who wrote:

> "Oh, let me live my own, and die so too! . . . . . .
> Maintain a poet's dignity and ease,
> And see what friends, and read what books I please;
> Above a patron, tho I condescend
> Sometimes to call a minister my friend."

But in the majority of cases, such was the feeling of the times, men of the finest intellectual gifts and equipment seem not to have found it irksome to be installed in a nobleman's house "like a cat or a parrot or a maiden aunt." It is to be noted, says Mr. Gosse, as a not very amiable trait in eighteenth-century literary life, "that the personal character of the patron was not allowed to weigh in the balance against the advantages of his patronage." He concludes:

"Johnson showed that it was possible, by a tremendous effort, to finish a work without the aid of a patron, and patronage went out of fashion. Fifteen years later it was already so discredited that Chatterton died for the lack of it. But from 1710 to 1750 it was in full vogue, and whatever we may think of the propriety of personal independence and of the good fortune of the democratic authors of to-day, we do a cruel wrong to the unselfish and enlightened noblemen whose hospitality permitted the higher literature to exist in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, if we grudge the admission that in the main they were generous, unassuming, and tactful in their beneficent action."

NOTES.

THE extension of the elective system in so conservative a university as Yale is significant. For entrance, Greek will be no longer compulsory; and throughout the four years the student will be free to select five courses annually out of a set of eight.

A WRITER in the London *Daily Mail* comments on the pronounced difference of public taste in the matter of periodical literature in England and in America. London, he says, is flooded with "weeklies," a class which in New York is comparatively sparsely represented, particularly in the field of literature and criticism. In monthly journalism, America leads, he admits, in the matter of illustration, but falls slightly behind in purely literary quality. In the matter of heavy reviews and quarterlies he easily claims the lead for England. Are these facts, it may be asked, really indicative of a difference in public taste?

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS HYPNOTISM WRONG?

ONE way of looking at hypnotism is to regard it as a heaven-sent means of accomplishing all good ends. According to this view we are to be educated, trained, reformed, and cured of disease by it. The opposite view sees in it only a device for committing crime and doing injury; in fact, some recent European Catholic writers have seriously affirmed that it is the invention of the evil one. Looked at in a common-sense way, the question is reduced to that of the use or abuse of a very powerful method. This middle view is taken by Dr. Leon Meunier in an article on "Hypnotism in its Relation to Morals and Religion," contributed to *Cosmos*. Says Dr. Meunier:

"A subject in the hypnotic state loses control of his acts. Thoughts may be suggested to him that are forced on his mind; on waking, he may be made to commit acts that his conscience condemns. Every one is not hypnotizable to the same extent. In general, to enter the hypnotic state one must submit and consent to certain manipulations that facilitate it. But this is not universally true; certain subjects are very easily hypnotizable and suggestionable; they may be put to sleep when alone; there are even subjects in whom natural sleep may be changed into the hypnotic state.

"This state of suggestibility is not without inconvenience for the health. Its frequent repetition brings on various mental troubles, among which may be noted a tendency to psychologic disaggregation—to spontaneous or easily provoked states of hypnosis. Frequent convulsive crises have also been noted among such persons.

"These are certainly inconveniences, but they can be foreseen, avoided, or lessened. Should they involve the complete interdiction of these practises in the name of morals and religion, if not of the law? The problem has been propounded by jurists, physicians, and theologians.

"Is hypnotism immoral? In itself, evidently not. A hypnotized subject is for the time being deprived of his liberty, but it is right that he should consent to this if he does it that he may in the end recover his liberty and his reason, which have been more or less enslaved by his malady. A person narcotized by chloroform is deprived of his consciousness and his liberty, and may become the victim of violence and abuse; but is the use of chloroform therefore illegal?

"It is moral, says Erasset, to accept or even solicit a temporary diminution of the moral and personal life, if it is done with the object of increasing, or of rendering possible or easier, the ulterior working of this same life.

"It thus hardly seems necessary to insist that hypnotism has nothing immoral about it if its aim is moral; medical and therapeutic hypnotism, therefore, is moral.

"It is evident that as the hypnotic state may have its dangers and its serious inconveniences, public exhibitions of hypnotism for amusement ought to be forbidden. It is not the same with scientific experiments in hypnotism. We need not enter here into the discussion of the lawfulness of scientific experimentation on human beings. All dangerous experiments should be forbidden. . . . . .

"The question of the morality of hypnotism has been much agitated in the religious world, and it has been blamed and condemned by a number of Catholic writers, among whom is Father Franko, S.J. His memoir on the question is most radical and at the same time most complete. He considers hypnotism as supernatural in its causes and its effects, and as both immoral and maleficent. It is satanic, and the devil is always concerned in it, if not as direct agent, at least as inspirer. This thesis has been upheld by [a great number of ecclesiastics], . . . especially by the Bishop of Madrid in a celebrated proclamation which has been the cause of many polemics.

"The Roman curia has not upheld this condemnation. It condemns the abuse, but allows the use of hypnotism when it consists in the simple employment of physical means, lawful in themselves and in their operation."

Dr. Meunier gives a long list of Roman Catholic authors for and against hypnotism. The action of the papal authorities settles the question so far as the Roman Catholic Church is concerned, but there are many Protestants with whom it still remains open. Dr. Meunier apparently goes to neither extreme. He says in his closing paragraph:

"We do not believe in the utility of hypnotism as a means of education. In this case it would appear to be injurious. But its use seems to us legitimate as a curative agent in certain cases, not very numerous, where maladies can not be treated successfully by other means."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STATISTICAL FORECAST OF THE COLLEGE SPECIES.

APROPOS of the recent widespread interest in the question of the growing decrease in the size of American families and the particular case of the graduates of Harvard College, Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, in *The Popular Science Monthly* (May), cites statistics gathered from three other colleges, namely, Middlebury, Wesleyan, and New York University, to show that "the failure of Harvard graduates to produce their share of the present generation is but a single example of a widespread condition." His conclusion that the social or racial group to which college men belong is beginning to die off from old age will meet with incredulity, but it is plausibly maintained. In seeking the explanation of the existing conditions, Professor Thorndike first advances two hypotheses. To quote him:

"The most plausible explanation attributes the change to the custom of conscious restriction of offspring. Greater prudence, higher ideals of education for children, more interest in the health of women, interests of women in affairs outside the home, the increased knowledge of certain fields of physiology and medicine, a decline in the religious sense of the impiety of interference with things in general, the longing for freedom from household cares—any or all of these may be assigned as the motive for the restriction. The only other explanation which to the present writer seems adequate assigns the decreased productivity of college men to real physiological infertility of the social and perhaps of the racial group to which college men and their wives belong."

Arguing on the assumption of conscious restriction, the professor affirms that "the result will be the appearance in the statistics of late decades of two species of families, one showing the natural tendency and in every way comparable to the species shown in the first decades, the other a species of restricted families with a range from 0 to 3 or 4 [children] and a preponderance of 2's and 0's." By a method of graphic representation the professor shows that from 1803 to 1834 the largest group of families were those of six children, with a variable decrease in the three decades of families beyond that number. From 1835 to 1854 the largest group was that of four children; from 1855 to 1864, three; and from 1865 to 1874 the two largest groups were those of none and of three children. From the decade following 1835–44 the ten-children group decrease to a minimum, after which they cease to be a calculable quantity. "The conclusion is," says the writer, "that the changes in distribution actually found decade by decade have far more likeness to those that would result from a decrease in fertility, than to those that would result from restriction." To quote further:

"So far as our general mental prepossessions go, however, a real decrease in fertility seems at first sight a preposterous doctrine. One can well imagine the sneer of the physician whose experience emphasizes the frequency of restriction, and the pitying smile of the biologist who discerns that a progressive decrease in fertility of a species is a flat contradiction of the doctrine of natural selection. . . . . .

"But I venture to assert that the experiences of metropolitan physicians will not serve to prophesy the social psychology of

the species we have studied, that their opinions may here be as wide of the mark as the common belief that unwillingness is the main cause of the failure of the women of the better classes to nurse their children. As to the contradiction of natural selection, I may suggest that the existence, amount, and results of the elimination of types by their failure to produce their kind is after all a problem which only statistical inquiries can settle, and that if the doctrine is to be used as an excuse for evading certain obvious facts in human history it is perhaps time that it should be questioned.

"The issue is clear. The more fertile members of a race produce of course a larger measure of the next generation than do the less fertile. So also do their children, if fertility is inherited. There should, then, according to present-day biology, be a quantitative evolution of fertility. Absolute sterility would needs be the first trait to be eliminated from a species. It should have disappeared from human stock eons ago. And so long as there are variations in fertility and a transmission of these variations, the fertility of a race must keep up to the racial type and ought to increase. It makes no difference whether the type can change only by sudden extreme variations or by a gradual change of its center of gravity. Of whatever sort the effective variations are, the ones that must needs win in the case of fertility are variations on the plus side. But what we actually find is good evidence of a decrease. . . . . ."

In conclusion, the professor says:

"So far as the present facts go the probability is against natural selection in the case of fertility in man. The contrary hypothesis, that a stock like an individual has a birth, growth, senescence, and death; that, apart from the onslaughts of rivals or the privations of a hard environment or the suicide of universal debauchery, races die a natural death of old age, lends itself very well to the interpretation of human history and perhaps to the history of animal forms as well. It leaves the causation of this race life and death a mystery. But a mystery is less objectionable than a contradiction."

QUEER ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE METRIC SYSTEM.

IN a recent discussion of the metric system of weights and measures, aroused by a paper in favor of the system read before the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, some arguments were advanced that excite the mirth of *The Electrical World and Engineer*. That paper says editorially:

"The conservatives in debate clung not only to British measures, but also to the British pound, shillings, and pence, and in the main for the same reasons. This to Americans will be a flaw in the armor, for practically every American admits that the decimal United States currency is far more simple, logical, rational, and scientific than the guinea, pound, crown, florin, shilling, penny, farthing, mite system. It is quite true that an American who writes down his wealth as ten thousand dollars can by an accidental shift of the decimal point make himself appear a millionaire. Nevertheless, such errors are very uncommon in good faith. Since then the devotees of the league, mile, furlong, pole-or-perch, rod, link, fathom, yard, foot, inch, mil, barley-corn system advocate the retention of the British coinage for substantially the same reasons as for the grand old linear jumble, and since we all know, on this side of the Atlantic, that the decimal coinage is incomparably better, is it not reasonable to suspect that the arguments for the retention of the linear jumble, which we, too, retain as a national fetish, may be similarly unsound?

"One gentleman is reported deprecating the use of decimals in currency as compared with the pound, shilling, pence system, because the decimal system 'gets rid of a perpetual opportunity of doing a little mental arithmetic.' This seems to have been spoken in earnest, and not as a joke. The dollar, cent system is too easy, it would seem. What a blissful example of the principle of 'how not to do it,' and how beautiful a realization of the majesty of needless labor. Let us make things hard, and keep them hard, that we may have to take extra time to do them, and make education burdensome to every succeeding generation. Wonderful, indeed, is the influence of conservatism! There is no fallacy or superstition so gross that conservatism will not enshrine it. Taken as a whole, the discussion seems to show that there is a large and growing section of electrical engineers in Great Britain who favor the advent of the international metric system."

NEW FORMS OF ELECTRIC ARC LAMP.

AMONG various recent attempts to improve the arc lamp, perhaps the most interesting is that which has resulted in the use of carbons impregnated with metallic salts, producing the so-called "flame-arc." In the ordinary arc the principal light is from the white-hot carbon terminals, the arc itself contributing little; but when the carbons are soaked in salts of barium or lime, these produce vapors that render the arc highly luminous. Furthermore, their conductivity is high, so that a much longer arc can be used; whence the name of "flame-arc" or "flame-lamp," already mentioned. In a paper read before the Berlin Electrical Society, Herr J. Zeidler recently described some of the later forms of this lamp. An abstract from *The Engineering Magazine* (May) runs, in part, thus:

"Two forms of lamp are described by Herr Zeidler, one being similar to the ordinary arc lamp, the carbons being placed vertically above one another. The principal modification necessary with this form is that due to the increased length of the arc, since it is necessary to arrange for the movable carbon to be drawn back further after the current is started than is done with the ordinary carbons. In practise it is found that the steadiness of the light is improved by the use of this carbon, presenting a small surface at the points. For this reason, and also because of the presence of the impregnating salts, the carbons are consumed more rapidly than are those of the ordinary form. This is partially provided for by making them as long as practicable, besides which double-carbon lamps, similar to those originally introduced by Brush in the United States, are employed, one pair of carbons being thrown into action only after the other is consumed.

"The other form of lamp is called by Herr Zeidler an 'intensive' flame arc lamp, and is constructed with the two carbons arranged side by side, forming an acute angle with each other. A forward movement of both carbons thus brings them together, while they are separated when retracted. This arrangement permits both carbons to be placed above, the arc being formed below, no shadow of the carbons being thrown down. The lamp may thus be suspended, with the enclosing globe below, being especially well arranged for the useful distribution of the light. With this arrangement it is also practicable to maintain the arc in the focus of a concave reflector, so that a large portion of the light is effectively utilized. . . . . .

"Some interesting experiments are related as to the effect of a magnetic field upon the arc, this acting to spread the arc and make it larger. Photometric measurements show, however, that no increase in illumination is produced thereby, and hence no useful purpose is served.

"The economy obtained by the use of impregnated carbons is well shown in the photometric tests made with the new lamps as compared with those using the ordinary carbons. . . . For 220 volts and 9 amperes the hemispherical intensity with the flame arc lamp was from two to three times that of the ordinary arc, while the intensive flame arc lamp gave fully four times the hemispherical intensity, using alternating current.

"The color of the light may be controlled to a certain extent by the preparation of the carbons, these being provided to give either a yellow or a milk-white light, according to the character of the impregnating material. Those for a white light, however, are not so steady as the yellow ones. The latter are best suited for indoor illumination, the former show windows and similar public uses. Neither lamp, however, is adapted for photographic purposes, the greater actinic power of the violet rays of the ordinary arc lamp being preferable.

"The paper of Herr Zeidler . . . is disappointing for what it does not say, and is incomplete in that it withholds any account of the materials and methods used in the preparation of the car-

bons. Secrecy in matters of this sort is rapidly disappearing from the work of the more progressive manufacturing establishments, dependence being placed upon legal protection for the guarding of proprietary rights, while methods are disclosed with true scientific frankness. In any case the activity of interested investigators may be depended upon to develop identical or similar processes, so that the publicity can only be delayed."

HOW LONG HAS RADIUM BEEN RADIATING?

IT will be remembered that according to one theory the mysterious new metal radium is continually exhausting an original stock of energy by its radiation; so that at some time or other it must stop. As the molecular changes that are supposed to give rise to the radiation are slow, this time may be very far off. A correspondent of *Nature*, however, Mr. R. J. Strutt, suggests that instead of looking into the future, which is unattainable, we inquire about the past. And first he reminds us that radium, as radium, does not exist in nature; it is extracted from a mineral called pitchblende. This mineral has undoubtedly existed in its present state since the earth cooled down from incandescence. Has it been giving out heat all this time? The thing to be ascertained first, of course, is whether pitchblende possesses the properties of its derivative radium. Says Mr. Strutt:

"I think . . . that it would be of great importance to determine, if possible, whether radium, as contained in pitchblende, emits as much energy as the same amount of the material in the form of an artificially concentrated product. The mineral must be supposed to have been in existence, in its present condition, for a period of time comparable with the age of the earth—perhaps fifty million years. It is certainly more likely to have lost than gained activity during that time. We may therefore reasonably assume that it has been liberating energy at not less than its present rate for fifty million years. A determination of the amount of energy thus emitted would carry us much further than the most careful and protracted observations on powerful radium preparations.

"Such a measurement would, no doubt, be difficult, but not, I think, altogether impracticable. A very large block of pitchblende might be used, and a thermocouple inserted in the center of it. Something might be gained by careful heat insulation of the block."

Mr. Strutt calculates that, supposing pitchblende to contain one part of radium in 100,000, the interior of a large slab of the mineral ought to possess a temperature one-fifth of a degree higher than the outside, which is a measurable quantity. If experiment shows that this difference of temperature exists, we may calculate the minimum amount of energy emitted since creation by a mass of pitchblende or radium ore, and see whether this is consistent with the theory that the substance is simply giving out its own energy without compensation from some outside source.

More Rays.—The physicist who does not discover a new kind of radiation in these days is "out of the procession" indeed. The latest is thus described editorially in *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"A recent discovery which is of very great interest seems so far to have attracted less than its due share of attention. We refer to the discovery by M. Blondlot of an entirely new set of radiations derived from an ordinary focus tube and capable of penetrating thin wood, paper, aluminum foil, and the like. The striking feature of the newcomers is the fact that while possessing a fair amount of penetrative power they are unmistakably to be classified with ordinary light, and yet do not affect the photographic plate. They can, however, be reflected and refracted, are in themselves plane-polarized, but can be given elliptic polarization or rotary polarization by the usual means, and can be brought to a focus by a lens and be deviated by a prism. M. Blondlot, using a tiny spark for an indicator, demonstrated all these properties and finally obtained a rough measure of the index of refraction through a quartz prism. It proved to be in the neighborhood of 2.0, altho the radiation evidently covered quite a range of refrangibility. This would indicate that the Blondlot rays, as they deserve to be called, are allied to the extreme ultra-violet rays of the known spectrum. Ordinary metallic spectra rarely show anything beyond a wave-length of about 200 micromillimeters.* By putting source and apparatus in vacuo, wave-lengths down to about 100 micromillimeters have been found by photography; but beyond this, atmospheric absorption or failure of the photographic plates has blocked further progress. Now from the index of refraction observed Blondlot's rays are likely to be very much shorter in wave-length even than 100 micromillimeters, so that at first glance the discovery would look as if we had passed beyond a great atmospheric absorption band and reached a new region one step nearer to the debatable ground held by other mysterious radiations. Each year we are getting material for the study of generalized radiation in place of our previous fragmentary knowledge, and sooner or later the time will be ripe for a general clearing up of the subject. Just now we are fumbling around rather in the dark and making very hard work of things that will probably turn out to be simple."

LORD KELVIN ON RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A RECENT utterance by Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), at the close of a lecture on "Present-Day Rationalism" by Professor Henslow in London, has attracted wide attention as being a sort of religious confession of faith by England's foremost man of science. Says the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (May 15), describing what occurred:

"Professor Henslow had stated that modern science neither affirms nor denies creative power in the origin of life. Lord Kelvin replied that science positively affirms creative power and makes every one feel a miracle in himself. It was not in dead matter, he added, that men lived, moved, and had their being, but in a creative and directive power, which science compelled them to accept as an article of belief. Modern biologists were coming once more to a firm acceptance of something, and that was a vital principle. Agnostics they might be in science, but they only knew the Creator in His works and were absolutely forced by science to admit and to believe with absolute confidence in a directive power. Lord Kelvin made a rigorous application of the logical law of excluded middle, and contended that there must either be scientific belief in creative power or acceptance of the Ciceronian theory of a fortuitous concourse of atoms. Because biologists could not escape from the conclusion that there was original creative power when they studied the physics and dynamics of living and dead matter, science was not antagonistic to religion, but a help to it. 'A million of millions of millions of years would not give them a beautiful world like ours.'

"Lord Kelvin had put this incisive inquiry: 'Is there anything so absurd as to believe that a number of atoms by falling together of their own accord could make a crystal, a sprig of moss, a microbe, or a living animal?' On reflection he perceived that a crystal was an unfortunate illustration, since in structure it differed from the cellular formation of which plants and animals were made. He accordingly hastened to admit that a crystal might result from a fortuitous concourse of atoms, but contended anew that a similar explanation could not be offered for the origin, existence, and growth of plants and living beings, for which scientific thought was compelled to accept the idea of creative power. Lord Kelvin closed his brief but weighty confession of faith with this striking passage: 'Forty years ago I asked Liebig, walking somewhere in the country, if he believed that the grass and flowers which we saw around us grew by mere chemical force. He answered: "No! no more than I could believe that a book of botany describing them could grow by mere chemical forces." Every action of a human free will is a miracle to physical and chemical and mathematical science.' This is emphatic testimony from the foremost man of science in

*A micromillimeter is a millionth of a millimeter, or about 0.00000004 inch.

England respecting the creative mind as the only possible source of life. It differs widely from the scientific atheism of Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and Spencer, which was accepted a quarter of a century ago as the highest wisdom of the educated world."

In an editorial comment on Lord Kelvin's remarks, *The Evening Post*, New York, says:

"As it stands, this utterance by one who is, in many respects, the greatest living scientist will attract wide attention. It will be claimed, tho, of course, it is not, as a reversion to the crudest form of creationist theory before Darwin. We shall doubtless see a certain class of apologists hailing Lord Kelvin as believer in the fixity of species, in special design, and the Mosaic cosmology and chronology. Obviously, he is nothing of that. All that he has really done is to admit, along with all the other great scientists who were correspondingly modest, that life's bases rest beyond the probe of chemic test, and that the mystery of its ultimate beginnings is inexplicable to him. Science but pushes the mystery farther back. It does not alter its essential nature."

POWER FROM CITY REFUSE.

SEVERAL years ago much interest was aroused by experiments in Europe going to show that much of a city's waste might be made a source of revenue as a combustible instead of having to be disposed of at considerable expense. Major Woodbury, New York City's commissioner of street-cleaning, has been trying experiments along this same line, but *The Western Electrician* does not share his rosy views regarding their possibilities. It asserts that the European tests have not turned out well and that for those begun in New York no better fate can be expected. Says the writer:

"About once in so often the public is regaled with a story setting forth that a zealous official of some American city has discovered a 'mine of wealth' in the street refuse now going to waste, but which might, instead, be utilized as fuel under the furnaces of an electric-light plant, by which miles of streets might be illuminated, practically without cost. The latest of these prophets appears to be Mr. Woodbury, the commissioner of the Department of Street-cleaning in New York City, who has made a prediction, it is said, that in five years New York will be able to light half of its area, or nearly so, by energy divided from the incineration of waste material picked up in the streets, which until now has been thrown into the sea. 'Mr. Woodbury has turned into fuel the material heretofore regarded as the most worthless of all the waste products of the city,' says the pleasing account. 'While it has cost the city from nineteen to thirty cents a cubic yard to dispose of it in the past, bids are now being made for its purchase by the Manhattan Elevated and the Metropolitan Street Railway companies. Commissioner Woodbury has demonstrated that he has opened a "mine" which will produce the equivalent of 19,036 tons of the best anthracite coal annually, and the cost will be reduced to a minimum.'

"It is a pity to throw a damper on such glowing prospects, but, unfortunately, in England, where experiments with refuse destructors in electrical generating-plants have been exhaustively carried out, the results have been unsatisfactory. The refuse can be destroyed in the incinerators all right, but the process is not economical from the steam-raising point of view. Of course, Commissioner Woodbury may have something new up his sleeve, but the probabilities are that his bright anticipations will never be realized."

Why is It Harder to Back than to Pull a Train?—A writer in *Popular Mechanics* answers his question by reminding us that it is a difficult feat to balance a walking-stick on end on the finger, for the reason that the base of support has to be constantly moved in order to keep it approximately under the shifting center of gravity. He says:

"This illustration is, in a way, analogous to what an engine tries to do when it backs a train of cars along the track. If one tries to push a cart along the roadway one will find that it takes a lot of steering to do it. In the case of railway cars there can be no such intelligent steering, as the push is only delivered through the coupling, and as this can not be moved to the right or left, it happens that the necessary 'steering' has to be done by the rails, with additional flange friction. If the balancing of one stick on the finger be a difficult task, the balancing of a second on top of the first would be still more difficult, and when the analogy is applied to the case of a long train it is easy to see that in order to keep the backing train straight without the aid of the track and flange friction the engine would have to do such an amount of 'steering' as would be quite out of keeping with its dignity as a steady-going locomotive in good standing."

A Fossil Egyptian Monster.—The skull of a gigantic mammal, hitherto unknown to science, has been unearthed from the sands of Fayum, Egypt. It was described recently by E. Ray Lankester to the Paris Academy of Sciences, as we are informed in *Cosmos* (April 11), which also gives the following description:

"The remains were found by officers in the service of the Egyptian geological survey. The name of Arsinoïtherium has been proposed for the animal, after Queen Arsinoë, who had her palace near the region, now a desert, where the interesting fossil was discovered. The head is nearly a yard long. On the nasal region is found a double bony horn of enormous size. Near the eyes is also found a pair of smaller horns. At first sight the entire skull recalls that of the rhinoceros. But the resemblance is quite superficial, since the horns are solid bony masses and the teeth bear no resemblance to those of the rhinocerotides. Mr. Lankester is disposed to regard the Arsinoïtherium as descended from the primitive stock of the elephants."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"CONSIDERING the articles which fairly inundate the newspapers and magazines regarding the submarine boats, one would think that this type had achieved success," says *The Marine Review*; "but really the submarine is not worth the space that has been given to it. It would be difficult indeed to outline any points upon which the submarine has been a success, except, perhaps, the single point that it has successfully remained stationary on the bottom of a body of water for a few hours. But even this is a doubtful honor: the crew suffered great physical and mental fatigue, and it is a foregone conclusion that they were not in a warlike mood at any time during the experiment. It isn't the things that are on the outside of the submarine that need to be worried about it; it is those which are on the inside. The submarine is without practical maneuvering power, and all the experiments which have been held so far justify this statement. To flounder about is not to maneuver. It has no defensive qualities whatever in itself and its offensive qualities are largely imaginary."

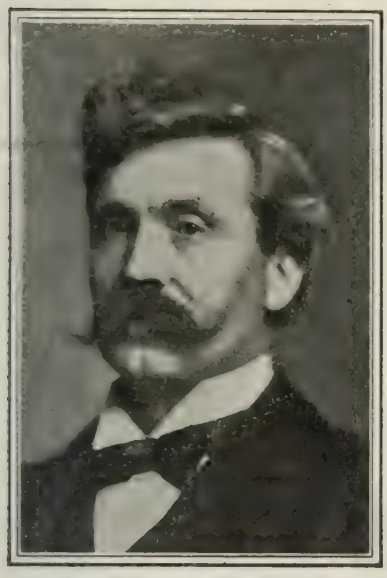
THE great cut-off on the Southern Pacific Railway crossing Great Salt Lake, Utah, which was described some time ago in these columns, has recently given much trouble by portions of the embankment sinking out of sight. Says *Engineering News*: "The bottom is covered with a thick and hard crust of salt, tho at some points exceedingly soft and treacherous bottom was encountered. These latter points gave much trouble during construction and required constant filling in as the roadbed sank in the lake. The first engine to be run over the completed line was thrown into the lake by the sinking of the track at the worst section; this was on March 24. On April 2 a train was proceeding toward the gap, and had reached a stretch of about 500 feet of trestlework near the gap when the trestle sank under the load and threw the train into the lake. A thorough investigation is being made of the treacherous ground. It is thought that the channel of a former river, filled with mud to great depth, exists at the points where the sinking took place."

"SILK is known to be the secretion of two glands of the silkworm alongside of the digestive canal," says *Die Seide*, as quoted in *The Scientific American*. "These glands, which consist of tubes in numerous coils, terminate in the spinning-wart, and open in a common orifice from which the secretion, of the consistency of honey, issues forth, promptly hardening into a thread on exposure to the air. Usually the silk is colorless on leaving the body of the silkworm, but sometimes it is straw yellow or greenish. There has been a dispute of long standing between the savants as regards the origin of this coloration. Some claimed that the larva itself produced the color, others ascribed it to impurities which it acquired upon secretion, and still others were of the opinion that the green color of the leaves of the mulberry-tree was the cause of the coloring. The last-named opinion seems to be the correct one. Latterly, Levrat and Conte fed silkworms on mulberry leaves which had been saturated with non-poisonous aniline red and aniline blue. The result was that not only the silkworms turned red or blue, but they also secreted silk of the respective colors. Injections of the above-named dyestuffs into the anal organ of the silkworm produced the same result."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESBYTERIANISM will become an aggressive religious force in the United States as one outcome of the Presbyterian General Assembly, according to the animated comment which its labors at Los Angeles, Cal., have inspired in the religious press. Creed revision is now an accomplished fact, the Twentieth Century Fund has passed the $12,000,000 limit, and harmony is the prevailing "note" in the denomination. Such are the features of the situation as brought out by the Presbyterian organs. Creed revision, altho the foremost topic before the commissioners, "excites comparatively little interest," says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati and St. Louis), "because of the unanimity of the church." The negative vote on revision, it remarks further, was "comparatively small." The prediction is made in the Presyterian press generally that the church will now adopt an energetic policy to counteract what *The Christian Work and Evangelist* terms "the prevailing religious decline, which affects all religious bodies, and from which, in common with them all, the Presbyterian Church suffers":



REV. ROBERT F. COYLE, D.D.
Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

"As we have previously noted, this matter has been emphasized in various quarters, and notably at the recent meeting of the Presbyterian Union in this city, where it was shown that during the last twenty years Presbyterianism has not kept pace with the growth of the large cities. But in part this is explained by the great volume of immigration that is pouring into the great cities and settling there. . . . It may be assumed that the Assembly will give the matter attention; and we may add that the very fact that the Assembly and the presbyteries as well realize the situation and are giving it attention furnishes cause for belief that all that can be done to remedy the condition will be: the peril in such condition lies in ignoring the seriousness of the situation; this peril assuredly does not confront the Presbyterian Church, which was never more aggressively awake than at the present time."

The same authority has confidence in the outcome of the work planned by the Assembly among the foreign population of the country. *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) likewise regards a revival of Presbyterianism among the indifferent and a spread of it among those who have not been brought under the influence of religion hitherto as a reasonable inference from the existing harmony. It thinks the present practical unanimity regarding creed revision a most hopeful sign, observing:

"The movement for revision that started at St. Louis in 1900 comes to its culmination and conclusion at Los Angeles in 1903. The movement seemed unexpected and unpromising at first, but it has steadily gained in mass and momentum as it advanced, until it now arrives at its goal with the almost unanimous approval of the presbyteries. The differences between the advocates and opponents of the present revision are not serious, and the result will leave no sore feelings behind it, but will be loyally accepted by all parties. No partizan note of triumph should be sounded over the outcome, for we all are brethren and equally interested in and devoted to the welfare of the church. It falls to the present Assembly to close up the work of revision and then set the face of the church forward to the practical needs and large issues of the future."

It is not overlooked in the Presbyterian press that the church is raising a Twentieth Century Fund, and that, too, on a scale commensurate with the undertaking of the Methodists. The latter reached the $20,000,000 mark, and the Presbyterian fund has now attained a total exceeding $12,000,000, which prompts *The Interior* (Chicago) to assert that "all Presbyterian heads" should "lift up"—all Presbyterian heads, at any rate, "that have been hanging down since the great success of the Methodists in raising twenty millions was announced."

JEWISH PRESS ON THE KISHINEFF OUTBREAK.

WHAT impresses the Jewish press most in connection with the Kishineff atrocities is the fact that the nation responsible for permitting what *The Jewish Chronicle* (London) terms "a murderous bout of maddened savages," prides itself upon its orthodox Christianity. "Not even the women and children were spared by the 'Holy Russians,'" remarks the organ of British Judaism, which fears that the twentieth century of the Christian era is no great improvement, morally, upon the first. The Jewish press in this country indulges in a very similar train of reflections, *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) declaring:

"The massacre commenced without the slightest warning, and was distinctly a religious crusade. On Easter Sunday several priests of the established church preached inflammatory sermons, denouncing the Jewish religion and those who professed it. After the service they put themselves at the head of their flocks, and, crucifix in hand, held on high, led them, calling on them to destroy the synagogs. Robbery, arson, butchery, and rape followed, and lasted for three days before the authorities gave the permission, without which the victims of brutalism in Russia dare not even defend themselves. It was only on the fourth day that an attempt was made by the police and soldiers to restore order, when the mob, having done all the harm possible to the Jews, were becoming dangerous to the well-to-do Christians."

The attempt of the Russian Government to conceal the truth from the world "is an example of moral turpitude that excels, if possible, the cruelty of the murderous assault itself," thinks *The Jewish American* (Detroit). The Russian Minister of the Interior has been guilty of "an attempt to foist upon the defenseless Jews the blame for the horrible outrage perpetrated against them":

"If the historian or the moral philosopher seeks for an illustration of the depths of cruelty and utter shamelessness to which religious bigotry can lead a people, he will find it in the attitude of indifference assumed by Russia toward the atrocious anti-semitic outbreak that occurred the day following Easter at Kishineff, Bessarabia. The fact that hundreds of Jews were killed outright, or brutally injured, that their homes were looted and burned down over their heads, scarcely perturbed the placidity of the Russian police officials. But now comes the official report on the whole occurrence, by the Minister of the Interior, which shows on the one hand the miserable depths to which Russian bigotry has sunk the empire, and on the other the absolute consciencelessness of those in power. . . . Attributing as he must the animus for the attack to the century-old lie that the Jews commit 'ritual murder,' he wishes to make the world believe that the actual outbreak was caused by the mistreatment of a Christian woman by a Jew. And the remarkable part of the matter is that many enlightened Christians outside of Russia seem ready to accept this version of the outrage without question or comment."

"The Jewish people are called upon to 'pay the piper' in the horrible Kishineff affair," notes *The American Hebrew* (New York.) "The violence of the mob will not be paid for by the

Russian Government, but as soon as we are informed, gradually, of all the anguish and despair created by the rioters, the cowardly Government whose negligence is the cause of the misery will abjectly permit the Jews of the world over to step in to assuage the wounds of their brethren."

A MODERN JEWISH ESTIMATE OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE Messianic promises have not been fulfilled. This is the most radical feature of the general estimate which twentieth-century Judaism passes upon Christianity. So much we learn from Rabbi Kaufman Kohler, Ph.D., of Temple Beth-El, New York, who has now become president of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, and who is a leader of the "progressive" wing of American Judaism. Under the title "Christianity in its Relation to Judaism," he writes in the newly issued fourth volume of "The Jewish Encyclopedia," and opens the subject in these words:

"Christianity is the system of religious truth based upon the belief that Jesus of Nazareth was the expected Messiah, or Christ, and that in him all the hopes and prophecies of Israel concerning the future have been fulfilled. While comprising creeds which differ widely from one another in doctrine and in practise, Christianity as a whole rests upon the belief in the God of Israel and in the Hebrew Scriptures as the word of God; but it claims that these Scriptures, which it calls the Old Testament, receive their true meaning and interpretation from the New Testament, taken to be the written testimonies of the apostles that Jesus appeared as the end and fulfilment of all Hebrew prophecy. It furthermore claims that Jesus, its Christ, was and is a son of God in a higher and an essentially different sense than any other human being, sharing in His divine nature a cosmic principle destined to counteract the principle of evil embodied in Satan; that, therefore, the death of the crucified Christ was designed by God to be the means of atonement for the sin inherited by the human race through the fall of Adam, the first man; and, consequently, that without belief in Jesus, in whom the Old-Testament sacrifice is typified, there is no salvation. Finally, Christianity, as a world-power, claims that it represents the highest form of civilization, inasmuch as, having made its appearance when the nations of antiquity had run their course and mankind longed for a higher and deeper religious life, it regenerated the human race while uniting Hebrew and Greek to become the heir to both; and because it has since become the ruling power of history, influencing the life of all nations and races to such an extent that all other creeds and systems of thought must recede and pale before it."

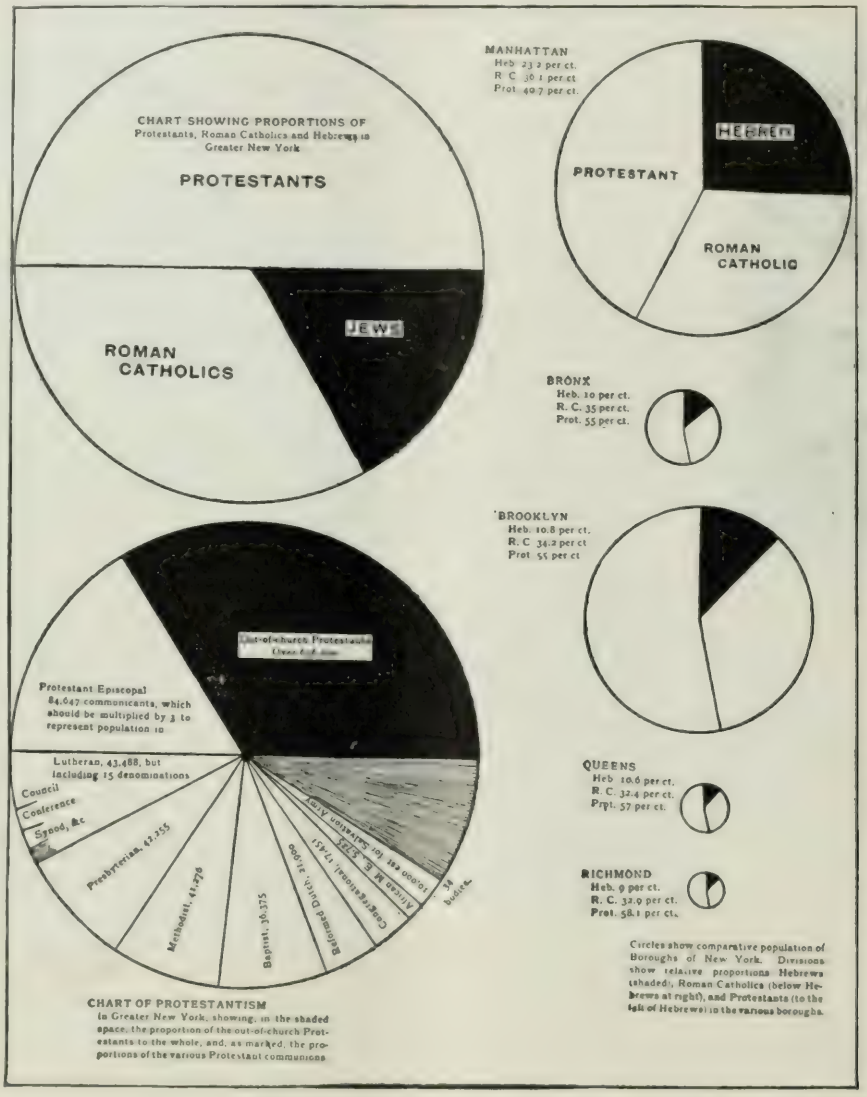


CHART SHOWING PROPORTIONS OF
Protestants, Roman Catholics and Hebrews in
Greater New York
PROTESTANTS
JEWS
ROMAN CATHOLICS
MANHATTAN
Heb. 23.2 per ct.
R. C. 30.1 per ct.
Prot. 49.7 per ct.
HEBREW
PROTESTANT
ROMAN CATHOLIC
BRONX
Heb. 10 per ct.
R. C. 35 per ct.
Prot. 55 per ct.
BROOKLYN
Heb. 10.8 per ct.
R. C. 34.2 per ct.
Prot. 55 per ct.
QUEENS
Heb. 10.6 per ct.
R. C. 32.4 per ct.
Prot. 57 per ct.
RICHMOND
Heb. 9 per ct.
R. C. 32.9 per ct.
Prot. 58.1 per ct.
Protestant Episcopal 84,647 communicants, which should be multiplied by 3 to represent population
Lutheran, 43,488, but including 15 denominations
Council
Conference
Synod, &c.
Presbyterian, 42,255
Methodist, 41,276
Baptist, 30,575
Reformed Dutch, 9,100
Congregational, 7,851
Roman Catholic, 1,750,000
Minor Sects, 38 bodies
CHART OF PROTESTANTISM
In Greater New York, showing, in the shaded space, the proportion of the out-of-church Protestants to the whole, and, as marked, the proportions of the various Protestant communions
Circles show comparative population of Boroughs of New York. Divisions show relative proportions Hebrews (shaded), Roman Catholics (below Hebrews at right), and Protestants (to the left of Hebrews) in the various boroughs.

JEWISH STRENGTH IN NEW YORK CITY.
Courtesy of *The Federation* (New York).

This, it will be noted, is "advanced" Judaism's estimate of Christianity's historical place in the world. In explaining the causes responsible for the place won by Christianity, Rabbi Kohler remarks:

"That the movement did not end with the crucifixion, but gave birth to that belief in the risen Christ which brought the scattered adherents together and founded Christianity, is due to two psychic forces that never before had come so strongly into play: (1) the great personality of Jesus, which had so impressed itself upon the simple people of Galilee as to become a living power to them even after his death; and (2) the transcendentalism, or other-worldliness, in which those penance-doing, saintly men and women of the common classes, in their longing for godliness, lived. In entranced visions they beheld their crucified Messiah expounding the Scriptures for them, or breaking the bread for them at their love-feasts, or even assisting them when they were out on the lake fishing. In an atmosphere of such perfect naiveté the miracle of the Resurrection seemed as natural as had been the miracle of the healing of the sick. Memory and vision combined to weave the stories of Jesus walking on the water, of the transfiguration on the Mount, and of his moving through the air to be near the divine throne, served by the angels and the holy (not 'wild') beasts ('hayyot'), and holding Scriptural combats with Satan. The Messiahship of Jesus having once become an axiomatic truth to the 'believers,' as they called themselves, his whole life was reconstructed and woven together out of Messianic passages of the Scriptures."

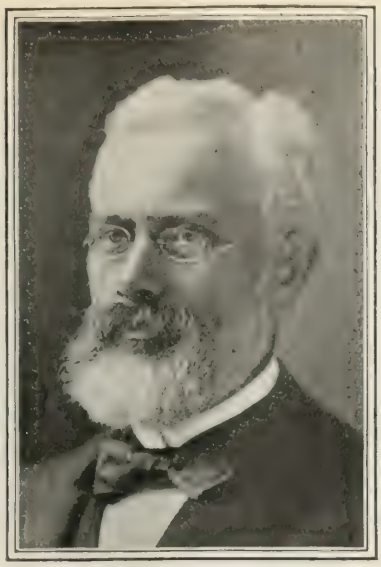
The further fact which Christianity must face, Dr. Kohler thinks, is that the Messianic promises have not been fulfilled:

"On the contrary, the medieval church divided men into believers and unbelievers, who are to inherit heaven and hell respectively. With the love which she poured forth as the fountain of divine grace, she also sent forth streams of hatred. She did not foster that spirit of true holiness which sanctifies the whole of life—marriage and home, industry and commerce—but in Jewish eyes seemed to cultivate only the feminine virtues, love and humility, not liberty and justice, manhood and inde-

pendence of thought. She has done much in refining the emotions, unfolding those faculties of the soul which produce the heavenly strains of music and the beauties of art and poetry; but she also did all in her power to check intellectual progress, scientific research, and the application of knowledge. Her tutorship sufficed as long as the nations under her care were in the infant stage; but as soon as they awoke to self-consciousness and longed for freedom, they burst the shackles of dogma and of ecclesiastical authority. Thus the church was broken up into churches."

If we consider, finally, the relative position of Christianity among the world's religions, we find:

"Christianity is not an end, but the means to an end; namely, the establishment of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. Here Christianity presents itself as an orb of light, but not so central as to exclude Islam, nor so bright and unique as to eclipse Judaism, the parent of both. Moreover, room is left for other spiritual forces, for whatever of permanent value is contained in Brahmanism, especially its modern theistic sects, and in Buddhism and in the theosophic principles derived from it, and for all religious and philosophical systems that may yet be evolved in the process of the ages. In fact, whatever constitutes humanity and bears the image of God, whatever man does in order to unfold the divine life—that helps to make up the sum of religion."



RABBI KAUFMAN KOHLER,
Newly elected President of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.

A FRENCH VIEW OF EMERSON'S THEOLOGY.

AN exposition of Emerson's thought is a task of singular delicacy, thinks M. Victor Basch. M. Basch, it is proper to explain, has won special eminence in France as an elucidator of every form of religious thought. His analyses of the religious philosophy of Nietzsche, of Renan, of every thinker along modern lines, have attracted extraordinary attention, not only because of what is considered his sympathetic insight, but because of the learning which enables him to estimate comparative values. He has done more than any one individual, it is claimed, to convey to the French mind a due sense of the significance of Emerson, whom he deems "the greatest man of letters America has produced." To him, however, Emerson is primarily the creator of a theology born of the soil from which he sprang. Writing in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), he says:

"Emerson never let his thought crystallize into a body of coherent doctrine. His work—except a volume of poems in which recur all the themes he treated in prose enfeebled rather than invigorated by rhythm and rime—is comprised in some hundred essays of unequal length, importance, and tone, embracing the most varied subjects from metaphysics to rural economy, from the philosophy of nature to history, art, politics, and every form of social life. And each of these essays constitutes a complete and self-contained microcosm. In it Emerson touches upon so many problems, looks at them from such numerous points of view and under such unexpected aspects, covering them with such a rich embroidery of anecdotes, of citations gleaned from every literature, of facts borrowed from all sciences, all arts and all trades, that it becomes very difficult to follow his thought, while to reduce it to unity would amount to its mutilation."

With the aid of patience and of sympathy, however, we finally distinguish, amid this network of entwining paths, two avenues leading up to eminences whereon it becomes possible to gaze over the pulsating and, as it were, tropical vegetation of Emerson's ideas. These two avenues we may term respectively "Nature" and "the Individual." Of these two avenues, critics have usually chosen the second, because it is wider. Our critic begins with the first—"Nature." To quote anew:

"Emerson is an idealistic and mystic metaphysician, a disciple of Plato, of Plotinus, of Jacob Boehme, of Swedenborg, and of the modern Platonists, Schelling and Novalis. . . . When we contemplate the generality of things, we are led to distinguish absolutely between external Nature and the soul which we feel active within us. On the one side is that which exists outside of ourselves, that which it is out of our power to modify, that which our eye sees, which our hand touches, distinguishes. On the other side is Thought, incapable of externalizing itself, one, identical, elusive to all our ordinary methods of investigation, known by a unique and unparalleled process, which is without dimensions, that we can neither see nor touch, which evades, apparently, all definition and all formula. Between this Nature and this Thought there are beyond doubt uninterrupted relations, since Thought forms itself upon Nature and Nature submits to be penetrated, in her superficial manifestations at any rate, by Thought. But an untraversable abyss divides them in their inward and true essence, and all the bridges by which science and philosophy have striven to connect them have been swept away one after another.

"Now this dual conception of the universe is wholly expedient and erroneous. To him who can see more clearly and more deeply, the fundamental identity of Nature and of Mind is revealed with striking evidence. Nature and Mind are but the two aspects of one and the same essence, are but the rigorously parallel manifestations of a single and identical Absolute, of one and the same Soul of things, of a one and only God. Every phenomenon of Nature corresponds to a state of Mind, and *this* state of Mind can be represented only by *that* natural fact. Man can no more be understood without Nature's objects than can those objects without himself. All Nature is as a gigantic metaphor of the human Mind, and the whole human Mind is as a vast symbol of Nature. The laws of moral nature correspond as necessarily to the laws of material Nature as does a countenance looked at in a mirror to the image reflected therein. Every object in Nature, if we know how to look at it rightly and penetrate it, appears to us the copy of some faculty of the soul, and every faculty of the soul copies an object of Nature. Mind necessarily manifests itself under material aspects, and reciprocally all material forms embody themselves in human thoughts. A Newton, a Linnæus, a Huber, a Dalton, a Berzelius create a new Nature by their thought. Every man is bound by a secret sympathy to some section of Nature whereof he is the representative and the interpreter."

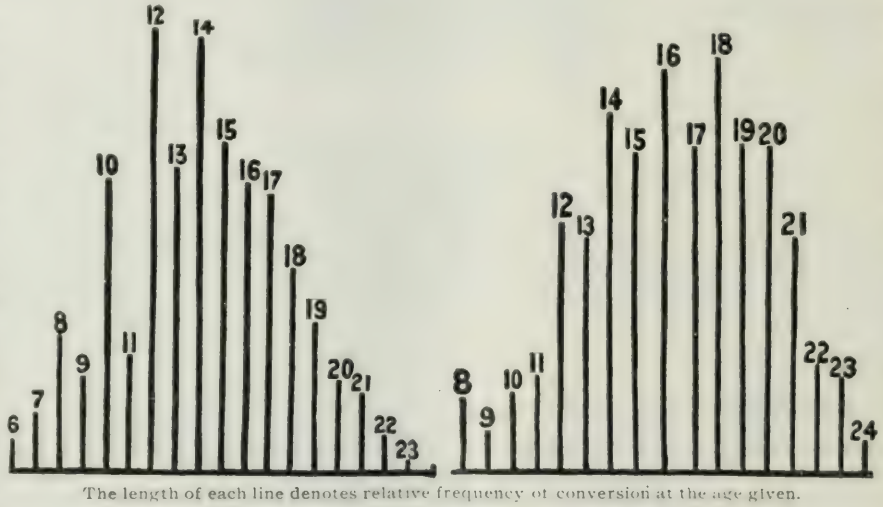
This is the eminence we reach, says our guide, when we have traversed the first great avenue of Emersonian theology. We are next invited by M. Basch to take as our point of departure, "not the Soul of the world and its correlative, Nature, but man himself, the individual." The French expounder proceeds:

"First of all, contrary to all we had a right to expect from the metaphysical essays, we learn that individual souls are separated from one another by barriers invisible, eternal, insuperable. It seems, Emerson tells us, that God has clothed the souls He sends into the universe with qualities incommunicable to other souls, that He has inscribed upon them: 'Not transferable. Good for one trip only.' Nature never duplicates her children, she never creates two men the same. The law of individuality speaks with inexorable voice, 'I am I, you are you, thus we shall remain' (Representative Men). Hence the supreme law imposed upon every soul is to remain itself, to believe in itself, to trust in itself. Emerson's self-reliance is the assured confidence that every created being should have in itself. . . . Always act, preaches the great prophet of energy, in accordance with your own personal inspiration. It matters little whether this inspiration proceeds from above or from below. If you are the son of God you will live according to God, and if you are the son of the

Devil you will live according to the Devil. The only thing that can be required of you is to live in accordance with yourself. How can you be impeached by what others call living according to the Devil, by what they term good and what they term evil?

"There is for you but one good and one evil—that which you pronounce to be such. You are your own legislator and your own prophet. There is but one approbation that need matter to you: that which you allow yourself or which you deny to yourself. Everything that is outside of yourself must to you appear factitious, ephemeral, nothing. Do not let yourself be retained by any tie, by any consideration, by any circumstance. When your genius calls you you must abandon without remorse your father, your mother, and your brothers and sisters."

Thus speaks Emerson, asserts M. Basch. "The theology of Emerson," he continues, "merits the profoundest study." M. Basch is confident of being able to demonstrate, if the opportunity were afforded him, that Emerson, "true to the philosophy of Schleiermacher, taught that there is within us a special faculty, thanks to which we can directly seize spiritual realities; that we possess, outside of all experience and all external pointing out, a revelation of the existence of God." This is how Emerson became "founder and one of the masters of that transcendentalism which so profoundly altered the religious life of America." But M. Basch can only permit himself to explain "how Emerson regarded the religious life of the individual." We quote once more:



The length of each line denotes relative frequency of conversion at the age given.

AGE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST. AGE OF CONVERSION.

Courtesy of *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago).

"It is clearly manifest at the outset that the religion of the individual confident in his individuality, sole artisan and master of his destiny, can not be that which is taught by the priests of revealed religions. Prayer, to which these priests attribute such prime importance, is a low and vulgar thing whenever it is not contemplation of the phenomena of life from the summit of the supreme eminence to which man may attain—whenever it is not the soliloquy of a soul full of joy, but simply a means of attaining a particular end. From the moment man feels himself truly one with God, he will pray no more."

There are thinkers, says M. Basch in his summing up, "who inspire neither dread nor love, but austere, sublime respect. It is no matter that their voices grow familiar, for they are voices of deep and distant resonance wherein vibrate the organs of temples and the innumerable murmurs of forest and of plain. They seem all reason and they are all sentiment. That is because their sensibility is illumined and clarified by reason precisely as their reason is tempered and humanized by their feelings. Whatever profession they may make they are, and they remain the priests of an unknown gospel, and all their utterances, as the beautiful phrase of Carlyle has it, are 'the soliloquy of a true soul.' It is among such true souls, conquering only through the loftiness of their own unchangeable purity, irradiating all about them the serenity with which they are filled, that we must place the great American individualist, Ralph Waldo Emerson."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WAVE OF CONVERSION IN CHILDREN.

AN "enormous proportion" of those who pass the age of twenty-one "irreligious" are "never converted at all," according to that competent authority, Dr. Cuyler; and Mr. Spurgeon is often quoted as having said that "the most healthy Christians in his church were commonly those who began to serve Christ when they were young." *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago), from whose columns we extract these items, also publishes the diagrams herewith, prepared by Mr. Charles T. Kilborne, who says in the columns of that publication: "If people recognized the truth set forth in the diagram showing religious interest, it would not be long before the figures in the second diagram would be decidedly changed, and of course the application of this is so plain as not to require comment." Mr. Kilborne says also:

"I may say briefly that the one showing 'Age of Conversion' was the result of a very careful investigation made among a large group of grown young men, the number being sufficiently large to get a fair average, and they being of sufficient maturity to understand the importance of careful and accurate responses. These results, as disclosed by the responses and manifested in the diagram, are closely identical with other tests made by careful and trustworthy men at other times. The other chart, 'Age of Religious Interest,' was made up from returns received from a similar group under similar surroundings, and its great value is found in this, viz.: It shows that if the same pressure had been brought to bear on these young men at the earlier age, they would have responded just as readily as they did at a later period."

The wave of conversion in childhood differs considerably in the two sexes, notes *The Church Quarterly Review* (London). According to statistics which it has consulted, the age of conversion "belongs almost exclusively to the years between ten and twenty-five," and of the "motives of conversion," especially in tender years, it is given to understand that "fear of death or hell" is present in "fourteen per cent. of cases of both males and females." Our authority adds:

"'Hope of heaven is nearly absent.' Only two per cent. mention love for God or Christ as leading them to the new life. The commonest motive of all is social pressure, the being urged by others (nineteen per cent.). Conviction of sin and the following out of a moral ideal are also of great power (sixteen to seventeen per cent.). Altruistic motives are apparently of slight importance, and response to teaching is a less frequent motive than that of example. Example, in fact, is better than precept; tho only by about three per cent. . . . The statistics relating to the two sexes are compiled separately, and the inference is drawn from their comparison that males are controlled more from within while females are controlled more from without. It may be doubted, however, whether, so far as the converse motive goes (restraining from conversion), the fear of one's fellows does not tell much more powerfully in the case of boys and young men than in that of girls. Most Sunday-school teachers would, we think, be ready to subscribe to the opinion that boys, as a rule, are much less able to withstand ostracism or ridicule than their sisters."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE'S CONCERN IN THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ability to inspire animated comment in the European press does not rust in him unused. Following the example of Cortez in Keats's perfect sonnet, he "stared at the Pacific," as many a newspaper has pointed out, but instead of being "silent upon a peak in Darien," he made a speech at Watsonville, Cal., amplifying it later elsewhere. The presidential pronouncement had an instant effect in Europe, occasioning in the Paris *Temps* the reflection that "President Roosevelt undoubtedly has a rather cavalier way of coloring the world's map to suit himself, and he puts his hand upon an ocean with some of the coolness of Bilboquet in the celebrated play, saying unconcernedly: 'This baggage ought to belong to me.'" The interesting organ of the French Foreign Ministry thus pursues its train of thought:

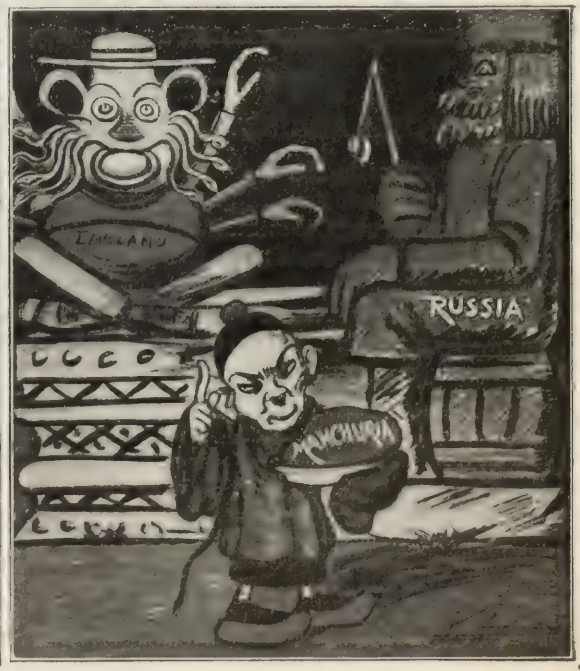
"The German press shows that it is passably moved by the language which President Roosevelt recently made use of regarding the Pacific Ocean. . . . The chief magistrate of the great republic of the New World thought it his duty to affirm that the vast body of water upon whose shores he found himself was destined to fall under the dominion of the United States. To this grandiose assertion he added an exhortation to the American people, whom he implored to rise to the height of their destiny and whom he reminded that a nation renders itself worthy and capable of greatness only by continuous effort and by unceasing labor. Such is the speech which has disturbed the calm of the augurs on the banks of the Spree. . . . American slang, that picturesque jargon which fears neither familiarity of utterance nor vulgarity of expression, has a special phrase with which to characterize such grandiloquence: 'It's a large order,' something equivalent to our own 'Excuse the trifle.' And if the civilized world still remembers the protests evoked by the unfortunate expression of a too ambitious statesman who spoke of making the Mediterranean a French lake, it is beyond dispute, and all the evidence indicates, that the infinitely more exorbitant pretension of making the Pacific Ocean a Yankee lake will arouse opposition elsewhere than in Berlin. Australia, that vigorous commonwealth which has grown up under the protection of the British crown, and which remains, beneath the far-away sovereignty of the king, a loyal and patriotic member of the British empire, Australia will certainly have a word to say on this subject, and it is doubtful if she will resign herself easily to recognizing American supremacy over those vast seas and to permitting the Washington Government to substitute throughout these regions for the proud 'Rule Britannia,' an impertinent 'Rule Columbia.' On the other hand, the powers which have a boundary on the Pacific Ocean are numerous. There is, in addition to England, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and it is not likely that great states, after having made such great sacrifices for centuries either to acquire colonies or to extend their influence and commerce throughout these remote latitudes, will bow at once before the pretensions of the United States and give way to this new and latest comer."

No doubt the American republic has rights, and very valid rights, in the ocean now under discussion, proceeds the Paris organ. It has a great Pacific coast line, with cities of importance upon it. It has gained a footing in the Philippines. The treaty with Colombia, when ratified, will promote the completion of "that gigantic work, the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama, to which France gave such a powerful impulse." Thereafter the United States will have a direct route and a shortened one, between its two coast lines, and a new hold over the Pacific. "Altho this explains it does not quite excuse President Roosevelt's outburst of prophetic pride." But the authority we are quoting surmises as follows:

"It is quite possible that, true to the plan he has marked out, the orator merely wished to release a current of enthusiasm in favor of his schemes for the creation of a great American navy. He may have thought it advisable to accompany this idea, so dear to himself, with one of those little flourishes about the manifest destiny and future greatness of the republic to which American audiences are so partial. Perhaps, too, he thought it would not be a bad thing for his candidacy in the coming presidential election to vibrate one of those chords in the popular soul which quiver like an Eolian harp at the lightest breath of conquering nationalism."

The exponent of Parisian official thought can not resist the opportunity afforded by this subject to become historically philosophical. "History moves on ceaselessly," it muses, "and hourly

BETWEEN WHILES.
THE CZAR—"And now for the next five minutes I'll work for world-peace."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



CHINA AND THE GODS.
CHINA—"To which idol shall I offer my gift? To neither, for each will be glad that the other did not get it."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

GERMAN POLITICAL CARTOONS.

the centers of interest, of struggle, and of life are changed. This evolution is accomplished from east to west. After the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, seat of the civilization of remote antiquity, comes the western basin of the same sea, the theater of Helleno-Italian history. Next the Atlantic serves as a vast sphere of action for the nations of the Middle Ages and of the modern era. And now the almost infinite Pacific is about to present its immense stretches for the battles of to-morrow." This order of ideas is not suggested to the German press. The "highstrung words" of President Roosevelt, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "sound the true American note," and for them "only Prince Bismarck would have found the right characterization." They constitute "a challenge to other sea-going nations which leave far behind the recent pretensions uttered by Lord Lansdowne with reference to the Persian Gulf." The Bismarckian organ adds: "It is a fortunate thing that the Atlantic Ocean remains as an apple of discord between England and America, so that until the great, inevitable decision of the freedom of the seas we are free to move about the Atlantic without obtaining gracious leave." The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is credited with peculiarly close relations with the Berlin Foreign Office, observes:

"We are at the beginning of a century and at the same time at the beginning of an epoch of decisive struggles of the nations. The more time lessens space, the greater is the extent to which the oceans become the arena for the display of the strength, the endurance, and the far-sightedness of the nations. Every people that wishes to have a future must give thought to this. As the greatest of the world's stages appears the Pacific Ocean, which the United States is already calling its own. . . . The North American Union has the will to make good its claim to first place in the Pacific, and it is adopting far-sighted measures for the to-morrow that is already being transformed into a to-day."

President Roosevelt's utterance prompts the *Weser Zeitung* to assert that he is "a clever and thinking man, but he is, none the less, the representative of imperialism." "But with the claims to a dominant influence over the Pacific Ocean, the prompt retreat before the will of Russia in the matter of Manchuria is really not in harmony." "North America, to be sure, places before Russia a demand for the open door in Manchuria, but when the Czar does not heed or when he gives a few meaningless assurances, Mr. Hay folds up his protest and sticks it in his pocket."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TURK AGAINST BULGARIAN.

IN the opinion of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), foreign affairs present to the intelligent observer nothing of greater interest than that which is attached to the state of the Ottoman empire. Things that would never be tolerated elsewhere, it observes, "and which have all the characteristics of a violent crisis, continue indefinitely without seeming to occasion any special anxiety. Every- body is waiting with wonderful patience for the Porte to carry out the promised reforms in Macedonia":

"Is there really a Macedonian revolution? It is doubtful. But there are in Macedonia revolutionists who have come into the land from outside—from Servia and in larger numbers from Bulgaria. They have put themselves at the head of the movement and determine its character. The despatches never speak of Macedonians in the true sense of that term. It is always Bulgarians who are to the front, who do everything and lead everything. It was the Bulgarians in particular who were guilty of the outrage at Salonica that so greatly moved the civilized world. . . . But the outrage at Salonica was not altogether unexpected. For some days the directors of the imperial bank had been apprised of the danger, and precautions had been taken to avert it. But one can not foresee everything and danger is apt to take unexpected forms. The branch office of the bank had been undermined. Certain Bulgarians had rented a shop some months previously on the other side of the street. They dug a tunnel beneath the surface and filled it with dynamite. On the appointed day at dusk they blew up the city's gas-mains. The darkness was profound. This was the signal. Bombs began to rain over the city and the branch of the bank was blown up. In a few moments it had been reduced to a heap of ruins. But the funds, which were in the vault, escaped capture. The number of victims was considerable, to all appearances, altho no list has officially been published. The Salonica outrage was synchronous, as might have been expected, with a renewal of revolutionary activity in all Macedonia. Bulgarian bands on one side, imperial troops on the other, came into collision and there was fighting everywhere. Sometimes one side won and sometimes the other. The disorder was general. The most recent serious incident took place at Monastir. The details are imperfectly known. Blood flowed. The Turks say the Bulgarians began it. The Bulgarians aver that it was the Turks. Both are equally capable of having done so. Ottoman troops are not patient, especially when they have not received their pay."

Responsibility for all this rests mainly upon the Porte, thinks the great French review. Its detestable government gives a pretext to the revolutionaries. "The Porte might have repaired to a certain extent the evil it has wrought or that it has permitted to be wrought, by executing the promised reforms. Perhaps there would have been an outbreak in Macedonia anyhow. But none the less it would have given evidence of its own good faith and Europe could not fail to note that. Inadequate as the reforms may be, they might have been looked upon as a beginning, accepted as a hope of better things with a sequel to come in the future. But nothing has been done." This is why the revolutionaries have been so exasperated, we are assured. To quote further:

"A secondary responsibility rests upon the Bulgarian Government itself. Prince Ferdinand would, no doubt, have asked nothing better than to place himself at the head of a Macedonian movement, and he would probably have done so had he received the least encouragement from abroad. But he turned to the Powers in vain. He received from all directions the same counsels of prudence and moderation. The Prince is a politician. He understood very well that there was nothing for him to do, at any rate for the present. He gave Europe and the Porte pledges of his good faith by arresting some of the leading revolutionists and by breaking up a few of their clubs. But he saw at once, what he must assuredly have foreseen, that in satisfying Europe he was displeasing his own subjects, and that is a dubious alternative for a prince."

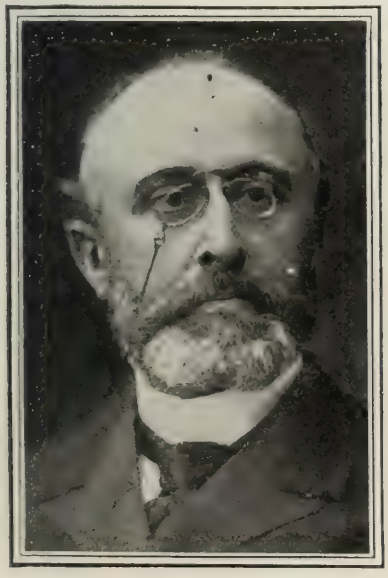
But Bulgaria is making a great mistake in letting Europe see how intimate is the connection between herself and the revolutionary movement in Macedonia, concludes this commentator. "We would also add a word concerning the presence of European war-ships at Salonica. Perhaps the sending of those ships was necessary. Order, or at least public safety, has been restored in the city, and the Ottoman Government is making efforts to maintain it that ought to be efficacious. Yet anything may happen. It is natural for the Powers to take measures to protect their subjects, but it is to be deplored that they did not come to some agreement beforehand. Austria and Italy thought proper to send their vessels to Salonica itself. They are the two Powers most concerned from a geographical point of view, and for that very reason they might have dispensed with the measure. Russia and France were content to send their ships to the vicinity. Our own went to Milo. The inconvenience of this situation is very great. None the less, it would have been best had Austria and Italy refrained from emphasizing their belief that their interests are special or that they have particular views regarding this region of the Balkans. If every one had gone to Salonica, there would have been no occasion to ask why some had done so and why others had refrained. This gives occasion for suspecting that the Powers have not all the same object in view, and in not striving for the same end there appears a defect in the international armor. It has often been said that Austria has

designs upon Salonica and Italy upon Albania. If that be true we have no reason to take offense, but the moment was ill chosen to reveal these things. Let us hope there was a warning in it for the Porte." To this French view the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) presents a counterblast in the shape of an authorized interview with the Bulgarian statesman, Dr. Danef, the center of more than one recent cabinet crisis at Sofia. That more or less warm friend of Russia says the Bulgarian Government means to do nothing that may lead to hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria. "I admit," he is made to say, "that we have aspirations as regards Macedonia." He proceeds:

"We desire only that better conditions shall prevail in Macedonia, of a character to make life for our countrymen there endurable. We are working for reform, especially the carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. For this reason we regard the Macedonian question as one for the Powers to settle, as a question that our people alone can not solve. We trust that the united action of the Powers will result in the realization of the reforms now absolutely necessary in Macedonia. But how and when this shall take place is a question I am unable to answer. The disturbances in Macedonia I attribute to the fact that the reforms urged by Austro-Hungary and Russia and accepted by Turkey have not been put into effect. As regards the sanguinary events at Salonica, there is throughout Bulgaria a universal feeling of regret and abhorrence. I believe the dynamite outrage was the work of the impassioned, extreme wing of the Macedonian committee, over which the so-called 'inner organization' has lost control."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES IN SPAIN.

SEÑOR SILVELA, the Spanish Premier, has not emerged in satisfactory shape politically from the first general election held under the reign of the young King, Alphonso XIII. Every newspaper in Europe that has paid attention to the subject takes this view. The Republicans have made gains which, while not threatening to the dynasty and not important enough to disturb the equilibrium of the Cortes, may at any moment cause an awkward tangle. The Premier's majority is 57, he having 228 votes in the Chamber of Deputies against a combined opposition of 171. The Republicans number 28, but they will be reinforced, in certain contingencies, by ten followers of Señor Canalejas, the radical leader, and there are other elements, not numerous, however, which threaten to vote with the Republicans upon occasion. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) has paid a good deal of attention to the Republican party in Spain, and when the result of the election became known it remarked:



SEÑOR FRANCISCO SILVELA,

The head of the present Spanish ministry, who faces Republican gains in the Cortes.

"Are we to conclude from this revival of the republican element that republican ideas have made proportional progress among the people? To our thinking the result of the election is to be ascribed to the reorganization of the Republican party. This party, so far as concerned the leadership and the rank and file, had fallen into a state of decomposition that prevented it from rallying all the forces disposed to march with it. But from the day that the party was reorganized under the sole leadership of Señor Salmeron (a distinguished Republican speaker and agitator), this source of weakness disappeared. The dynastic parties realized this so thoroughly that Conservatives and Liberals ceased to oppose one another in districts where Republicans might win, and presented to the common enemy the united front of what is known as monarchical concentration. This concentration of opposing parties, both, however, dynastic, was one of the characteristic features of the elections that have recently taken place."

SEÑOR SIGISMUNDO MORET,

The statesman who is thought likely to become Spanish Premier in certain eventualities.

Just before the elections, this authority made an editorial analysis of the state of the Republican party in Spain, and reached the following conclusions:

"The prolonged effacement that led to a belief in the disappearance of the republican element can be explained on various grounds. The chief one, and the one most serious to the Republican cause itself, was the unhappy experience that Spain had of republican government during the interregnum between the rule of Amadeo and the Alphonsist restoration. Notwithstanding the adhesion of men of great talent and devotion, and notwithstanding the respect which Emilio Castelar inspired even in his opponents, this Spanish republic was as unedifying in its aspect as it was ephemeral in duration. The disorder, anarchy, and impotence under which it was extinguished had brought the country so close to a precipice that the Alphonsist restoration must have seemed like a deliverance. Here then was the prime cause of weakness and discredit in a party from which great things had been expected. Thus was it condemned to effacement during the reign of Alphonso XII. Subsequently, during the minority of Alphonso XIII., there was brought about a sort of truce among the parties to render easier to the Queen Regent the arduous task that had been forced upon her. Moreover, it would have offended the chivalry of the Spaniards to undertake the overthrow of the throne of a boy king. The Republican party would consequently have been discredited, in all probability, had it failed to keep the truce among the parties. Hence Emilio Castelar himself, without renouncing his ideal, retired from active political life and advised his supporters to become reconciled with the monarchy. Finally, the strong organization of the two dynastic parties, Conservative and Liberal, still further impeded the work of the Republicans, as of all parties composed of 'outsiders.' As long as Canovas and Sagasta were alive, firmly leading the two great parties that were the props of the throne, the antidynastic groups could have no chance of succeeding."

To-day, however, the situation has changed very much, if the analysis of the Paris paper be correct. Not only is the King of age and reigning with effect, but various circumstances, and particularly the last reconstruction of the ministry, show plainly that His Majesty does not propose to play the part of a figurehead "without intervening in the affairs of the Government." For this reason, "those of his subjects who had submitted to the child-king now feel themselves in a position to resume their freedom of speech and action. Besides, the disappearance of Canovas and of Sagasta has brought about a state of affairs which the Republicans think may prove advantageous to themselves":

"The Conservatives, it is true, have found a leader in the per-

son of Señor Silvela, now Premier. But something very like anarchy prevails in the Liberal party, where disintegrating tendencies are very manifest, such, for instance, as the democratic movement led by Señor Canalejas. Such being the case, it is not impossible that the Republicans may profit from the break-up by winning over to themselves the most dissatisfied among the Liberals. Thus it was very natural that, as the elections drew near, the Republicans should make a tremendous effort to regain all their lost ground."

This aspect of the Spanish situation has not occurred to the European press generally. The Paris *Temps* points out that the Republican victories are "a serious warning to the monarchical parties," but at the same time the Republicans are by no means numerous enough to count for much. The Spanish press interprets the situation from the point of view of party principle. The Republican organ, the *País* (Madrid), speaks of "the great regeneration," and rejoices that Spain may soon begin to tread the paths along which France, in its opinion, is walking so gloriously. The independent *Imparcial* (Madrid) attributes the present confusion of parties to the "incapacity of the ministry," and it severely arraigns Señor Silvela for permitting the Minister of the Interior, Señor Moret, to assume the prominence in affairs that has been accorded him. The Liberal *Globo* (Madrid) attributes the disgust of the country with the ministry, as it terms it, to the absolutism with which the students were treated during the recent manifestations of popular discontent at Salamanca and elsewhere. The *Dia* (Madrid) notes that many of the voters remained away from the polls on election day, a fact which explains Republican victories in Madrid. The *Heraldo* (Madrid), the organ of the democratically inclined Señor Canalejas, an anti-clerical leader, says that if the Government does not divorce itself from reactionary influences, the most dire results will ensue. It charges the judiciary with being in the service of the enemies of freedom, and it thinks that popular discontent may speedily assume dangerous forms. The dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid) warns the ministry against trifling with the dangers presented by "Republican passion," and it advises a combination of all the monarchical elements against the "common enemy." The military and more or less reactionary *Correspondencia* (Madrid) declares that the throne must be supported at all costs, while the *Diario Universal* (Madrid) hints at a coming reconstruction of the ministry. The Minister for Finance recently resigned because he could not approve of the expenditures upon the army and navy. The *Correo* (Madrid) sees reason to think that Silvela's own tenure is not too strong at present. The *Liberal* (Madrid) has been given to understand that Señor Moret, whom it deems clerical, may, in certain contingencies, be called upon to form a new ministry composed of monarchists. Throughout the Spanish press there is more or less veiled allusion to misunderstanding of the constitution "in exalted quarters," which seems to be a euphemistic way of saying that the young King has extreme views of his own prerogative.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CROATIAN UPHEAVAL.

CROATIA is an important region officially included within the Hungarian portion of the dominions of the Emperor Francis Joseph. But the Croatians proper are of opinion that they should not play second fiddle to Hungary in the Hapsburg monarchy. They hate Magyar rule and aspire to such a position of comparative independence as Hungary herself enjoys. The Croatians have gone to the length of addressing Francis Joseph as "King of Croatia" at times. There is in Croatia, however, a Servian element equally opposed to Hungarian rule, but separated by differences in religion and in political aims from the Croatians proper. The result has been a tendency to bitter feuds, which have called for military intervention, altho just now, in the opinion of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the outbreak is directed against Hungarian rule, and it thinks that the situation "must seriously concern the dynasty." "Of the many complicated problems before the Hapsburg monarchy," it observes, "the Croatian problem is certainly one of the most complicated." And the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks: "Here are new complications arising in the direction of Croatia, where grave disturbances are reported, as if the internal situation of Hungary were not sufficiently complicated by the parliamentary anarchy reigning in Budapest." The Paris paper adds:

"It is all a new phase of the quarrel of nationalities in Hungary, which is itself in turn but a phase of the far more general conflict of Austro-Hungarian nationalities taken in its entirety. When one remembers that it is upon the issue of this conflict that depends the fate of the dual monarchy, it will be seen how great an interest attaches to each of its manifestations. For a long time the attention of the outside world has been drawn only to the quarrels among the Austrian nationalities, in particular to those of the Czechs, the Poles, the Germans, and the Italians of Cislithania, to speak of the principal ethnical elements inhabiting this half of the monarchy. The fact was lost sight of that something very similar, on a less scale, goes on in Transleithania, where the Magyars have succeeded in establishing their supremacy, altho they comprise only a minority of the population. The agitation among the Rumanians of Transylvania did, it is true, reveal at one time that Transleithanian harmony was more artificial than real. But the storm was stilled and we again grew accustomed to seeing the Magyars, a gifted people, well organized politically, dominant in a land where their right to conduct themselves as masters is disputed. Little by little, however, the non-Magyar nationalities regained their self-consciousness. At the last election for members of the Diet they brought forward nationalist candidates. Some among them were even elected and thus was constituted in the Parliament the so-called nationalist group, a little band of protesters against the Magyar rule."

As regards Croatia, continues this commentator, the "anti-Magyar agitation manifested there is the more surprising because that portion of Transleithania enjoys, as regards Hungary, very great autonomy, by virtue of the compromise of 1868, modified in 1873. Croatia has its Parliament or Landtag, which sits at Agram, such as the Czechs would like to see in session at Prague. It is only for the consideration of mutual commercial, financial, and military interests that this Croatian Landtag sends forty deputies to the Hungarian Chamber, and three to the House of Magnates, in which sit also Croatian magnates. A minister for Croatia is connected with the Transleithanian ministry. As for the Ban of Croatia, he represents the King far more than he governs the country." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) declares that "the violent events reported from Croatia merit the most serious attention," adding:

"A nationalist campaign is going on there that has been in process of organization for months past and which now seems ripe for some kind of action. The priests have absolutely fanaticized the peasants, and have made them swear to kill all who manifest Magyar sentiments. Manifestos invite the population to form bands, to cut the telegraph lines, to blow up the railway lines, that the Hungarian authorities may thus be precluded from interfering. . . . Premier Szell is vainly declaring that the despatches exaggerate the gravity of the situation. He can not completely reassure public opinion, for the facts are there to attest the gravity of the movement. The Premier also thinks that the Croatians are not impelled by an unquenchable hatred of the Hungarians. M. Szell, it appears, has strange delusions and his optimism may be dangerous."

One of the causes of the disturbance, and indeed the principal cause, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), is the Croatian demand for greater independence of Hungary. This demand can not be granted, it thinks, because the Croatians are not capable of a greater degree of self-government than they now enjoy. "Highly developed Austrian peoples," it remarks, "who in civilization and in political maturity far excel the Croatians, would deem themselves fortunate if anything like such an extent of self-government were accorded them as is possessed by the Croatians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A GREAT HUMAN DOCUMENT.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Helen Keller. With Her Letters and a Supplementary account by John Albert Macy. Illustrated. Cloth, 5¾ x 8¼ in., 441 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THIS is a remarkable human document, and the most remarkable thing about it is the cheerful, winsome, wholesome spirit that shines out in all the pages. There is no morbidness and self-pity. There are sad incidents to relate—the incidents of childhood before Helen Keller had in a measure broken down the barriers that kept her in the world, yet not of it; the incident of "The Frost King," a little story which she unconsciously plagiarized almost *in toto*; and others; but all these are told so simply and have evidently left behind them so little bitterness of sorrow, that they serve only to heighten the lights of the picture by contrast.

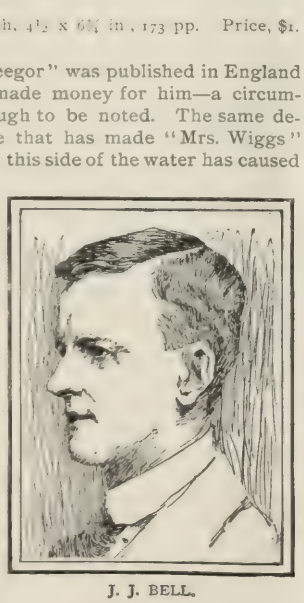
HELEN KELLER.

The work is divided into three parts: I., the story; II., the letters; III., the supplemental account including letters of Miss Sullivan, Helen's teacher. We get the story thus from several different angles and in all its interesting minutiæ. It is like living with the little deaf, dumb, and blind girl, and witnessing every step in the process of her education, and sharing all her feelings—her joy at the discovery that everything has its own name, her perplexity in understanding the meaning of abstract terms such as *think* and *love*, her determination to learn to talk by feeling the muscles of the mouth and throat of others and imitating them, her elation when she succeeded in passing the regular examinations for entrance into Radcliffe College. From the wilful, spoiled little despot who had to be removed from all but her teacher for two weeks until she had learned the lesson of obedience, to the Radcliffe junior, studying higher mathematics, philosophy, and science, and on friendly terms with many distinguished men and women, such as Joseph Jefferson, Senator Hoar, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Charles Dudley Warner, and others, was a long distance to travel; but it is all too short in the telling. It is one of the rare books of the world, not because of supreme literary excellence, tho the literary quality is excellent; but because of its uniqueness. We get an intelligent view of the world from a new angle; and of how very few books that can be said!

A LITTLE SCOTCH BOY.

WEE MCGREEGOR. By J. J. Bell. Cloth, 4½ x 6¾ in., 173 pp. Price, $1. Harper & Brothers.

WE understand that "Wee McGreegor" was published in England at the author's expense and made money for him—a circumstance which is unusual enough to be noted. The same delight in homely and humorous people that has made "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary" such successes on this side of the water has caused the success of "Wee McGreegor."



J. J. BELL.

It is fairly safe to predict that the people in this country who enjoyed the prattle of the dwellers in the "Cabbage Patch" will also enjoy the talk of the little Scotch boy. There is no plot, no sequence of events of any kind. There is no motive and no moral to the book. It is merely the perfectly natural talk of a little boy and of his parents, who spoil him abominably.

There is no note of exaggeration or burlesque; it is merely a very unpretentious page out of real life. Drama, romance, plot, and style are all very well in their way; but when all is said and done, the thing which touches every one's heart and pleases every one is simple and kindly human nature. It was the homely wisdom of "David Harum" which people cared for, in spite of its bad construction. "Lovey Mary," who "answered so well to primming," has won more hearts than any other of this year's heroines. So "Wee McGreegor," who is a little glutton and no hero in any way, will find people by the thousands to be amused with his commonplace little doings, so well described by the author.

There is another reason for the popularity of such books. They are easy to read. They do not tax one's attention. They neither bore one nor excite one, yet there is enough going on to keep a contented smile on one's face. In a country where people work so hard, they want from books what they demand from the theater—a little gentle amusement.

MORE LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN.

MORE LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN. A Record of His Work in a Series of Hitherto Unpublished Letters. Edited by Francis Darwin, Fellow of Christ's College, and A. C. Seward, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In two volumes. Cloth, 5¾ x 8½ in.; vol. i. 494 pp., vol. ii. 508 pp. Price, $5 net. D. Appleton & Co.

IN these new letters of one so long and well known, no one expects any new revelation or startling development. They afford rich biographical material for those who have leisure for the patient, continuous study of a great character. They show how consuming a passion scientific study had become with Darwin, so that he utilized for it all his working time, sick or well, at home or abroad. He was perpetually studying science, not because he must, nor because he had resolved to, but because he loved to. This correspondence thus affords us one of the finest possible examples of what a man can do who gives his whole soul to a single pursuit. We see also how he utilized all his friends for his chosen study, suggesting to every one in the world who could help just what help he wanted, and what observations or experiments would meet the need, by this means immensely widening his own range of research. It is interesting to see how his imagination went on in advance, forecasting the minutest details of experiments which he could not personally oversee. Thus he writes to Mr. A. D. Bartlett:

CHARLES DARWIN.
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

DOWN, Feb. 16 (1867 ?).

I want to beg two favours of you. I wish to ascertain whether the Bower-Bird discriminates colours. Will you have all the coloured worsted removed from the cage and bower, and then put all in a row, at some distance from bower, the enclosed coloured worsted, and mark whether the bird at first makes any selection. Each packet contains an equal quantity; the packets had better be separate, and each thread put separate, but close together; perhaps it would be fairest if the several colours were put alternately—one thread be of bright scarlet, one thread of brown, etc., etc. There are six colours. Will you have the kindness to tell me whether the birds prefer one colour to another?

Numberless similar instances might be collected from these volumes. These letters are for the most part to (occasionally from) eminent men, as Huxley, Lyell, Müller, Owen, Wallace, Asa Gray, and others. It is pleasant to note the good-fellowship and mutual helpfulness prevailing among this company of masters, and the kindly feeling pervading their intercourse, as in the case of A. R. Wallace, the co-discoverer with Darwin of evolution, where between smaller souls there might have been jealousy and hostility. Personal allusions of great interest with regard to the life of the eminent naturalist are scattered through the work. The compilers have wisely divided the letters into classes according to chief subjects, as Evolution, Geographical Distribution, etc. The volumes are beautifully printed, and illustrated by portraits of exceeding interest.

THE LOQUACITY OF MAXWELL GREY.

RICHARD ROSNY. By Maxwell Grey. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 507 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

IT is a somewhat unflattering comment on the quality of this novel by "Maxwell Grey" (Mrs. M. G. Tuttiet) that the reader should be primarily impressed by its length. A work of fiction that "drags at each remove a lengthening chain" and costs its author nearly two hundred thousand words for its expression would need to be a gigantic scheme not to deserve censure as almost wantonly prolix. The novel of this English writer which incited most interest was "The Silence of Dean Maitland." In this last one, too, the silence of the hero is an undercurrent. Where reticence is so alluring as a motif, or general color, it is amusing to find wordiness a fault of the story based upon it. His biography happily includes the vicissitudes of infancy and earliest childhood, since Richard is first presented as a tall boy of nine, violently wrathful over his mamma's second marriage. But from then on to middle-age, he forges ahead through page after page as a Man of Sorrows. In a world not so full of joy as to lend to unhappiness charm as relief to satiety, one is prone to resent such wholesale largess of harrowing grief. It seems a mistake to offer it as a recreation!

"MAXWELL GRAY."

Maxwell Grey's style is not bad, but neither is it so exquisite or fas-

cinating as to "carry-off" half a thousand octavo pages. Rosny is a noble and manly fellow; but if he had been endowed a trifle more with "horse-sense," many of his hardships would have had no place in his life. He is too good, in the main, yet not good enough in some very important, tho almost commonplace, duties.

Arlo Bates says that "books overloaded with description do indeed please the unimaginative, who like to soak in warm, shallow pools of epithet and to suppose that they have been thrilled." In which case, this is eminently a book for folk with numb fancy. But Stevenson's remark is more in order here. "No human being," he says, "ever spoke of scenery above two minutes at a time, which makes one suspect we hear too much of it in literature." This is certainly true of Richard Rosny, pages of which will be blithely skipped by the majority of its readers.

The character-drawing is also labored and not too consistent. Mrs. Rosny's second marriage results in a brood of children, and the whole family, including the step-son Richard, find life a burden, thanks to the worthless man she has taken for a husband. He finally becomes an opium fiend and is gratifyingly killed off midway in the book. Then Richard gives up his position in the navy to "go into business," at which he proves a phenomenal success. All the family shift their natures and begin to prey on him for luxurious living. He has a disastrous love affair; then, several years later, marries another girl, whom he neglects from that time forth through his engrossing sense of duty and philanthropy! The consequences are natural enough, and lead to a climax more bourgeois than tragic. The author's sense of humor is not pervasive enough to lighten the ponderous narrative, just as her force is not sufficient to make of Rosny a convincing hero.

AN AUTHORITATIVE WORK ON COLUMBUS.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: HIS LIFE, HIS WORK, HIS REMAINS. By John Boyd Thacher. Vol. I. Illustrated. Cloth and parchment, 8 x 11½ in., 670 pp. Price, $9 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS elaborately planned work really comes within the class which Charles Lamb describes as "biblia abiblia," or, in other words, books that are no books. It is designed to contain all the raw materials that throw light upon the career of Columbus. The materials are in many instances very raw indeed. Not content with giving everything relating to Columbus himself, Mr. Thacher in the present volume even goes the length of biographies of his biographers. The first accounts of the epoch-making voyages were given by Peter Martyr and De las Casas, consequently we have as prolegomena to the life itself very full accounts of Peter Martyr and the Bishop of Chiapas. This appears to be outdoing the zeal of the amateur Othello who blacked himself all over.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

When we get to the life itself, Mr. Thacher is just as thorough, and discusses all the suggestions that have ever been made as to the birthplace and date of birth of his hero. He gives full accounts—and this for the present is the most interesting part of this work—of the equipment and cost (amounting, he reckons, to about $7,200) of the three tiny vessels which carried Columbus and all our fortunes, and he provides us with a translation of the journals in which Columbus wrote down his experiences, and hopes, and fears. The scale upon which the work is conceived may be judged from the size of the first instalment, which takes nearly seven hundred pages to get Columbus safe back to Barcelona from his first voyage, without any discussion of the problems which the journals raise, and which Mr. Thacher will doubtless attempt to solve.

The chief difficulty with regard to Columbus's plans is to determine how far they were suggested by the letter of Toscanelli. As is well known, Columbus's descendants made a great point of the influence this letter had upon the navigator's mind, in order to convince the world that the discovery was no mere chance, but the outcome of deliberate inquiry and scientific investigation. Mr. Henry Vignaud has recently attempted to prove that this letter was a later invention and forgery, and that no such wide, deep-laid plans were in Columbus's mind. As might be expected, Mr. Thacher does not accept this belittlement of his hero, and attempts to prove the authenticity of the Toscanelli letter by the well-known transcript, claimed to be in the very handwriting of Columbus. Unfortunately he does not in the present volume give the promised comparison of the handwritings, and the question still remains before the courts.

Altogether, while Mr. Thacher's work can not claim to be readable, the thoroughness of its apparatus and the completeness of its presentation of all the facts of the case will necessarily make it for a long time to come the authoritative work on the great discoverer.

THE UNDER-WORLD.

THE RISE OF RUDERICK CLOWD. By Josiah Flynt. Cloth, 5 x 7¼ in., 370 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

RUDERICK CLOWD is the biography of a criminal. It tells how the boy began his life, what that life was in the reform school, how he became a first-class pickpocket and thief, who his companions in prison were and how he lived there, of the different kinds of graft and crookedness he went in for, and how he settled down at last, when he came to the end of his tether, into a perfectly respectable member of society. The thing that no reader can help remarking in this story is that Ruderick Clowd, in spite of years spent in debauch, throughout his life was an honorable man, upright and straightforward, brave, willing to take his punishment like a man—in fact, in his way, as admirable a character, if not so picturesque, as Galloping Dick on his famous mare.

JOSIAH FLYNT.

Mr. Josiah Flynt Willard has made a life-study of the ways of crooks and tramps, and there is no one in the literary clan who can arise and contradict his statements with any authority. So when he makes his hero turn out an agreeable philosopher, practising all the domestic virtues, after this hero has spent fourteen years in various prisons and the rest in practising his "profession," we can shrug our shoulders, but we are not in a position to say that such an outcome is impossible. If as a character-study the book seems dubious, as a picture of the under-world it is certainly fascinating. Mr. Flynt has the faculty of showing this life from the point of view of those who live it. "Graft" is respectable, successful thieving admirable. Thieving itself is a legitimate profession, with as many social grades as law or medicine. One of the most striking things in the book is the relation of the police to the lawbreakers—these "unprofessional thieves," as Ruderick Clowd calls them, crooked detectives, police captains, and officers, who stand in with the thieves themselves. The pictures of prison life, and especially of life in the reform school, are extremely interesting and suggestive. It is unfortunate that Mr. Flynt is not a more skilful writer. Whenever he branches out into fiction, the fiction becomes melodrama, and he has enough dramatic contrast in the material at his command without inventing artificial dramatic incidents. For instance, it was very unnecessary that Ruderick should save his half-brother's life.

WHOLESOME AND HELPFUL.

THE BETTER WAY. By Charles Wagner. Translated by Mary Louise Hendee. Cloth, 5 x 6½ in., 260 pp. Price, $1.00. McClure, Phillips Company.

THOSE who have read "The Simple Life," by this same author, will find in the present volume much the same sort of precept and counsel toward ways and means of living the life of the spirit as was found in the former volume, to which President Roosevelt called attention. The little book is most intimately helpful, and makes reading which may with truth be called delightful.

CHARLES WAGNER.

The diction is of limpid clearness. One feels that the original French in which it first appeared must have been as a mother tongue to the one who turned it into English. The contents are arranged in sections, with headings showing the reader where to look for counsel in every crisis of life that may assail him.

There is much in the whole tone that reminds one of that time-approved volume, "The Layman's Breviary." The thought, while of the highest, is too impersonally spiritual—or, rather, too laic—to give offense to the most bristling sect or creed. Its tone and phraseology is quite distinct from that employed by teachers of "The New Thought"—so called; yet its ethics are essentially the same as those held by New-Thought advocates at their highest and best. This spiritual breadth and height, this large catholicity, ought, and doubtless will, commend the book to widely diverse readers. It is more than a tonic; it is daily bread.

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Weigh these words, for they were not idly written. Many other letters might be produced, but space costs money. Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, says to Mr. De Berard: "Accept my compliments upon the rare literary taste and discrimination you have shown in editing these volumes." What a service to separate for you the wheat from the chaff! The work was done by the well-known literary critic, Frederick B. De Berard and others of THE BODLEIAN SOCIETY, by and with the advice and co-operation of Dr. Rossiter Johnson. The book has been approved after the most searching investigation by the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY BUREAU. It was made to sell at $70.00 for the set in 20 volumes. It IS SELLING for that. You may have been canvassed for the work at this price. I convinced the officers of THE BODLEIAN SOCIETY that it would be good business for them to sell an edition at less money—much less money, for the sake of introduction. I convinced them, I say. This announcement is proof of the fact. Not to burden you with details, the short story is, that I have, for a consideration, undertaken the task or pleasure—call it what you like—of collecting a list of purchasers to take the edition at a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. The Library contains a goodly supply of handsome and truly illustrative pictures. Among them is a careful reproduction of the celebrated classic painting "LIFE AND LOVE," by F. G. Watts, R.A., which was BANISHED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE during the Cleveland Administration and RECENTLY RESTORED. Since it seems to be customary to give away SOMETHING FOR NOTHING, I shall take pleasure in sending you a copy of this classic painting, suitable for framing, with my compliments, while sending you the table of contents and special offer.

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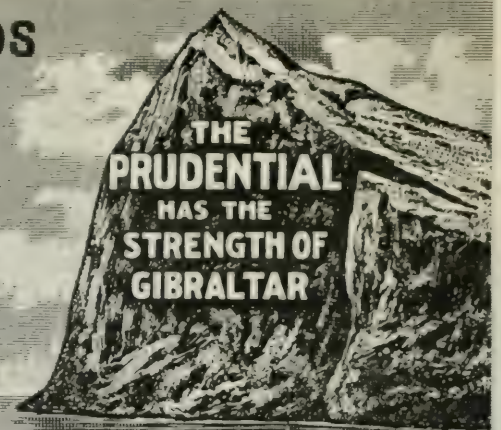

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Remembrances of Emerson."—John Albee. (Robert Grier Cooke, New York.)

"The Personality of Emerson."—F. B. Sanborn. (Charles E. Goodspeed, Boston, $5.)

"Sermons from the Tripod."—Addison M. Brownlee. (Brownlee & Cantrell, Benton, Ill.)

"Visions and other Verse."—Edward Robeson Taylor. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $1.25.)

"Divinity and Man."—W. K. Roberts. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Fur Traders of the Columbia River."—Washington Irving. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A Political History of Slavery."—William Henry Smith. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, in 2 vols, $4.50 net.)

"The Story of a South African Newspaper and its Founder." ("South Africa," London.)

"Composition and Rhetoric."—Rose Kavana and Arthur Beatty. (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.)

"Homophonic Conversations."—C. B. and C. V. Waite. (C. V. Waite & Co., Chicago, $1.)

"The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy."—Frederick Engels. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., $0.50.)

"God's Children."—James Allman. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., $0.50.)

"Evenings in Little Russia."—Translated from the Russian of Gogol. (W. S. Lord, Evanston, Ill., $1.)

"One for Many."—"Vera." (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., $0.50.)

"Caleb, the Degenerate."—A play in four acts by Joseph S. Cotter. (Bradley & Gilbert Co., Louisville, Ky.)

"The Siege of Youth."—Frances Charles. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Hereward the Wake."—Charles Kingsley. (J. F. Taylor & Co., 2 vols.)

"The Chieftain and Satires."—Valentine Brown, Portland, Oregon.

"Danish Life in Town & Country."—J. Brochner. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"The Dominant Strain."—Anna Chapin Ray. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Robert Browning."—G. K. Chesterton. (The Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"The Samaritans."—J. A. Steward. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Modern Civic Art."—Charles Mulford Robinson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50 net.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

The New Colossus.

By Emma Lazarus.

[A bronze tablet was placed inside the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty a few days ago bearing the name of Emma Lazarus and the following sonnet written by her in 1883.]

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame.
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame,
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Song.

By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

Is there no ending of song?
Will time forever unloosen
New birds of singing for flight—
Gold-plumed, broad-pinioned and strong
To waken the heart of the night
With singing and showering light?

Is there no ending of mirth?
Will time forever unloosen
Fresh founts, clear-bubbling and bright,
From the drainless youth of the earth
To spray all the heart of the night
With laughter and showering light?

Is there no ending of grief?
Will time forever unloosen
Gray buds that wither to white
And fall as the fading leaf,
And sigh in the heart of the night
Or shiver in showering light?

Yes, mirth and grieving will end?
But song will upgathering mingle
Their perishing beauty and might,
And tears and laughter will blend
To shatter the heart of the night
With singing and showering light.

—*The Saturday Review* (London).

On the Hill.

By James Herbert Morse.

Eleven o'clock! The Sunday bells
Have slowly tolled the parson in.
A lively tan-ta-ra-ra tells
The house is hushed, the hymns begin.
Sweet old-time scene, when multitudes
On multitudes thus sat apart,
And heaven in happy interludes
Descended on the human heart!

Now I outside upon the hill
Lie level with the dial-plate,
And memory turns the hands, until
They point me to a golden date:—
The belfry and the bells the same;
The day, the very hour,—eleven,
When through the open windows came
Those harmonies that rang to heaven.

When Lyde's voice, of all the choir,
Came rounded, rich, and full and sweet,
The sunbeams danced upon the spire
With all their little silver feet.
Across the spicery of flowers
The very birds leaned down to see,
And while she sang, withheld their powers,
Which, other times, were heaven to me.

O Lyde, thou art singing still;
Thine upward eye, and sunny hair,
That once made heaven of this hill—
I doubt not they make heaven elsewhere.

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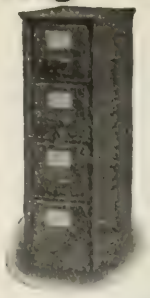

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But I, with thanking quiet prayers,
With winter in my heart, abide,
And now, as then, on Summer's morning,
A far-off listener, lie outside.

—In *Lippincott's Magazine.*

A May Morning.

By FRANK DEMSTER SHERMAN.

What magic flutes are these that make
Sweet melody at dawn,
And stir the dewy leaves to shake
Their silver on the lawn?

What all-[illegible] wrought
In shallowed [illegible]
All ecstasy of sound upcaught,—
Song's apotheosis!

The dreaming lilies lift their heads
To listen and grow wise;
The fragrant roses from their beds
In sudden beauty rise:

Enraptured, on the eastern hill,
A moment, halts the sun;
Day breaks; and all again is still:
The thrushes' song is done!

—In May *Atlantic Monthly.*

The Passer-by.

By CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

I passed a house one summer day,—
The busy street in sunshine lay:
I heard a song, so sweet and gay,
Like that of some bright maid at play;
I smiled as I went on my way.

And when upon that summer day,
The somber street in shadow lay,
I heard a moan, a sob, a cry,
My soul was sad in sympathy;
I wept as I went on my way.

A smile, a tear that summer day,
And what their meaning, who shall say?
For some were bright and some were gay,
And some in darkest shadow lay;
The world, unheeding, went its way.

—In May *Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Secretary Moody as a Waiter.—A good story is told in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of Secretary Moody while he was visiting San Juan, Porto Rico:

While the *Dolphin* was in the harbor of San Juan, she was visited daily by the natives. One of them, feeling thirsty, turned to a man in white and wearing a [illegible] naval captain and said, "I'll have a drink of water." The man hurried away without a word, and soon returned with the water, which the native drank. The man in white then took the glass back to the cabin.

While he was gone an American, who had seen the whole procedure, said to the native, "You ought to have tipped that fellow." The native fumbled in his pocket for a coin, but mildly protested, "Why should I?" And the American said, "Because that was Mr. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy."

It was true, and when the Secretary emerged from the cabin the native's profuse apologies were made as only one of the Latin race can make them, while the Secretary laughingly tried to put the Porto Rican at his ease.

Why Salvini Played — John S. Crellin, an actor of long experience, who played leading parts with Tommaso Salvini, relates the following anecdote in an appreciation of the great actor in a recent number of *The Outlook*:

At the opening of our three weeks' engagement in San Francisco Salvini was taken with a severe throat difficulty which prevented his public ap-

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pearance for a time. While thus suffering, he received a cablegram from Italy apprising him of the sudden and unlooked-for death of a beloved brother. Our manager *pro tem.*, who was less reflective than excitable, gave to the public as a reason for Salvini's failure to appear, not that he was ill, but that his grief over the death of his brother was so deep as to prevent his playing. This was placarded before the theater, and the shrewd local manager, taking advantage of the error, insisted upon having every cent of the receipts which were realized during the remainder of the engagement to compensate him for the non-appearance of the star. In this position he was upheld by the courts, which assumed that while a sore throat or other physical disability was a sufficient excuse for an actor's failure to appear, grief, in and of itself, was no bar to a performance, tho illness superinduced by such grief would be.

I met the manager one day during this halt in our affairs, and, noticing that he was excited, asked him the reason for it.

"I have just received a terrible shock from Salvini," he said. "I went," he continued, "to the Signor's room to inquire after his health. I prayed all the way upstairs that a decided change for the better had taken place. But as I approached his door, I heard him groaning most awfully, as he paced to and fro like an elephant, yes, like a menagerie. I stopped outside, overcome with despair and fright. But the situation was desperate. Salvini's contract called for a thousand dollars a night and a third of the gross receipts. It had taken thus far all the surplus money realized from Madame Nevada's concert tour, under the same management, to keep us on our feet, and if Salvini should fail to appear during at least the last week of the engagement, it would be a problem how to get the company home. Two-thirds of the subscription for seats have been withdrawn. The world at large might recover even from the death of the maestro, but the company not so easy, three thousand miles from home—as well as a million. Well, I waited at the door, trembling, but as the groans seemed to increase rather than diminish, I took the liberty of entering the room without knocking. Salvini ceased his pacing—he was at bay. 'Alas!' I stammered, 'what is it? I know you are worse. You will not be able to play. What shall we do?'

"'No,' said Salvini, 'you are wrong. I shall play, must play for you, the company, the public, myself.'

"'Ah, then you will play!' I exclaimed, rubbing my hands together, for I dared not applaud, as I felt prompted to do, so great was my relief.

"'What shall hinder?' growled Salvini, as he eyed me dubiously.

"'But you are in pain!' I hesitated, as I thought, not of the pain, but of a way to escape from him and vent my gratitude outside.

"'Pain,' he responded, 'yes here,' and slapped his hand, not on his anatomy, but his purse. 'The doctor has just been here and has ordered me more medicine.'

"'But that is no great calamity,' I ventured.

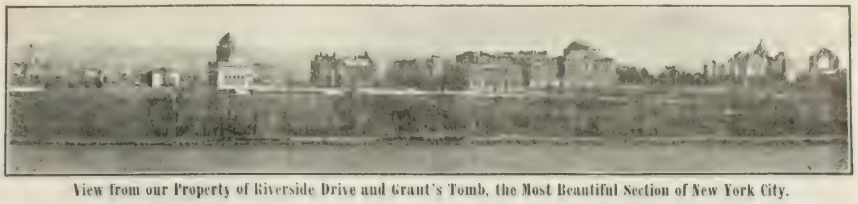
"'No,' he grumbled, 'the medicine is no calamity, but the price is; it's a dollar a bottle.'"

Hetty Green's Retort.—Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, even in her youth, had a way of taking care of her own, says the New York *Times*. A Vermont neighbor relates that while she was living on her New England farm she had for a neighbor a particularly unneighborly old bachelor.

One day, while the threshers were at work on her wheat crop, the winnowing fan broke and she sent over in great haste to borrow her neighbor's machine.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Mrs. Green may use the fan, but I make it a rule never to allow my implements to be taken from my farm. The machine is in the barn, and she may bring her grain there to be winnowed," an offer it was manifestly impossible to accept.

Mrs. Green had not forgotten the implied re-



View from our Property of Riverside Drive and Grant's Tomb, the Most Beautiful Section of New York City.

The Most Desirable Property

in the vicinity of **Greater New York** can be secured upon terms placing it within reach of anyone seeking a **High Class Real Estate Investment** which is bound to return many fold in profits.

Our properties are at New York's threshold—35 minutes from the great commercial and financial centers of the city

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON AND MORSEMERE

are directly opposite Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive, the Geographical Center of Manhattan and but 15 minutes distant. Macadam streets, flag walks, curb, water, gas, unexcelled sewerage system. Beautiful parks completed and others in construction. Handsome schools and churches. $7000.00 new R. R. Station. Trolleys in operation and more contracted for.

65 new homes built in **GRANTWOOD** in the last 2 years and 22 at **MORSEMERE** within last 12 months. Lots similar to those sold in 1899 for $450.00 now selling at $950.00. Values have doubled and should double again in another 3 years.

Lots at MORSEMERE, $350 to $700. At GRANTWOOD, $700 to $2,000, (all lots 25 x 100) as desirable for residential purposes as those sold for same price in Harlem or Bronx (in the upper part of New York City) ten years ago, which now bring from $1,000 to $20,000 each.

EASY PAYMENTS: $15 down and $5 monthly, for lots under $700.

These properties have already proven their profit possibilities; but to demonstrate our faith in their future increase, we will guarantee that if the actual increased value within two years from your purchase is not equal to 15 per cent. per annum on your cash investment (as determined by the price at which we are selling similar lots at that time) we will refund the entire cash paid us, with interest at 6 per cent.

If interested we will give you a **FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK** paying your railroad fare both ways for the purpose of having you inspect our property. But don't delay. Reserve lots at once, and thereby secure them at present prices, **as all lots advance ten per cent. on or before July 1st.** Write to-day for full particulars including testimonials from **buyers who have already sold at a profit,** photographic views, etc.

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Capital and Surplus $335,137.69 Assets $929,171.87

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ROLLER SWING

Absolutely new, better than an electric fan in hot weather. **Operates as easy as a Rocking-Chair.** Delightful motion. Guaranteed not to make you sick.

Special Discount on First Swing to Introduce Where we Have no Agent.

Local Agents Wanted. Exclusive Territory.

Travelers wanted to carry as a side line. Handsome one-pound aluminum model furnished. Address

HUTCHINS ROLLER SWING CO., Box 105, Alton, Ill.

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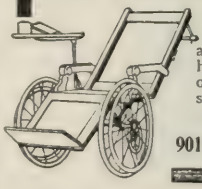
INVALID CHAIRS



enable the convalescent to move about the house and out on the lawn giving him the benefit of the invigorating spring air and sunshine. (*Booklet free.*)

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If you plan painting soon, send us a photo, blue-print, or description of your house and grounds and surroundings, and we will send absolutely free several suggestions prepared by experts, for color plans, with samples of actual colors.

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make your home life delightful and enjoyable on the hottest days—add practically another room to your house—the coolest and most comfortable of all in summer—ideal for entertaining, perfect for pleasure. Easy to raise or lower. Made in artistic colors to harmonize with your decorations. Very inexpensive; most economical.

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usual when the old bachelor sent his hired man over one morning to borrow her side-saddle for the use of a visiting relative.

"I shall be only too glad to favor him," was the word sent back by the astute Mrs. Green, "but I never allow anything I own to be carried off the farm. My saddle is hanging across a beam in the barn loft. Tell Mr. Browne to send his aunt over. She may ride there as long as she likes."

How Du Chaillu Foiled the Plotters. — While the late Paul Du Chaillu was teaching French in the Carmel School, Carmel, N. Y., says Helen Evertson Smith in *The Independent*, he was often ridiculed by the boys and girls, and also by other teachers, for his queer English, his diminutive size, and his acts of kindness. Some of the boys once organized a plot against Du Chaillu, but he tactfully frustrated its execution:

The design had been to take him from his bed, tie him in a blanket, and toss him from hand to hand, like an apple in a handkerchief, down four long flights of stairs, out upon the snow, and then down the steep hillside, until he should be finally soused in the icy waters of Lake Glenida. Long afterward this was told by one of the youngest of those implicated.

Boys love a feast. Fifty years ago, and in the then gone-to-pieces condition of this school, "treats" of any kind were rare. Whether by accident or design, no one ever knew, on the evening before the bitter February night on which the most unjovial trick was to have been played, Mr. Du Chaillu appeared at the seminary's door in a wagon laden with stores of the good things which boys love—turkeys, pies, tarts, cakes, fruits, and candies, all ready for the table. The feast was held with great jollity in his class-room in the top story of the building, and, of course, nothing more was heard of the plot. The boys were heartily ashamed of themselves and the abetting teachers ought to have been so, if they were not. This kindly and apparently (and it may have been really) unsuspecting act of kindness turned the tide. I left the school not very long afterward, but have been told that from that time onward "the little Frenchman" received a good measure of the formal respect and a great deal of the genuine affection which were justly his due.

Carnegie Won the Race. — When Andrew Carnegie's parents first came to America from Scotland, says *Success*, they went to East Liverpool, O., to stay with some relatives. Their son was about fourteen years old at the time, and was an object of considerable interest to the boys of the neighborhood.

On one occasion, when he was sixteen years old, he went with his cousin to visit William and Michael Fisher, who lived on a farm about half a mile from the town. The four boys spent some time in examining the pet rabbits and other objects of interest, and, at length, when they were all standing at the top of a grassy slope, William Fisher challenged Carnegie to a foot-race. "Well," said Andrew, "you're a lot taller than I am, and your legs are longer, and I believe you can beat me, but I'll race you just the same."

The two boys started, and, as Andrew had foreseen, the Fisher boy easily outran him. The little Scotchman was by no means discouraged because the chances seemed all against him, but kept running. About half-way down the slope the Fisher boy stopped, considering it useless to run further. To his surprise, Carnegie continued his race, and arrived at the bottom far ahead of him. "That's not fair," said Fisher, "because I stopped."

"Yes, I knew you'd stop," said Carnegie in reply, "and that's the reason I kept on running. Have you ever heard the fable of the turtle and the hare?"

Sky Cleaning. — "A new 'AWNING (just over). "'Ow is it the sky is so much cleaner in New York than hit is in Lunnon?"

NIGHTE HAWKE. "Oh, we have sky-scrapers in New York."—*Brooklyn Life.*

O'er land or sea, where'er you be take

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A compact, convenient lunch—highly nutritious—ready in a moment—pure, rich milk and the extract of malted grain, condensed to powdered form—prepared with either hot or cold water—always healthful and invigorating—a delicious food drink—invaluable in car or sea-sickness.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Pastoral Lilting. (Or the literary results of the poet's vacation at Halls Corners, N. Y.).

Oh, for a life in the country free,
Where the sighing wind in the sweet-corn tree
Mingles its music, drowsy and low,
With the song of the milkmaid, as, to and fro,
Threugh the sunny pastures she skips about,
Milking the milk weeds with many a spout.

How sweet are the wee white leghorn lambs,
That scamper about with the half-grown hams,
Barking in glee at the farmer's lad
As he wades in the brooklet, fishing for shad,
While out through the barnyard come strident notes,
For the farmer is busy a-shearing the shoats.

The drowsy sound of the husking bees
Drifts in at noon on the scented breeze,
The farmer's men all cease their toil;
No more they cultivate the soil,
Nor educate the sheep; no more
Swap ancient puns at the country store.

For 'tis the festive dinner hour,
And they gather round and eke devour
Enough of the juicy buckwheat cake
To make their rural bellies ache.
But back to the orchard at one they go,
For the strawberry bushes they now must sow.

Oh, a country life is the life for me,
Where the neighing calves go frisking free;
The swallows cackle at sunset hour,
As they sip the dew from the whole wheat flower,
And early to roost the ravens go,
For at morn they must flap their wings and crow.

—FREDERICK ARTHUR PALMER in *The Journalist.*

Impatient.—RECRUIT (on guard): "Advance and give the countersign!"

MESSENGER: "I've forgotten it."

RECRUIT (impatiently): "Well, say 'Lincoln' and pass on. I'm not goin' to wait all day fer yez t' tink av ut."—Princeton *Tiger.*

Unnecessary.—YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER: "What are you doing to the fish, Norah?"

NORAH: "Sure, mum, I be washin' thim."

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER: "How foolish! Don't you know they lived in water all their lives?"—Brooklyn *Life.*

Relieved. SHE glided into the office and quietly approached the editor's desk. "I have written a poem," she began.

"Well!" exclaimed the editor, with a look and tone intended to annihilate.

But she calmly resumed: "I have written a poem on 'My Father's Barn,' and——"

"Oh!" interrupted the editor, with extraordinary suavity, "you don't know how greatly I am relieved. A poem written on your father's barn, eh? I was afraid it was written on paper, and that you wanted me to publish it. If I should ever happen to drive past your father's barn, I'll stop and read the poem."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

He Knew.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "How many commandments are there, Willie?"

WILLIE: "Ten."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "And suppose you were to break one of them?"

WILLIE: "Then there'd only be nine."—Chicago *Chronicle.*

Corroborative.—THE PROFESSOR: "A collector, you say? Did you tell him I was out?"

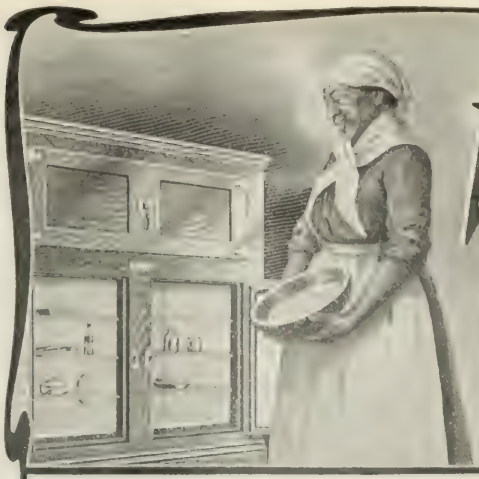
THE FACTOTUM: "Yes sir, but he wouldn't believe me."

THE PROFESSOR: "Humph! Then I suppose I'll have to go and tell him myself."—Brooklyn *Life.*

Oh, Never Mind.—MRS. SCHOPPEN: "Blackberry jam thirty cents the jar! My, isn't that jam jear?"

MR. SANDS: "Isn't it what?"

MRS. SCHOPPEN: "I say, isn't that dam jear-er—I mean, isn't that dam dear. Oh, never mind."—*Philadelphia Press*



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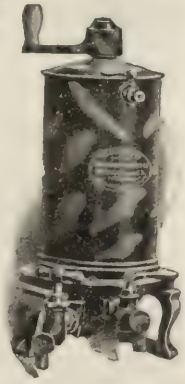
PURE WATER AND GOOD HEALTH GO HAND IN HAND.



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The National Filter

is patterned closely along natural lines and is based strictly upon Nature's methods. The finest quality of tripoli stone is the filtering medium used, and its construction and action are such as to positively remove every trace of bacterial and animal matter. Hence absolutely pure water is the result. The National Filter never needs taking apart for cleaning—there is no removal of the stone, and anybody can clean it thoroughly in three minutes.

Made in all sizes for the home, the office and large institutions. Installation is direct with the supply pipe and in no way interferes with water drawn direct from faucet. Write for illustrated booklet, "Pure Water in Nature's Own Way"—it's free.

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201½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Poor Richard Junior's Philosophy.—A position in hand is worth a dozen in prospect.

Love is a monopoly—but it is not always a trust.

The egotist uses only one I—and that a capital.

One pair of yellow shoes does not make a summer.

A ventilator is a small closed window in an American street-car.

Moving is almost as bad as getting married—and most people have to do it oftener.

You can not take your money beyond the grave, but it will pay for a large, nice epitaph.

It is seldom that a man is as good as his wife tells others he is or as bad as she tells him he is.

All can not play golf, but the humblest may carry a few sticks in a canvas bag and look solemn.

—Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post.*

Domestic Euclid.—The following is an excerpt from what the students of Vassar College call "The Domestic Euclid." It would seem that even the pupils of our most fashionable female college have the landlady and boarding-house troubles which have been a feature of college life from time immemorial:

Definitions:

1. All boarding-houses are the same boarding-house.

2. Boarders in the same boarding-house and on the same flat are equal to one another.

3. A single room is that which hath no parts and no magnitude.

4. The landlady of the boarding-house is a parallelogram—that is, an oblong angular figure that can not be described, and is equal to anything.

5. A wrangle is the disinclination of two boarders to each other that meet together, but are not on the same floor.

6. All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

Postulates and propositions:

1. A pie may be produced any number of times.

2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

3. A bee-line may be made from any boarding-house to any other boarding-house.

4. The clothes of a boarding-house bed, stretched ever so far both ways, will not meet.

5. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than one square feed.

6. On the same bill and on the same side of it there should not be two charges for the same thing.

7. If there be two boarders on the same floor, and the amount of side of the one be equal to the amount of side of the other, and the wrangle between the one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other boarder, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal. For if one bill be the greater, then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.—Kansas City *Journal.*

Coming Events.

June 12–22.—Chautauqua Assembly, at Lafayette, Ind.

June 16.—Convention of the National Association of Car-Service Managers, at Chicago.

June 17–18.—Convention of the National Children's Home Society, at Pittsburg.

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SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL
TOP BUGGY
is sold direct from the makers at $47.50 and
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"Why do you sleep on hair?"

DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY, one of New York's most famed physicians, writes us January 21st, 1902:

180 Central Park, South, New York City.

Messrs. Ostermoor & Co.

Gentlemen: After twenty-seven years' use, it is my opinion too much cannot be said in praise of Ostermoor Mattresses. In point of contrast they are equal to the best curled hair, infinitely more durable and far superior in cleanliness.

Yours truly, EGBERT GUERNSEY

Why not try an Ostermoor?

An Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress is softer and more elastic than hair—and this elasticity is everlasting—it never mats or packs, loses its shape or spreads. An occasional sunbath keeps it in perfect condition. The filling made from a vegetable fibre, purity itself originally, made germ-proof by sterilization, is repellent of all impurities and an everlasting comfort.

Hair is an animal fibre, filthy, unclean and uncleanable, a constant source of expense for renovation, it is unhealthy, porous and dirty, absorbent of germs of all kinds, a disease breeder and menace to health

Why not send for free book?

We have a 96-page book, "The Test of Time," which we mail free. It tells all about the best mattress ever made, and our offer of 30 Nights' Free Trial — money returned if it is not all you even *hoped* for. It tells about unscrupulous dealers who offer worthless stuff as "felt"—fraudulent substitutes do not bear **the name Ostermoor & Co., which is on every genuine mattress.** It is not a "felt" mattress if it is not an "Ostermoor"

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2 feet 6 inches wide	25 lbs.	$ 8.35	All 6 ft. 3 in. long
3 feet wide	30 lbs.	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide	35 lbs.	11.70	
4 feet wide	40 lbs.	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide	45 lbs.	15.00	

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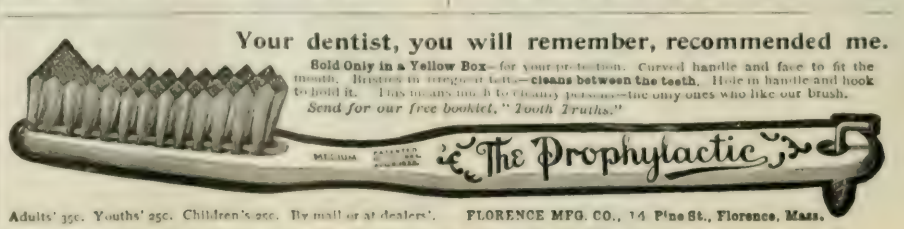
Your dentist, you will remember, recommended me.



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June 17–19.—Convention of the International Railway Surgeons' Association, at Indianapolis.

June 19–28. Y. M. C. A. Student Conference, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

June 23–26.—Convention of the International League of Press Clubs, at Atlantic City.

June 23–27.—Convention of the American Mechanical Engineers' Society, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

May 25.—Tax-collectors begin work in Macedonia, the reforms promised by the Porte not having been carried out.

The town of Smerdesh is destroyed and 150 Macedonian rebels are killed after a thirty-hour battle with the Turks.

May 27.—Details of the Turkish advance on Ipek are received.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 25.—Many protests against automobile racing are being received by the French Minister of the Interior.

Haiti's Ministry, except the Minister of War, resign.

May 26.—King Alfonso of Spain inherits $7,500,000 under the will of his grandfather, King Francis.

The Federal Parliament of Australia is opened at Melbourne.

A deputation of Jews arrives at St. Petersburg to ask the Russian Government to protect their race from future massacres and relieve their burdens.

Naval Ensign Hussner, tried at Kiel for killing a private who failed to salute him properly, is sentenced to four years' imprisonment and degradation.

May 27.—Marcel Renault, the noted automobile expert, dies at Couhé Verac from injuries received in the Paris-Madrid race.

Twenty-two emigrants perished in a collision between two ships in the North Sea.

May 28.—Premier Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain speak on the colonial tariff plan in the House of Commons.

Reports of the destruction by an earthquake of the town of Melazgherd, Asiatic Turkey, on April 29, are received.

Wu Ting Fang is appointed a member of the Chinese Foreign Office.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger, *Shamrock III.*, sails from Gourock for this country.

May 29.—The celebration of the bicentenary of the founding of St. Petersburg is begun.

The Croatians issue a manifesto attributing the trouble in their province to violations of their rights.

May 30.—Count Nigra, Italy's ambassador to Austria-Hungary, resigns.

May 31.—Manuel Candamo is elected President of Peru.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May 25.—President Roosevelt begins his journey east from the Pacific coast, speaking at Clellum, North Yakima, and Ellensburg, in Washington State.

May 26.—The President visits Spokane, Wash., and several places in Idaho.

May 27.—The President spends the day in Helena and Butte, Mont.

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THE PERFECT PIANO PLAYER

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May 28.—The President visits Pocatello and Boise in Idaho.

May 29.—President Roosevelt addresses a large audience in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

May 30.—The President takes a horseback ride of sixty miles from Laramie, Wyo., to Cheyenne, over the Black Hills trail.

May 31.—The President spends the day in Cheyenne.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

May 25.—Daniel V. Miller, assistant-attorney in the law division of the Post-office Department, is arrested on charges of accepting a bribe.

May 27.—A. W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery, is arrested on charges of accepting bribes, and is dismissed from office by Postmaster-General Payne. D. B. and Samuel A. Groff, charged with bribing, are also arrested.

May 29.—Postmaster Merritt of Washington replies to S. W. Tulloch, making countercharges against the ex-cashier.

May 31.—Ex-Postmaster-General Smith's reply to Tulloch's charges is made public.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 25.—Heavy storms swept over Southern Nebraska, killing about fifteen persons and injuring twenty.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson is celebrated in several cities.

President Roosevelt issues a statement in reference to his indorsement by state conventions.

May 26.—Senator Hanna withdraws his opposition to the indorsement of President Roosevelt by the Ohio Republican state convention.

New York celebrates the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of its municipal government.

The *Reliance* again wins in the trial yacht races.

May 27.—The Pennsylvania Republican convention indorses President Roosevelt for renomination, and declares against any change in the present tariff schedule.

Secretary Moody orders the European squadron to proceed to Kiel.

The International Arbitration Conference begins at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

May 28.—Secretary Roots acquits Major Howze of charges of cruelty to Filipinos.

Senator Hanna commends the Administration of President Roosevelt.

The *Reliance* again wins in the trial yacht races. The *Constitution* is disabled.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, at Los Angeles, adopts the report of the committee on revision of the faith.

May 30.—Memorial Day is generally celebrated. An equestrian statue of General Sherman is unveiled in New York.

Floods and fire cause considerable damage and

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loss of life in North Topeka, Kansas, It is reported that at least 200 are drowned or burned to death.

May 31.—John Mitchell and the miners' representatives confer at Buffalo over disputes that have risen in the anthracite fields since the resumption of work.

CHESS.

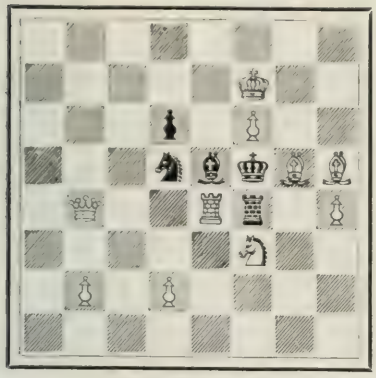
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 833.

Specially Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 5K2; 3p1P2; 3sbkBB; 1Q2Rr1P; 5S2; 1P1P4; 8.

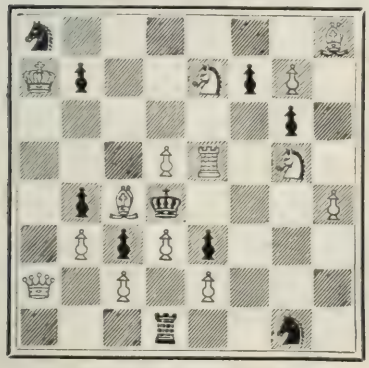
White mates in two moves.

Problem 834.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. GILBERT DOBBS, New York.

"Si sic omnes."

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Fourteen Pieces.

s6B; Kp2Sp1P1; 6p1; 3PR1S1; 1pBk3P; 1PpPp3; Q1P1P3; 3r2s1.

White mates in three moves.

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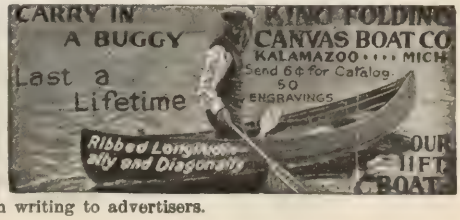

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Solution of Problems

No. 711. Second-Prize Two-er.

Key-move: R—K sq

No. 718. Second-Prize Three-er.

Key-move: Q—K B 2

In addition to the names on "The Honor-Roll," reported since award was made: A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

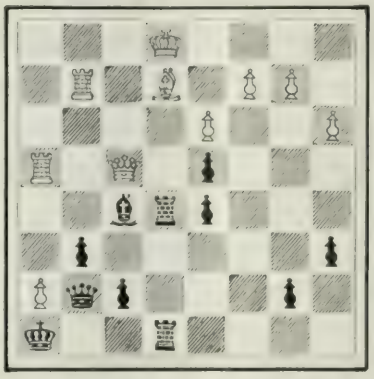
711: Chess-Club, Ouray, Col.; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Additional comments (711): "Very beautiful, and quite difficult"—A. K.; "A corker"—"Twenty-three."

718: A great problem. Looks simple; but is very difficult"—A. K.

In addition to those reported, "Chess-club" got 732 and 754; G. M. A., Halifax, N. S., 831.

An Ending from Actual Play.



White had just played R from R 2 to R 4, in order to capture the Q P, when Black's game would be hopeless. Black, however, made a move by which he won a piece. What is the move?

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

This game shows that even Masters sometimes make blunders that an amateur might avoid. Pillsbury gave a B for two Ps. This sacrifice, probably, would not give him anything better than a Draw.

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 P—Q 4	Q—B 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	21 Kt—B 5	P—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	22 Kt(B3)-R4	B—B 2
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	23 Q—Kt 4	B—B sq
5 Castles	B—K 2	24 P—K B 4	K—R sq
6 R—K sq	P—Q Kt 4	25 K—R sq	P—Kt 3
7 B—Kt 3	P—Q 3	26 Kt—Kt 3	P x B P
8 P—Q R 4	B—Kt 5	27 Kt—K 2	P—Kt 4
9 P—B 3	Castles	28 Kt—B 5	Kt—K Kt 2
10 P—R 3	B—R 4	29 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
11 P—Q 3	Q—Q 2	30 P—K Kt 3	P x P
12 Q Kt—Q 2	Q R—K sq	31 Kt x P	B—Kt 3
13 P x P	P x P	32 Kt—B 5	R—K sq
14 Kt—B sq	R—R sq	33 P—R 4	P—R 3
15 R x R	R x R	34 R—Kt sq	Kt—B 5
16 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	35 P x P	B P x P
17 B—Q 2	Kt—Q R 4	36 B x P	P x B
18 B—B 2	Kt—K sq	37 Q x P	B x Kt
19 B—B sq	P—Q B 3	38 Q—R 5 ch	Resigns.

A writer in *The B. C. M.*, gives this continuation after White's 37..., R—K 3; 38 P—Q 5, P x P; 39 P x P, R—B 3; 40 Q—R 4 ch, K—Kt sq; 41 R x P, R x R; 42 Kt—K 7 ch, etc., resulting in a Draw.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

ONE of Mr. Roosevelt's best-known books, "The Winning of the West," describes the conquest of the Western States by the pioneers of an earlier generation. Considered in connection with the Presidential tour that has just come to a close, and the comment on it, the title of this book takes on a new significance. Says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.):

"There seems to be good ground for the assumption that Mr. Roosevelt had in contemplation another 'Winning of the West' when he traveled toward the Pacific Coast and stopped at various points along his route to 'talk politics' with his fellow citizens. When he discussed the tariff, expansion, trusts, international questions, and local topics, he appeared as the most distinguished advocate of a great political party, which will be called on next year to defend its title to another lease of power. Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that the claims of his party merit favorable consideration by the people of the West. Evidence is not lacking that he regards himself as the strongest and most available standard-bearer his party can put forward in the contest of 1904 for national political supremacy. It is but just to him to say that a majority of the most influential politicians of the President's faith are in full accord with him on the question of his availability. It also seems to be true that the mass of Republican voters concur with their leaders in this view. Hence 'The Winning of the West' by Mr. Roosevelt in the year preceding the Presidential election appears to be an accomplished fact, judging by the confidence displayed by personal friends of the President who accompanied him on his tour and sounded the sentiment of the Republican masses."

"It is as a conquering hero," declares the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), "that President Roosevelt returns to Washington. Five years ago this very month he had just retired from the assistant secretaryship of the navy to take his place as second in command of a regiment of 'Rough Riders' in the Cuban campaign. His career since then reads like a romance, seldom, if ever, paralleled in American history." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says:

"The tour by President Roosevelt which will end a few days hence will be notable for many reasons. It will be the longest ever taken by a President of the United States or the head of any other great nation. By June 6, when he reaches the national capital, he will have passed through or touched twenty-two States, and will have traveled in the neighborhood of fourteen thousand miles. The journey has stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has, besides, covered many degrees of latitude between New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California up to the northern part of the State of Washington. While most of the tour has been through the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, it has, or will have, extended through many of those east of the river also. No other President has ever, on a single stretch, passed through anything like so many States. . . . . .

"Of course, the head of no other important country would have mingled with the people to anything like the extent which President Roosevelt has done. No sort of discrimination was made by him for or against any element of his countrymen. Every community which he entered, wherever the railroad schedule permitted, had a chance to see and greet the President. No caste distinctions of any kind were thought of on the tour. All elements, employments, and races were on a precise equality in their intercourse with him. Necessarily this trip must benefit both people and President. The people have had a chance to greet the chief magistrate. They have seen that he is a plain, earnest, industrious man like themselves, who puts in his regular stint of work every twenty-four hours. They have seen, in fact, that he is a harder worker than most of his countrymen, and that he puts on no airs of superiority over any of them. To the President himself the tour has been of vast advantage. He has seen more of the country than any other President or than almost any other American has on a single trip, and he has seen it under conditions which have enabled him to learn much about the people, their ideas, and their requirements. No man in the United States has been better acquainted with the country as a whole, its history, resources, and capabilities, than was President Roosevelt before he started on his present tour, but he has gained on the trip new knowledge which will be of immeasurable benefit to him and to his countrymen throughout the whole of the remaining years of his service."

The tone of comment in the Democratic press is naturally of a very different kind. The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) takes the view that the Presidential tour, while it may have increased Mr. Roosevelt's reputation in the West, has weakened his influence in the East. It says:

"So far as the far West is concerned, we may reasonably assume that the President is popular. But was he not popular there before? Had he anything in particular to gain by 'stumping' a section of the country which was admittedly favorable to him? Had he not, rather, something to lose by delivering a series of bellicose speeches which, however they might excite the delighted whoops of a population familiar with the lariat, picket pin, and Winchester, were calculated to cause uneasiness in that section of the Republican party which, from its industrial and financial interests, deprecates all talk of war—that section of the party, moreover, which furnishes campaign funds and names presidential candidates?

"That is the question which the managers of the President's political fortunes may well ask themselves. They will undoubtedly recall the fact that Colonel Roosevelt's predecessor, a much

more adroit politician, so far from talking of the glories of war, was always deprecating it. They will remember that the same influences control the Republican party now that controlled it when President McKinley, at their dictation, postponed war with Spain as long as he possibly could. These interests are not fond of talk about big sticks and 'guns' when such talk is aimed at international neighbors somewhat susceptible and capable of making a hard fight.

"They are not likely to regard with favor a President and Presidential candidate who continually preaches a crusade against anybody and everybody—who desires that this nation shall go about with a chip on its shoulder and its coattails trailing on the ground as an invitation to the whole world to come and fight.

"Colonel Roosevelt's knowledge of war is really very small. He forms his ideas of it from the few skirmishes in which he participated in Cuba. He knows of the horrors of the Civil War only by hearsay. The men who control his party are older. Many of them were participants in the struggle between the States. These men, aside from their merely material interests, may not readily indorse a man whose mind runs somewhat too easily to the idea that war is a thing to be lightly discussed on festive occasions and who has little else to say that is worth while."

The President started West with six carefully prepared addresses, written at Washington. This material "formed the backbone of his oratory," as one paper remarks. He spoke more than one hundred and fifty times altogether, for the most part in impromptu fashion on subjects suggested by special places and occasions. In regard to the "spoils" of the Presidential trip, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) has the following to say:

"The enlarged White House will be none too ample for the storage of all the gifts received by President Roosevelt during

CLEAR THE TRACK.
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

his whirl around the great circle he has encompassed. Almost every town and city visited during the past sixty days has added its quota to pile in the baggage-car, and no good New England housekeeper will envy the mistress of the White House her task of disposing of this spoil of a conquering journey in the Presidential museum and the Presidential menagerie. Nor is this all, for while the President has been smiling pleasantly and making pretty little thank-you speeches to open-hearted Westerners, others, who were doomed to give unseen, have been shipping their gifts to Washington, and a wonderful assortment of samples of Western life and industry await the returning executive. Perhaps Roosevelt now holds the record so far as quantity goes, but Grant retains that for quality, as the gifts which he received in his tour of the world were more valuable than those received by any other President or ex-President."

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG AGAIN.

ANOTHER decision sustaining the principle that the provisions and restrictions of the United States Constitution do not extend of their own force over territory newly acquired by the United States has recently been handed down by the United States Supreme Court. The present decision grew out of the conviction of murder of a Japanese named Osaki Mankichi, in Hawaii, by a majority vote of a trial jury and without indictment by a grand jury, according to the law of the Hawaiian Republic. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court against the conviction. The defendant maintained that the transfer of the islands to the United States brought them at once under the Federal Constitution, and that his conviction by less than twelve jurymen was contrary to the American rule that the jury must be unanimous. The islands were annexed to the United States under the Newlands resolution in 1898. This resolution provided that none of the laws of the territory of Hawaii must be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and that laws not contrary to the Constitution should remain in force until Congress provided a Territorial government. The Territorial government was not created until 1900. It was between these two dates that the trial and conviction of Mankichi occurred.

The majority of the court, including Justices Brown, Shiras, McKenna, White, and Holmes, held that the conviction is valid, on the ground that at the time the territory of Hawaii was in a state of transition, during which it was the duty of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for its government. They maintain that the language of the annexation resolution was manifestly against the intent of Congress, and that if the Newlands resolution were to be taken literally, Mankichi would be entitled to his discharge. This, it is claimed, would work confusion in the administration of justice in Hawaii. The minority of the court, composed of Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Peckham, and Brewer, hand down a vigorous dissenting opinion. Justice Harlan declares that the decision of the court "would mean that the United States may acquire territory by cession, conquest, or treaty, and that Congress may exercise sovereign dominion over it, outside of and in violation of the Constitution. . . . It would mean that if the people do not retrace their steps, . . . there will be engrafted upon our republican institutions a colonial system entirely foreign to the genius of our government and abhorrent to the principles that underlie and pervade the Constitution."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares that since it is admitted that Mankichi was guilty and that his punishment is just, no moral injury was done to him, and that the "rights of authority and the actuality of justice were vindicated by his conviction." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) comments:

"Undoubtedly the constitutional hair-splitters in and out of the legal profession will debate this decision for months as another ruling upon the academic question 'whether the Constitution follows the flag,' and will seek to cast doubt upon its accuracy because it was given by a bare majority of the court.

"Practical men who are not constitutional hair-splitters will not be troubled. They know that in all its essential guarantees of liberty the Constitution does follow the flag. As for the particular method by which these guarantees shall be applied, they will recognize that one which works well is as good as another.

"When a criminal commits a crime knowing that a majority of a jury may convict him, no injustice is done when a majority of a jury does convict him. To sustain that conviction when there is no doubt of his guilt is common sense."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), voicing the sentiments of the anti-imperialist papers, says:

"According to the position of the majority judges, the Constitution is wholly without force or effect upon Congress in dealing with any territory or people under the jurisdiction of the United States and not embraced in the regular States of the Union, and

VIEWS OF FLOODED DISTRICTS IN KANSAS CITY.
Photographs taken for the New York *World*, and used by special permission.

an imperial system of colonies or dependencies can be engrafted upon the republic, subject to a government as absolute and despotic and arbitrary as that of the Czar. To say that this is in harmony with the principles and system of government intended to be established by the Constitution of the United States is to violate the dictates of common reason and common sense."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that this decision, as well as its predecessors, "does not reach the question whether after the close of the transition stage of a ceded or conquered territory the Constitution goes into full effect and vigor within its limits without action of Congress." The same paper adds:

"In this case the Supreme Court has simply followed the rule acted upon from the beginning of its great judicial history, of deciding nothing beyond the case brought up for its determination. The court is not a political tribunal, and can decide political questions only when called upon to adjudicate the rights of parties in actual causes involving the constitutionality of federal, state, or territorial laws. Here the court simply decided that Osaki Mankichi was legally convicted of murder in Honolulu without a trial by a full jury. This was all that was before the court; and why, then, should its decision have traveled beyond this to determine an abstract question as to the innate vigor of the federal Constitution?"

RECENT RAVAGES OF FIRE, FLOOD, AND STORM.

THE havoc wrought in Western and Southern States within the last few weeks by floods and tornadoes has furnished a leading news topic, and elicits expressions of surprise, as well as sympathy, in view of the very different atmospheric conditions prevailing in other parts of the country. For while the West has been devastated by floods, the Eastern States and cities have been parched by drought and darkened by the smoke of forest fires.

The first three months of the year, as is pointed out by the Chicago *Tribune*, were unmarked by any serious disaster in this country. It was not until April that the first records of fatality began. In that month storms and floods swept through Arkansas and Alabama, destroying some forty lives; and these continued during the month of May in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Oklahoma, adding forty more to the list of fatalities. Then came more floods west of the Mississippi River, involving millions of dollars in industrial losses at Des Moines and Ottumwa, Iowa., Lincoln and Beatrice, Nebr., Topeka, Lawrence, and Salina, Kas., and Kansas City. At North Topeka upward of thirty people were killed, several thousand were dispossessed from their homes, and a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed. This is the "first real disaster," declares the Topeka *Capital*, that has ever befallen the city. In Kansas City, too, the damage inflicted is of the most serious character, and at one period twenty thousand of its people were homeless.

Following close upon the Western floods, in point of time, came a tornado which attacked the city of Gainesville, Ga., on June 1. The storm, according to the Augusta *Chronicle*, was the "worst in its death-dealing results that ever visited the State." Houses were "torn into fragments." Roofs "sailed like leaves in the air," and many persons were picked up by the wind and carried over trees and houses for long distances. Eighty-five people, mostly women and children working in the cotton-mills, were killed, and about $300,000 worth of property was destroyed.

On June 6 Pacolet and Clifton, important manufacturing centers in South Carolina, were swept away by terrific floods. The valley in which these villages are situated was "submerged by a whirling stream of water," which rose in places above the roofs

THE UNBIDDEN HARVEST HAND.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

of the houses. Nearly a hundred people were killed, and the property loss will probably be not less than $3,500,000.

The "lessons" that should be learned from these calamities are discussed by newspapers throughout the land. Such disasters, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, furnish an impressive illustration of human helplessness in the presence of the elemental forces. "Man's vaunted domination of nature goes only a very little way. It does not get much below the surface of things."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, points out that there are certain practical measures which can, and should, be taken, to protect cities against sudden floods. Low grounds along the rivers can be diked; the woods in which the rivers have their rise can be restored; and reservoirs can be built along the upper reaches of these waters. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says:

"When the country was young and covered by trees and when the great prairies were not scarified by gulches and ravines; before drainage was introduced to carry the water off the land, the soil was loose and porous and it absorbed and drank up the

rain as it fell, holding it imprisoned and preventing its concentration at particular points. Its escape to the creeks and rivers and old-time channels was slow and gradual, and the resultant inturgescence which filled the basins and low places was not sufficient to overwhelm. Since the ax and the forest fires have denuded the hills, and since the ditchers and drainers have aided the flood-grooved earth in carrying off the liberated rains that fall on the broad-spreading watersheds, all impediments have been removed, and the scattered waters leap together and rush downward to the valleys in torrential force, carrying everything before them. Annual overflows have been greater than ever before, to minimize which efforts are being made to have the Government build a system of dams, as the English have done on the Nile at Assouan, to control the volume and prevent disaster.

"But it would seem to be the necessary work of the future to protect exposed localities against the sudden appearance of local rains which concentrate rapidly and carry destruction in their wake. To do this the aid of the engineers, topographers, geodesists, and scientists must be invoked and large sums of money must be spent by communities that occupy a low plane. Towns and cities in the lower valley have learned from experience what to expect, and provision more or less ample has been made against disaster. Higher up the danger does not seem to be as well understood or at least as effectively met."

The Buffalo *Express* pays tribute to the sturdy independence of the Western towns affected by the storms, and their unwillingness to appeal for outside aid. It goes on to say:

"If the floods did not give the country at large cause to show its generosity, plenty of opportunity was afforded for individual heroism. Men who had themselves escaped from danger procured boats and labored for hours in rescuing imperiled persons. The hero seems always to be at hand when needed. He comes from every calling and risks his own life without a thought. One day an unimpressive, bald-headed clerk or tradesman or bookkeeper, the next a hero by virtue of battling in angry waters for the safety of some fellow creature. It is one of the marvels of life, this transformation, and something that speaks well for the human race in spite of all its weaknesses and follies."

NEW LIGHT ON THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE.

THE New York *Christian Herald* recently addressed a cablegram to the Czar, asking for an official report of the occurrences at Kishineff. It has received a reply from the Director of the Russian Police Department, in which the statement is made that the real cause of the massacre lay in the "constant antagonism" existing between Russians and Jews and fomented by what were believed to be the Jewish "ritual habits." The same document declares further:

"The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to governors all over Russia, authorizing them to make immediate use of firearms in cases of anti-Jewish disturbances. The Russian Government is the first to disapprove of such horrid acts of violence, but it can not, in compliance with the requests of a radical and revolutionary press, give the Jews new rights of citizenship, as this would be sure to drive the Russian population to new excesses against the Jews, who are hated by the peasants with such extraordinary force."

The official circular above referred to is printed in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and is discussed as follows by the New York *Times*:

"It is stated in the circular that 45 persons were killed at Kishineff, 74 seriously wounded, 350 more or less injured, and 700 houses and 600 shops of the Jews pillaged. The work of murder, violence, and pillage was carried on during the afternoon of Easter Sunday and into the evening and during the whole of the next day and evening. The police patrols were 'insufficient in number,' and even when the troops were called out, 'they failed at first to repress the disorders, because of the defective measures taken by the police, who had evidently not received the required instructions.' And it was not until 'the troops were distributed in systematic manner in the various districts that the disorders ceased.' . . . The circular proceeds to say that the Emperor has 'deigned to repeat to the chiefs of provinces and cities the injunction that it is their duty, on their personal responsibility, to take all requisite measures to forestall acts of violence and tranquillize the populace so that it can have no fear as to life or property.' Then follow the specific instructions for attaining this end urged by the Emperor. They do not impress an impartial observer as either logical or effective. They are confined to orders to the officials in the first place to tolerate no organization (*groupe*) for defense; in the second place orders are given to the civil authorities not to call on the military save as 'an extreme measure for the restoration of order.' One might infer from these instructions that the Jews of Kishineff had been the aggressors and wrongdoers, and that the military had been prematurely and needlessly called in, which is quite the contrary of the facts as stated in the circular itself."

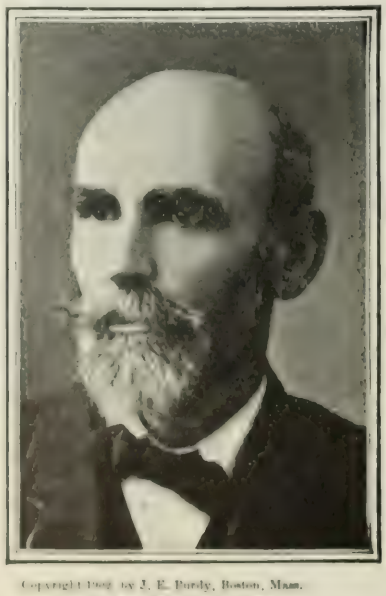
"Since the circular is published for the information of the public and, presumably, for that of the outside world," concludes *The Times*, "it is deeply to be regretted that it is not more reassuring."

Even more damaging to the Russian Government is the report made by Mr. Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, who was commissioned by the New York *American* several weeks ago to visit the scene of the disorders and "get the absolute truth." His statements, indeed, are pronounced by the Brooklyn *Times* "more horrible in their details, more terrible in their indictment of the complicity of the Russian authorities than the worst that has been told heretofore." His account of the origin of the disturbances follows:

"The only daily paper in Kishineff is the *Bessarabyetz*. It is violently antisemitic, and the chief editor, Kroushvan by name, is of Moldavian origin, and he has systematically inflamed the popular feeling against the Jews, as the foes of Russia, as the propagandists of socialism, and as the enemies of the Christian religion. Kroushvan's attacks have been continuous for the last six years. Merchants and employers giving work to Jews were held up to public odium, and the expulsion or extermination of the race was openly urged. The *Bessarabyetz* has a circulation of 20,000, chiefly among the police, municipal employees, and workmen generally.

"Two events occurring shortly before Easter were seized upon by Kroushvan to incite the mob to murderous violence. One was the murder of a boy belonging to the village of Doubbosary, situated between Kishineff and Odessa, by his relatives for gain. The other was the sui-

MR. ROBERT S. McCORMICK,
The American Ambassador at St. Petersburg.



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MR. MICHAEL DAVITT,
Commissioned by the New York *American* to visit Kishineff.

cide of a girl at the Jewish Hospital of Kishineff. The *Bessarabyetz* declared them to be both ritual murders by the Jews, and summoned the Russian Christians to punish the authors of the alleged crimes.

"The chief rabbi of Kishineff, fearing the results of these appeals, hastened to the Greek bishop and implored him to calm the popular mind by giving an episcopal assurance that no such ritual was practised. The bishop's reply was that he feared there was some Semitic sect which really did indulge in the use of Christian blood in the Paschal ceremonies, and he refused to intervene.

"About the same time a body of representative Jews visited the governor and warned him that Kroushvan's incitations would lead to murder unless restrained. General von Raaben assured the deputation that precautions would be taken, but no attempt was made to stop the appeals of the *Bessarabyetz* to the popular antisemitic hatred.

"Chief of Police Ichanzko was also requested to act in the interest of peace and curb the diatribes of the *Bessarabyetz*. He replied that it would 'serve the Jews right if they were driven from the city for encouraging the propaganda of socialism.'"

On the day of the massacre, we are told that Ichanzko "drove through the city, smoking a cigarette," and that the bishop "passed in his carriage through the mob, giving his blessing to the crowd." While the case against the local authorities seems to be complete, Mr. Davitt admits that he has discovered no evidence implicating the Government at St. Petersburg. He is of the opinion, however, that "Minister von Plehve must have known that the outbreak was contemplated, but, thinking that the affair would not culminate in massacres, took no steps to meet the emergency until too late." This impression seems to be confirmed by press despatches to the London *Times* (June 6), which state that General von Raaben "telegraphed three times to the Minister of the Interior, asking permission to use force against the rioters, before he received any reply."

The American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Mr. Robert S. McCormick, who is now visiting this country, takes a very complacent view of the present situation in Russia. Questioned by newspaper reporters as to the Government's responsibility for the massacre, he replied: "I have no idea that the Government in any way whatsoever fathered the outbreak. If the authorities had condoned it, why should they have removed the governor and then issued a manifesto that the laws must be enforced?" Of the indignation meetings held in the United States, Mr. McCormick spoke with ill-concealed disdain: "Th

THE PERFORMER—"It was unintentional!"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

situation is similar to that of a few years ago when a number of Austrian citizens (Hungarians) were killed in the Pennsylvania region. Mass-meetings to express the indignation of the people were held all over Austria, and their resolutions of indignation

A NEW PORTRAIT OF M. VON PLEHVE,
The Russian Minister of the Interior.

were sent to this country, but there was no official action and the matter ended in talk. That is the way indignation meetings about this Kishineff affair will end—in talk. They will accomplish nothing."

This rather flippant attitude finds no echo in the American press. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* twits Mr. McCormick with being "in a trance," "hypnotized" by the Russians. And the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* declares that "if Russia cares anything for the friendship of the United States—and it is believed she does—it will not be wise for her to furnish many more such occasions for mere 'talk' as that of the massacre at Kishineff."

ALLEGED NEGRO SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.

THE United States Secret Service officials have for some time been investigating an alleged system of slavery imposed upon unfortunate negroes in Alabama, and their revelations to date have brought out considerable comment in both Northern and Southern newspapers. One Robert N. Franklin, of Goodwater, Ala., has been arrested on the charge of being a party to the system, and the officials have secured evidence and indictments against a large number of others. Under the guise of conviction and punishment for petty offenses—and sometimes for no offense at all—it is charged that negroes have been sent to convict farms or turned over to contractors for convict labor. They have been induced, and at times compelled, to sign agreements to work as peons for a certain length of time. They have been flogged, hunted with bloodhounds, starved, and sold by one contractor to another, which is in direct violation of the law. Just how the system is being worked is shown in the case of Joseph Patterson, who became the prey of the authorities at Goodwater, Coosa County, Ala. Joseph C. Manning, of Alexander City, Ala., in a letter to the New York *Evening Post*,

quotes a Montgomery correspondent of a Memphis newspaper as writing as follows on that incident:

"Patterson borrowed $1 on Saturday, promising to pay it the following Tuesday morning. Patterson did not get to town at the appointed time, when, it is said, he was arrested and carried before a justice of the peace, who found him guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, without giving the negro an opportunity of getting witnesses or a lawyer. A small fine was assessed. The negro had no money, nor was he given an opportunity to get any with which to pay the fine and costs. He was at once sold to a man named Hardy for $25, who worked the negro for about one year, when Hardy sold the negro to Pace for $40, it is claimed.

"The negro worked a while for Pace, and in trying to escape cut a boat loose from its moorings. Upon his recapture he was tried and given six months more for this offense. The negro then entered into a contract for an additional year to pay a doctor's bill. In short, for the $1 originally borrowed the negro would not have gotten out until the year 1906. The negro was originally arrested in Coosa County and kidnaped into Tallapoosa County, where he was sold, according to the report."

Mr. Manning declares this is only one case in ten thousand, and that there has been for years a "system of practical peonage in the black-belt counties of Alabama, but it has been only in recent years that the hearts of men in the mountain counties of Alabama have come to be hardened to depriving men of liberty and justice through the forms of law."

The Charleston *News and Courier* admits that the hardships of the negroes in Alabama are "altogether exceptional," but it declares that their lot is not at hard as that of some of the Northern wage-workers. We quote further:

"Outrageous as the treatment of these people has been, and however barbarous the so-called peonage system in Alabama, there are hundreds of thousands of witnesses who might be called in from the mines and sweat-shops of the North and East who would testify that compared with the hell in which they live the stockades and convict camps of the South must be Paradise. Here and there, now and then, a strong voice speaking from the Northern stage or through the Northern press will be heard condemning the horrible cruelties practised upon the defenseless white women of the Northern States, but the clergy, the capitalists, the large majority of the newspapers, and an army of political economists in that section keep their mouths shut and their tongues still while the massacre of the working people goes on day after day to satisfy the greed of their highly Christianized employers. The sins of the South are black enough, but by comparison they are as white as wool."

"We may swallow as best we can the practical nullification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments," says the Chicago *Post*, "but we shall not allow any man, woman, or child, of any color, to be held in bondage on the free soil of this republic." The New York *Evening Post* asks: "Why has it been left for federal officials to bring these horrors to public notice for redress? Has not Alabama thousands of humane and public-spirited citizens who loathe such injustice?" *The Post* goes on to say:

"Honest men dare not protest against what they know to be cruel wrongs to the negro, lest they be at once accused of being disloyal to their section or even of being willing to encourage 'social equality' with colored men. That is the taunt which dries up the protests of Southern men against outrages upon the negro. Privately they writhe under the blot upon their State, but publicly they lift no voice. Hence it is that such a stain upon our civilization as the wholesale forcing back of negroes into slavery could be perfectly well known in the South, yet no attempt was made to wipe it off. Who shall say, in view of these facts, that the nation has not a duty in the premises? When its citizens are imposed upon and maltreated, in clear violation of federal laws, as also when their solemnly pledged political rights are trampled upon, it is for the Nation with a big N to assert its majesty and its power. What comes of listening to the lotos-eating cry, 'Let us alone,' we see from the frightful wrongs of which Alabama to-day stands confessing herself guilty, tho powerless to redress them."

Several Alabama papers admit that the state of affairs described exists there, and punishment of the guilty parties is called for. The Montgomery *Advertiser* remarks that "such a system as seems to be practised in some parts of our fair State can only be possible through the indifference or fear of a considerable part of the white men in a community." The same paper demands punishment of those responsible for the peonage system, but condemns the Department of Justice at Washington for making use of the official reports "to play politics in this direction" and holding "Alabama up to scorn in the eyes of the country." The Montgomery *Journal* is even franker in its admissions. It says:

"Law-abiding people all over Alabama are looking to the federal courts to do what the state courts have tried for many years to do and failed—failed because the witnesses were either bulldozed or were prevented from testifying before the grand juries for some other unknown reason. Certain it is, with full knowledge of the traffic that has been carried on in certain sections of Alabama in what is practically and to all intents and purposes human slavery, and the cruelties that were being practised upon the poor unfortunates, the courts have been unable, after years of effort, to bring the culprits to justice."

Representative William Richardson, of the eighth Alabama district, however, maintains that the charges are "slanderous and false, gotten up to bolster the 'black-and-tan' faction of the [Republican] party in my State. . . . Slavery is no more tolerable in Alabama to white people there than it is to the people who live in Massachusetts."

CLARENCE DARROW'S WARNING TO TRADE-UNIONISTS.

MR. CLARENCE S. DARROW, the lawyer who appeared before the Strike Commission as counsel of the United Mine Workers, recently delivered an address in Chicago on "The Perils of Trade-Unionism." His speech is described as a "note of warning" to organized workmen, and coming, as it does, from a man who has been so prominent as an advocate of labor's claims, it has aroused unusual interest. Mr. Darrow said, in part:

"The phenomenal growth of trade-unionism throughout the last two or three years, altho unparalleled in any other period of the world, is perhaps not unlike the growth of the Knights of Labor some twenty years ago. It does not follow that trade-unionism will live because it is so strong to-day. When adversity comes, as it must come under our present system of production; when large numbers of men are thrown out of employment, then the great strain upon trade-unionism will be felt. It is comparatively easy to organize workingmen while all are employed or while work is plentiful. It is difficult to sustain this organization while many men are living on the verge of starvation or want.

"The great growth of trade-unionism has caused the workingman to feel his power; it has necessarily made many of them arbitrary, unreasonable, and unjust in their demands. This has, in many places, awakened a sense of resentment among a large class who otherwise would be sympathetic toward the unions. For instance, in the late strike of the anthracite coal workers, the sympathy of the whole country was with the strikers. This was due not to any special knowledge on the part of the public of the condition of the striking men, but to their hatred against the coal trust, which had monopolized and put up the price on a necessary product. The growth of these great industrial monopolies, whose business has been to take as much from the public as the public would stand, has set against them the great mass of the common people. These people have been sympathetic to trade-unions, not so much because they understood trade-unions, as because they hated the monopolies.

"At best, only a small proportion of the real workingmen are

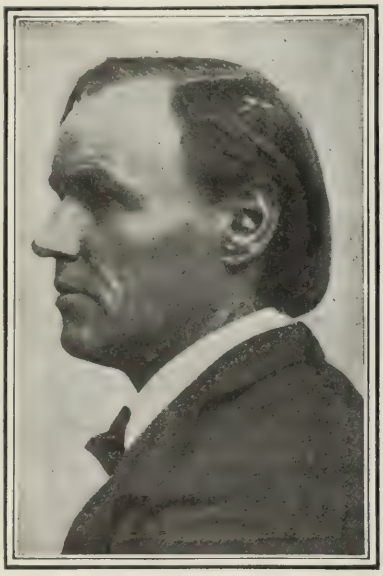
reasonably eligible to trade-unionism. Farmers, small merchants, and many others composing the great middle class do not belong to the unions and can not reasonably be expected to belong to the unions. This great middle class, which really creates the sympathy for the common people, which, in fact, is the common people, have believed that they were plundered by the trusts and corporations, and have given aid to the trade-unions. When they imagine that the trade-unions are making unreasonable demands or unfair conditions, their hostility will be turned against trade-unionism as it is turned against the corporate control."

Continuing, Mr. Darrow observed that the majority of trade-unionists to-day devote their whole time to the raising of wages. This he characterized as "a delusion and a snare," on the ground that a rise in wages is almost always followed by a rise in the price of commodities. Above all things else, he said, "trade-unionism should turn its attention to political action, not necessarily this party or that, but toward the solution by law and industrial changes of the problems of the day."

He concluded:

"The energy now directed toward simply organizing men and seeking to better their condition by raising wages, must be more largely turned toward the political and economic questions of the day, upon which labor, capital, and wages depend.

"This great energy can not be always kept in the narrow channel in which it is directed at the present time. It is for the trade-unionists of the world to show their ability and generalship by directing this great army of workingmen toward the substantial and permanent change and improvement of the laws and industrial institutions of the world."



MR. CLARENCE S. DARROW, OF CHICAGO,
Who appeals to trade-unionists to pursue a broader policy.

The Philadelphia *North American* deems this speech of special significance, and comments:

"Mr. Darrow's address on 'The Perils of Trades-Unionism,' delivered before the Henry George Association, in Chicago, is not a 'blow' at organized labor, as some have been over-quick to hail it. It is the earnest remonstrance of a thoughtful man against the follies into which workingmen have drifted and which menace them and the social structure with disaster. It needs courage for a friend of the laborer to rebuke his selfishness, ignorance, and recklessness, and only a true and wise friend, an unselfish friend, could dare so much and speak so plainly.

"What Mr. Darrow says will be misunderstood, distorted, and resented by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the men of brains and heart at the head of labor organizations know that he speaks words of wisdom and truth, and that his warning comes none too soon. . . . . .

"A crisis in the life of organized labor in the United States is impending. It is foreshadowed in aimless strikes, in irrational unrest, in the seething turbulence of masses of men who can give no lucid reason for their turmoil, in the defensive drawing together of harassed employers, in the growing hostility of public opinion to purposeless disturbers of business. The need for sane counsel, sharp rebuke, and earnest remonstrance against foolish action is great, and the man who supplies that need takes his courage in both hands if he values the friendship of those whom he would save from their own folly. Clarence Darrow has dared greatly. Will organized labor understand him and heed him? Will its leaders stand by him and tell their followers that 'faithful are the wounds of a friend'?"

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Viewed philosophically, it is inevitable that a riot of inexperience and inefficiency should characterize the early stages of labor's organization. No state of society is ever inaugurated with people already perfected for its coming. When the Confederates of Charleston, in the Civil War, set out to sink the Federal gunboats in the harbor by submarine torpedo-boats, they sacrificed the lives of many a crew before one gunboat was sent to the bottom. Republican institutions were not deferred on earth until a people were found entirely capable of running perfect republics. Democracy did not await the advent of a population already fully trained in the arts of self-government. All these things come, and the people most concerned have to develop up to them. Such is the lesson of history. Labor-unionism came also, and, in the same way, its adherents have had to discipline themselves by experience in the best methods of organization and conservative management. On the whole, taking into consideration the enormous increase of unionism, it is no more than fair to say that it is constantly gaining in equilibrium and sanity. Relapses here and there are to be expected; bad years are inevitable. But the leadership far and wide is the more touched with the shrewd sense and moderation of the best class of sober-minded wage-earners, as the accumulation of experience enforces the lessons of rashness, hot-headedness, stupidity, malevolence, or ignorance."

STOCK DEPRESSION AND THE LACK OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

IS the market for industrial and railway securities at its lowest ebb? Have the astounding liquidations of the past four or five months been the result of a wise equalization of prices and values, or were they simply the outcome of an unwise lack of public confidence? Were prices too high then, or are they too low now? These are questions that business men and financiers all over the country are asking themselves and each other. As to actual trade and finance, the New York *Commercial* has been seeking information from leaders who keep in close touch with both, and it claims to have established the fact that "the actual volume of business, generally, is so great that it taxes trade capacity." But perhaps this may be what is the matter. Indeed, one of *The Commercial's* informants, a leader in the iron and steel industry, says:

"It is an unfortunate situation for any country to be in—to be doing more business than it can take care of. We have been trying this for a few years. This is shown by our neglect of much-sought foreign trade. Business done in this high-pressure manner is at extreme cost and without attention to natural safeguards. It is better to have a large number of small customers than a small number of large customers—better to have a small profit from many than a large profit from a few."

But if this be an objectionable feature, other leaders of great industries do not recognize it as such, and, as far as appears on the surface, the feeling is extremely optimistic. It is claimed that even the labor troubles have not interfered with work as might be supposed, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that "after all that has been done and endured, it behooves both [capital and labor] to be on their good behavior." This remark is made anent the threatened coal strike, which has been given in some quarters as a reason for security liquidations, and on the same subject the Philadelphia *Press* feels called upon to administer a rebuke to the coal operators for their refusal to accept the first choice of the miners on the conciliation board. It maintains that public opinion is against the course of the operators, and adds that "no interest in this country is stronger than public opinion."

Possibly, as is intimated in several of the financial journals, public opinion, and public opinion alone, in the shape of a lack

of confidence, may be responsible for the continued mysterious depression in securities, since it is hard to find that it is due to lack of business, or of profits, or to labor disturbances. With fair prospects of a good corn crop, with a big wheat crop practically assured, with the largest acreage of cotton ever known, and with high prices for them all, can a better reason be ascribed for the stock-market depression than that powerful entity, lack of public confidence?

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

GERMAN-AMERICAN newspapers throughout the country have paid great attention to the struggle over the German language in the public schools of New York City. The decision to divest German of its obligatory character as a branch of study is denounced in some of the German-American organs. "A blow at the Germans," the *Abend Presse* (Chicago) calls it, and the *Deutsche Correspondent* (Baltimore) condemns the superintendent of public instruction in New York City for what it deems "prejudice" against "a third of the inhabitants of the city," who, it declares, are German. It ridicules the assertion that the public-school course in German has given poor results linguistically. "That," it thinks, "shows that the educational authorities either did not do their duty or did it inadequately." The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, organ of the aggressively German element in the United States, sees reason to fear that the dropping of German to a subsidiary place in the school course was primarily the outcome of anti-German prejudice, and denounces the new decision as "an insult and an injury" to the Americans who happen to be of German birth or parentage. This, however, is ridiculed by the *Volks-Zeitung* (New York), which says that German has not been discriminated against in any way, and that the complaints of the ultra-German papers "are unjustified." It proceeds:

"When the situation, as it now exists, is looked at calmly and without prejudice, one fails to understand why all the hubbub arose. The instruction in the German language given in our public schools has failed to yield satisfactory results. Those Germans who wanted to be sure that their children would learn German sent them to the free German schools or to private schools or procured the services of a language teacher. Besides, the relative numbers of the foreign populations in New York City have greatly changed in the last ten years. The motives for a change of the German-language feature of the public-school course had begun to operate forcibly for some little time past. When instruction in the German language was made obligatory in the public schools the Germans were the most numerous element in the city population that spoke a foreign language. Plausible arguments could be offered for the position given to the German language, and the political side of the case was by no means the least important. Things have changed since then. Italians, Jews, and Slavs are coming to the front. Their numbers and importance grow every year greater, whereas German immigration can not hold the pace at any such rate. But must Italian, Slavonic, and Yiddish be made obligatory studies in the public schools? It is because our citizens of German birth or origin thoroughly well understand the merits of the situation that they have remained cool and collected in the face of efforts to excite them over this question."

This view of the case seems to be shared by the English press. The Washington *Post* thinks that "the moral right to force taxpayers to pay for the instruction of children in foreign languages is more than doubtful and would not be clear if all the courts should affirm the legality of such taxation." And the New York *Times* says:

"As to the 'insult' involved in deciding not to teach German in the public schools, that, we confess, quite passes our comprehension. If all other modern languages were taught and German alone were neglected, there might, of course, be some ground for offense, but there is no such discrimination nor any thought of it. The children are given the chance in the last year of the elementary schools to study German, French, Latin, or stenography. Thus German is put on a level with the only other modern language taught in these grades, and also on a level with the chief ancient language. Our own impression is that in offering it as an alternative to stenography it is more flatteringly treated than is either of the other two studies, and that it would be far better for the pupils to know stenography as thoroughly as it can be taught at their age than to learn the little that they can learn of any language, living or dead, other than their own. From no point of view that we can possibly imagine, however, is there involved the slightest consideration of dignity or any cause for reasonable sensitiveness to 'insult.'

"The simple fact is that the action of the Board of Education was taken for the best interest of American children, and we include in that class the children of the Americans who happen to be of German birth or descent. It is the duty of the board to provide for all children the best schooling possible to fit them for the life of American citizens and for the opportunities that will present themselves as they grow to manhood or to womanhood. The time in school is short at best, and it is shortest for the children of the poorer families. The amount and the variety of what can be taught in this limited time must be sadly inadequate, measured by the highest standard of education. The greatest good of the greatest number is the object to be kept steadily in view. That demands the selection of the most useful studies, and no foreign language is among these."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE members of the Presbyterian General Assembly who voted against abandoning the doctrine of infant damnation were probably flat-dwellers.—*The Washington Post.*

THE much-lauded spectacle of "Venice in New York" would, doubtless, prove an unpopular attraction to people of the Missouri River Valley just now.—*The Baltimore American.*

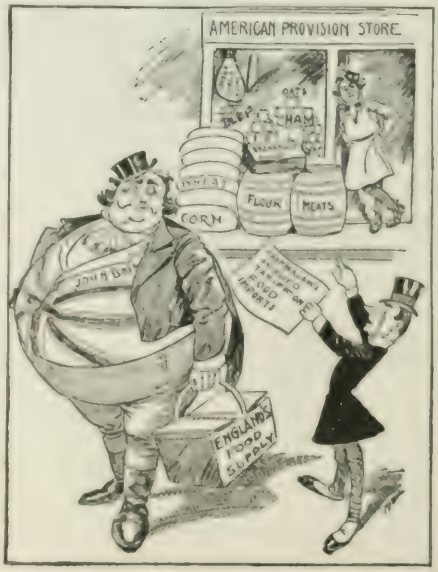
A TEXAS paper nominates Senator Bailey for the Presidency. Bailey and Tillman, with the Queensberry rules as the platform, would be a striking combination.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A FORMER president of Honduras has been put into irons and imprisoned. This ought to suggest something interesting to Mr. Bryan in connection with Mr. Cleveland.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

WE are able this morning to announce positively that several gentlemen connected with the Post-office Department have in no way become involved in the scandal—as yet.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHEN the President intimated that we had steered between the Scylla of plutocracy and the Charybdis of mob rule, he hadn't noticed how the paint is scraped on the Scylla side.—*The Detroit News.*

IT is stated on good authority that the State of New York last year could have carried all the Erie canal freight over the New York Central's tracks, paid all the charge, and saved $1,164,000. Then the State of New York is in a position to know how it feels to spend about $400,000,000 trying to build up about $[illegible] trade with the Philippines.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*



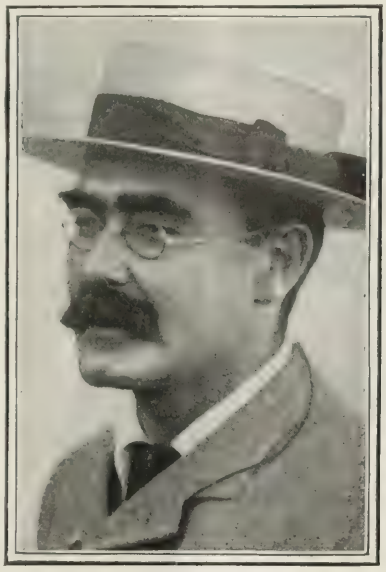
CHAMBERLAIN.—"Why don't you stop eating and save money?"
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

AN ambitious young man writes to *The Tribune* from May Keg, Ky., asking: "Would you like to have telegraph reports from this place of shooting affrays or of killing, etc.? If so let me know by return mail. I can furnish all you need, as I am interested." The offer is handsome, but the writer ought to have explained more fully what he contemplated doing.—*The New York Tribune.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE CULT OF KIPLING DEAD?

NO one can have forgotten the height to which popular enthusiasm and interest in regard to Rudyard Kipling surged in this country a few years ago, when that author lay at the point of death. He had then achieved a vogue that was nothing less than phenomenal in the case of so young a man. To-day, says a Chicago critic, Rudyard Kipling, "prophet of blood and vulgarity, prince of ephemerals, and idol of the unelect," is dead. Mr. Jack London, the young Californian novelist and story-writer, who in *The Reader* (June) champions the cause of Kipling, admits that as far as his influence with "the class of whim and caprice, of fad and vogue, the unstable, incoherent, mob-minded mass," goes, the statement is true. "A fluttering, chirping host of men, little men and unseeing men, have heaped him over with the uncut leaves of 'Kim,' wrapped him in 'Stalky & Co.' for winding-sheet, and for headstone reared his unconventional lines 'The Lesson.'" But when the future centuries, says Mr. London, look back to the nineteenth century to find what manner of century it was, "to find, not what the people of the nineteenth century thought they thought, but what they really thought; not what they thought they ought to do, but what they really did do, then a certain man, Kipling, will be read—and read with understanding." For, the writer continues, only those artists live who have spoken truly of their own age, and of the number of these is Kipling. More than this, he is the interpreter of the Anglo-Saxon in the nineteenth century. We quote further:



RUDYARD KIPLING.

"What the Anglo-Saxon has done, he has memorialized. Anglo-Saxon stands for the English-speaking people of all the world, who, in forms and institutions and traditions, are more peculiarly and definitely English than anything else. This people Kipling has sung. Their sweat and blood and toil have been the motives of his songs; but underlying all the motives of his songs is the motive of motives, the sum of them all and something more, which is one with that which underlies all the Anglo-Saxon sweat and blood and toil, namely, the genius of the race. Both that which is true of the race for all time, and that which is true of the race for all time applied to this particular time, he has caught up and pressed into his art-forms. He has caught the dominant note of the Anglo-Saxon and pressed it into wonderful rhythms which can not be sung out in a day and will not be sung out in a day."

Mr. London's account of the Anglo-Saxon, of whose race-genius he considers Mr. Kipling the voice, is as follows:

"The Anglo-Saxon is a pirate, a land-robber and a sea-robber. Underneath his thin coating of culture, he is what he was in Morgan's time, in Drake's time, in William's time, in Alfred's time. The blood and the tradition of Hengist and Horsa are in his veins. In battle he is subject to the blood-lusts of the Berserkers of old. Plunder and booty fascinate him immeasurably. The schoolboy of to-day dreams the dream of Clive and Hastings. The Anglo-Saxon is strong of arm and heavy of hand, and he possesses a primitive brutality all his own. There is a discontent in his blood, an unsatisfaction that will not let him rest, but sends him adventuring over the sea and among the lands in the midst of the sea. He does not know when he is beaten, wherefore the term 'bulldog' is attached to him, so that all may know his unreasonableness. He has 'some care as to the purity of his ways, does not wish for strange gods, nor juggle with intellectual phantasmagoria.' He loves freedom, but is dictatorial to others, is self-willed, has boundless energy, and does things for himself. He is also a master of matter, an organizer of law, and an administrator of justice.

"And in the nineteenth century he has lived up to his reputation. Being the nineteenth century and no other century, and in so far different from all other centuries, he has expressed himself differently. But blood will tell, and in the name of God, the Bible, and Democracy, he has gone out over the earth, possessing himself of broad lands and fat revenues, and conquering by virtue of his sheer pluck and enterprise and superior machinery."

Here, again, is Mr. London's impression of the century which he considers that Kipling has helped to make imperishable:

"The nineteenth century, so far as the Anglo-Saxon is concerned, was remarkable for two great developments: the mastery of matter and the expansion of the race. Three great forces operated in it: nationalism, commercialism, democracy—the marshaling of the races, the merciless, remorseless *laissez faire* of the dominant bourgeoisie, and the practical, actual working government of men within a limited equality. The democracy of the nineteenth century is not the democracy the eighteenth century dreamed of. It is not the democracy of the Declaration, but it is that which we have practised and lived, that which reconciles itself to the fact of the 'lesser breeds without the Law.'

"It is of these developments and forces of the nineteenth century Kipling has sung. And the romance of it he has sung, that which underlies and transcends objective endeavor, which deals with race-impulses, race-deeds, and race-traditions. Even into the steam-laden speech of his locomotives has he breathed our life, our spirit, our significance. As he is our mouthpiece, so are they his mouthpieces. And the romance of the nineteenth-century man, as he has thus expressed himself in the nineteenth century, in shaft and wheel, in steel and steam, in far-journeying and adventuring, Kipling has caught up in wondrous songs for the future centuries to sing."

What author, asks Mr. London, is more representative of the age and the race? Kipling has sung of "things as they are." He stands for the doer, as opposed to the dreamer. "He has, above all, preached the gospel of work." He has sung "the hymn of the dominant bourgeoisie, the war-march of the white man round the world, the triumphant pæan of militant commercialism and imperialistic nationalism." And because of these things, says Mr. London, his fame will live.

THE PRAYER-BOOK AS LITERATURE.

"REGARDED from the strictly literary point of view as an anthology of devotion, the Prayer-book of the Church of England is probably unsurpassed in any language," says a writer in the London *Spectator* (May 16). He admits that in judging of devotional literature, as in judging of sacred music, the critic is apt to be carried away by the force of association; but he proceeds to instance passages to justify his claim:

"Take this invocation of God at the beginning of the 'Forms of Prayer to be Used at Sea': 'O Eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the heavens, and rulest the raging of the sea; who hast compassed the waters with bounds until day and night come to an end.' Could anything be better worded or more suggestive of the empty landscape of sky and ocean unchanged but by light and darkness? One phrase out of this prayer has passed into the language, 'such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions,' a sentence which suggests that the writer's mind had flown to pirates and sea-rovers, and that all the romance of the sea rose before his eyes as he composed his prayer. . . . Perhaps among the collects and the 'Prayers and Thanksgivings, upon Several Occasions,' we encounter the finest passage in the whole book—if we except the 'Te Deum' and the two rhapsodies ap-

pointed to be 'sung or said' during the Communion Service. The first of these begins, 'Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and with all the company of heaven,' than which there is no better example of the pomp of words in the language; the second with the angelic apostrophe, 'Glory be to God on high, and in earth peace,' etc., which breaks from prayer to praise and from praise to prayer without the slightest breach of literary continuity. So far as actual writing goes, the greatest of the collects, to our mind, is the one for the first Sunday in Advent, in which the church prays for grace 'that we may cast away the works of darkness, and put upon us the armor of light, now in the time of this mortal life in which thy Son Jesus Christ came to visit us in great humility; that in the last day, when he shall come again in his glorious Majesty to judge both the quick and the dead, we may rise to the life immortal.' Perhaps from a religious point of view some of us may prefer the less gorgeously worded collects—for instance, the one in which the people pray 'that they may be cleansed from all their sins, and serve thee with a quiet mind'—but as literature there can be no doubt which is the best. The prayer to be used at any time of dearth or famine is a good example of the use of alliteration to produce a startling effect—to seize the attention and, if possible, stir the hopes of depressed worshipers: 'O God, merciful Father, who, in the time of Elisha the prophet, didst suddenly in Samaria turn great scarcity and dearth into plenty and cheapness.' Again, the collect for St. Luke's Day is a fine instance of the way in which an atmosphere can be thrown around a bare statement by an apt allusion: 'Almighty God, who calledst Luke the Physician, whose praise is in the Gospel, to be an Evangelist, and Physician of the soul.'"

BRET HARTE'S AMERICANISM.

IT has fallen to the lot of at least two American men of letters to need apologists for their impugned Americanism. Lowell and Bret Harte lived so much of their later life in England that accusations became rife that they had outgrown their affection for the land of their birth and preferred the older civilization of England, where they became more or less the favored guests of the upper classes. Lowell was fortunate in having so loyal and generous a friend as George William Curtis to speak in his vindication at one of the Ashfield dinners. In behalf of Bret Harte, Madame Van de Velde, wife of the councilor of the Belgian Diplomatic Corps, wrote some earnest words that were first published in 1895 in the New York *Sun* and are now included by Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton in his recent life of the author. Madame Van de Velde wrote:

"It is difficult for an observant stranger to pass even a short time in Great Britain without becoming aware of a distinctively characteristic trait in the inhabitants; and it is impossible for any one who has lived a number of years there not to be absolutely convinced of its dominance. The Englishman, in his cold, undemonstrative fashion, is intensely patriotic; in his heart of hearts he firmly believes that in the scheme of creation he was formed out of special clay, while the remainder of human beings have been molded from a much inferior material. He is equally sure that no effort of grace can ever raise the alien to his own level; but while he is piously grateful for this dispensation of Providence, he recognizes and appreciates the right of the outsider to maintain an exalted opinion of his own country and nationality; he respects him for it even when he endeavors to prove it erroneous; nay, more, should his arguments successfully establish a recognition of his own superiority, he immediately ceases to entertain regard and toleration for the too easily persuaded stranger. This thoroughly English and so far honorable peculiarity is one of the reasons, apart from his merits as a literary celebrity, why Bret Harte is so extremely popular in England and has always been so.

"Before he took up his residence in London, his genius and originality had won him admirers, but when he gave them the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the man, independently, as it were, of the author, they promptly ascertained that no more uncompromising American had ever set foot among them. Time has not dulled Bret Harte's instinctive affection for the land of his birth, for its institutions, its climate, its natural beauties, and, above all, the character and moral attributes of its inhabitants. Even his association with the most aristocratic representatives of London society has been impotent to modify his views or to win him over to less independent professions. He is as single-minded to-day as he was when he first landed on British soil. A general favorite in the most diverse circles, social, literary, scientific, artistic, or military, his strong primitive nature and his positive individuality have remained intact. Always polite and gentle, neither seeking nor evading controversy, he is steadfastly unchangeable in his political and patriotic beliefs. He has frequently been heard to express himself frankly on the vexed question of Anglo-American marriages, severely satirizing those of his fair compatriots who, dazzled by the luster of lordly alliances, have too closely assimilated with the land of their adoption, and apparently forgotten their own country. To such he has not hesitated to apply the term 'apostates.'

"Bret Harte has maintained in his maturity the complete simplicity of manner which, coupled with extreme refinement of thought and speech, so deeply impressed those he met on his first arrival in England. Nor is it inconsistent with the distinct personality revealed in his writings, however dissimilar the man of the world must necessarily be to the creator of stirring romances, which frequently are but the records of personal experience. Yet it has been several times remarked that the appearance of Bret Harte does not coincide with the preconceived expectations of his readers. They had formed a vague, intangible idea of a wild, reckless Californian, impatient of social trammels, whose life among the Argonauts must have fashioned him after a type differing widely from the reality. These idealists were partly disappointed, partly relieved, when their American visitor turned out to be a quiet, low-voiced, easy-mannered, polished gentleman, who smilingly confessed that precisely because he had roughed it a good deal in his youth he was inclined to enjoy the comforts and avail himself of the facilities of an older civilization, when placed within his reach. He also gently intimated that days on the top of a stagecoach, or on the back of a mustang, and nights spent at poker, would not materially assist in the writing of stories which are never produced fast enough to meet the demand."

BRET HARTE.

"No more uncompromising American had ever set foot among them."—the British

His unwillingness to be interviewed during his London life seemed to pique curiosity, we are told, and gave rise to a quantity of apocryphal and contradictory statements about the way that life was conducted. Mrs. Van de Velde continues:

"Singularly enough, many of Bret Harte's countrymen in London did not take the trouble to verify these statements; they accepted them blindly, and thus they may have been reproduced in some American newspapers together with the account of the last début of a brilliant New York belle in London or the detailed description of some millionaire's festival. . . . . .

"When the day comes at last on which Bret Harte, after a long period of fruitful labors, realizes his ardent wish of revisiting America; when New York and San Francisco hail his return, and the whole nation opens its arms to its long-absent and distinguished son, the friends he has made in the old country will not forget him; and we are sure he will remember how they have

cheered the time of his self-imposed exile, and how honestly patriotic Englishmen can care for a truly patriotic American."

Death intervened, however, before the time came for putting to the test of personal contact his affection for his native land. But the statements which are made here by Madame Van de Velde are quite fully borne out by the testimony of the letters of Bert Harte himself that Mr. Pemberton has freely introduced into the body of his narrative. They show to almost a surprising degree that the standards he employed in bringing almost everything that he met in Europe to the test, were those of his own original and almost uncompromising Americanism. One only must answer for quotation. He wrote in 1895, while on a visit to Switzerland:

"The weather here is lovely—almost too lovely and luxurious to be bracing; the views beautiful—almost too beautiful, for the terraced lake Villeneuve on to Territet, Montreux, and Vevey, with the river and mountain background, are so unconsciously like a picture, and nothing else, that you doubt it all. So to 'brace' myself and realize, I went up to Geneva by the 'lift' railway, and thence to Caux, and thence to the Rochet, about 6,000 feet, and came back to dinner, but not 'braced,' and not entirely convinced either.

"Yours always,
"Bret Harte.

"P.S.—I wouldn't give a mile of the dear old honest virgin Sierras for 10,000 kilometers of all Switzerland."

THE CENTENARY OF AN IRISH POET.

WHILE the literary folk are reading numberless articles inspired by the centenaries of Emerson and Bulwer, here and there a brief but earnest claim is made for recognition of the centenary of James Clarence Mangan. "If we desire to commemorate real genius," writes Clement Shorter in *The Sphere*, "that Promethean spark that has no relation whatever to mere success, to prompt recognition, or to a nation's praise—the centenary of James Clarence Mangan will be more interesting for us than that of Emerson or of Lytton." Mr. Shorter continues:

"Who was Mangan? I hear some of my readers ask. His biography may be contained in a nutshell. He was born in Dublin on May 1, 1803, and died in that city on June 20, 1849. His life was one long succession of misfortunes; he was born into abject poverty and he was brought up under similar circumstances. His whole temperament was the negation of anything in the way of 'getting on,' and opium and alcohol in succession completed his destruction."

An anonymous essayist in *The Academy and Literature* (May 16) has called him a "bewildered poet." His case is suggestive of that of one or two other poets, but always with a difference. Alfred de Musset is named; "but de Musset lived his hour, and could always remember that once the wine of life had tasted sweet." Poets like Baudelaire and Poe "turned consciously aside from the mental grooves of their generation, and sought from art not the healing consolation which should be common to all, but rather a personal enjoyment, exclusive, exotic, dangerous." Since neither Poe nor Baudelaire could have regretted the exchange, the writer avers, neither are they to be pitied as those whose destiny was placed outside their own control. Herein lies the difference in the case of Mangan. To quote further:

"The Irish poet was not at all a rebel in any sense of the word. He came into the world incongruous and alien, and he lived and died incongruous and alien. Sensitive, imaginative, beautiful, he was the son of a Dublin grocer. Then, after a few years of study under an erudite Irish priest, necessity turned him into a breadwinner for his family. He worked at a scrivener's for seven and at an attorney's for three years. They were long years for Mangan. They were long years and bitter years, for his fellow clerks knew well that this strange figure was such as no other clerk had ever been or ever could be. And their subtle intelligences resented the incongruity, and for ten years it was driven home to Mangan that it is a hard world for those who do not fit into the settled niches. But Mangan never fitted in, could not fit in after any fashion. It was as tho one were to initiate the Faun of Praxiteles into the mysteries of Wall Street, this molding of a dreamer to the mental standpoint of a scrivener's office. It may have been discipline in realities, but Mangan was incapable of learning from realities—that was the secret of his temperament. But he was very sensitive, and between them all they knew well how to handle him; he was their butt for ten difficult years. Mangan came out of it all more confused by actuality than ever. It was still necessary, apparently, to remain in this odd world, and so, after trying two or three other phases of employment, he took definitely to journalism. His past, incidentally, had not driven him mad, but it had driven him to the hopeless relief of alcohol. Mangan the poet-dreamer, who sought vaguely from life the fleeting illusions of a lost poetry, had become a 'case' for well-meaning philanthropists. It was certainly an odd world, but they never drove him mad—he died at forty-six."

Mangan seems to have touched reality, at least, for the brief period when he found his love encouraged by a lady beyond him in station. But even she, we are told, added one more to the bewildering forces that life set against him when she cast him down from the position to which he thought he had attained. The very bewilderment which nature had thrown over his practical faculties seems to have been an antidote for some, at least, of the suffering which such natures receive from life. "Sometimes the poet in him, so much greater than the man, burst out. Then he spoke as one who had peered into the depths of life. But these were only glimpses, for Mangan the poet, as well as the man, was baffled by reality."

He wrote considerable prose and poetry of very little value; he translated from the German when Carlyle and the Taylors of Norwich were about the only ones so employed. His inferior critical faculty is shown by the fact that he preferred Schiller to Goethe. "None the less," says Mr. Shorter, "Mangan wrote some twenty or thirty poems which are among the most beautiful things in the English language, and which will, I have not the faintest doubt, be considered in years to come to have a very definite and honored place in that greatest of all possessions of the English-speaking race—its poetry."

NATURE-STUDY AND THE LITERARY SPIRIT.

THE criticism which Mr. John Burroughs recently bestowed upon the writers of nature stories, especially upon Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton and Rev. William J. Long, brought forth a prompt but partial response from the last-named author (Literary Digest, April 4). In *The North American Review* (May) Mr. Long returns at greater length to the defense of the "School of Nature-Study," and not only attempts to vindicate himself and Mr. Seton from the charge of purveying "sham" natural history, but insists that the strict scientific method is inadequate in the study of living creatures and brings us to misleading results. He makes an issue between the literary spirit and the scientific spirit somewhat similar to that which Matthew Arnold made between literature and dogma. "I study facts and law; they are enough," the scientist is represented as saying. "We know the tyranny of facts and law too well," the nature-student answers; "give us now the liberty and truth of the spirit." The point is concretely illustrated as follows:

"Let me illustrate this difference clearly and simply by reference to two animals that I have followed, under difficulties, for many years. They are the beaver and the otter, both wonderful swimmers, more at home in the water than on the land. The beaver uses only his hind feet in swimming; the otter, except when playing on the surface, uses only his forefeet for the same purpose; when chasing a trout under water, the hind legs are

trailed behind him with his tail. Why this difference in two powerful swimmers of the same waters? Again, both these animals are unusually peaceable at all seasons. Of all the woodfolk that mind their own business, the beaver is the most exemplary; and the otter, tho a powerful fighter and belonging to the quarrelsome weasel family, is gentle and playful, lets the other animals severely alone, and makes the most docile of pets when you catch him. Yet these two peaceable animals fight like Kilkenny cats whenever they cross each other's path. Why?

"Science has no answer here. It is not her field; and long ago she classified both animals and finished with them. The work of the nature-student, on the other hand, has hardly more than begun. Following these shy animals summer and winter, entering into their struggles, he has learned to interpret how, in their dim way, they think and feel, and how their interests are bound to clash. And he understands perfectly both their swimming and their animosities; for he sees the individuality which the scientist, with other interests, must always miss.

"In a word, the difference between nature and science is the difference between a man who loves animals, and so understands them, and the man who studies zoology; it is the difference between the woman who cherishes her old-fashioned flower-garden and the professor who lectures on botany in a college class-room.

"The second thing to remember is this: that the field of natural history has changed rapidly of late, and in the schools and nature clubs the demand is for less science and more nature. Formerly, the writer of natural history, working on the scientific plan, simply catalogued his facts and observations. Animals were assumed to be creatures of instinct and habit. They were described in classes, under the assumption that all animals of the same class are alike. Style and living interest were both alike out of place; for it was, and still is, asserted that a personal interest destroys the value of an observation.

"The modern nature-student has learned a different lesson. He knows that animals of the same class are still individuals; that they are different every one, and have different habits; that they are not more alike than men and women of the same class, and that they change their habits rapidly—more so, perhaps, than do either governments or churches—when the need arises. When a student at the Theological Seminary, I watched a toad that lived under the stone door-step. Now, toads are not supposed to have much individuality; yet, tho I have watched toads since I was a child, when I made pets of them, I recorded a dozen things of this one toad that I had never seen before, and that have never been observed, so far as I know, by any other naturalist.

"The truth is, that he who watches any animal closely enough will see what no naturalist has ever seen. This is the simple secret of the wonderful cat story, or the incredible dog story, to be heard in almost every house. It means that, after you have catalogued dogs perfectly, you still have in every dog a new subject with some new habits. Every boy who keeps a pet has something to tell the best naturalist."

Another point in which Mr. Long takes issue with his critics is the importance of literary style:

"There is one other thing that the modern nature-writer has learned, namely, that in this, as in every other field of literature, only a book which has style can live. And style is but the unconscious expression of personality. Not only may the personal element enter into the new nature-books; it must enter there if we are to interpret the facts truthfully. Every animal has an individuality, however small or dim; that is certain. (I know not how much farther one may safely go in the line of Leibnitz's philosophy and find the development of individuality below the animal.) And the nature-student must seek from his own individuality, which is the only thing that he knows absolutely (this is the center of the philosophy of both Hume and Descartes), to interpret truthfully and sympathetically the individual before him. For this work he must have not only sight but vision; not simply eyes and ears and a note-book; but insight, imagination, and, above all, an intense human sympathy, by which alone the inner life of an animal becomes luminous, and without which the living creatures are little better than stuffed specimens, and their actions the meaningless dance of shadows across the mouth of Plato's cave."

Mr. Long repeats his criticism of Mr. Burroughs, to the effect that the latter (1) overlooks the individuality of animals and the adaptiveness of nature, and (2) weighs the universe with the scales of his own farm and barnyard.

MAETERLINCK'S NEW ROMANTIC-SYMBOLICAL DRAMA, "JOYZELLE."

"LOVE triumphant over fate" is the theme of the new drama from the pen of Maurice Maeterlinck, just produced at the "Gymnase" in Paris under the playwright's own direction. The literary and artistic circles of the French and Belgian capitals have displayed keen interest in the new work, which Maeterlinck himself declares to be more imaginative, poetic, and symbolical than "Monna Vanna." In an interesting interview with a *Figaro* writer, he described "Joyzelle" as an intermediate work in tendency and artistic purpose, one that will be placed between his first dramatic productions and his realistic "Monna Vanna." Asked to characterize the play in a brief formula, Maeterlinck said: It represents the triumph of will and love over destiny or fatality, as against the converse lesson of "Monna Vanna."

In order to illustrate the possibility of such a result of the struggle between environment and personality, Maeterlinck continued, it was necessary to place the chief personages of the drama in very peculiar circumstances and to invoke the aid of myth and symbolism. The story is briefly summarized as follows:

Merlin, the enchanter, desires to insure the happiness of his son, Lanceor. But his instinct, or his subconscious clairvoyance (personified in Arielle, a creature visible to Merlin alone and to none of the other characters of the play, so that Arielle's presence is unknown to Merlin's associates, tho of course known to the audience), has revealed to him the awful fact that a premature death awaits his son at the end of the month unless he be saved by the love of a woman. The love must be marvelous, yet natural; simple and pure, yet all-powerful; heroic, yet sweet and gentle—a love which dares all, claims all, and shrinks from nothing. Such a love, should he find it, will make Lanceor's life happier and more beautiful than that of other men.

Lanceor does love, and is loved in return by a beautiful girl, Joyzelle; but is that love the perfect one which alone can save Lanceor? Arielle believes in Joyzelle, but Merlin doubts. He decides to submit Joyzelle to several trials or ordeals. She must prove the intensity and strength of her devotion. He separates the lovers, and the trials ensue.

Joyzelle is forbidden, on pain of death, to visit Lanceor in Merlin's castle. She disobeys, at the risk of her life. A wild beast attacks, wounds, and poisons Lanceor; Joyzelle throws herself upon the beast and saves her lover. Lanceor is tempted by the ethereal Arielle and yields to her charms; he even scorns and repulses Joyzelle; but she patiently endures this and forgives him. Merlin, after this episode, assures her that Lanceor is treacherous and unfaithful, and he bids her look behind and see her lover in the arms of another woman. She refuses to turn her head; she has faith and will accept her lover's word. Finally she is told that, to save Lanceor from death, she must dishonor herself. She appears to consent, but brings a dagger to kill the pretended seducer—Merlin himself. This convinces the enchanter, and the lovers are made one.

The dramatic critic of the *Figaro*, Emmanuel Arène, says that this play, while neither so tragic nor so significant as "Monna Vanna," is of high literary and poetic value, full of beauty, tender emotion, and elevated thought and sentiment. Its philosophy is noble, and it is written in the most exquisite prose. Catulle Mendes, in *Le Journal*, expresses a similar opinion in the main, while regretting the absence of movement and vitality. The symbolism of the work, he says, is either too profound or too obvious and devoid of originality. He admits, however, that it met with distinguished success at its first production, before an audience composed of literary men, artists, and critics from more than one country. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FLIES AS CARRIERS OF BACTERIA.

AN interesting laboratory study of this subject has been made by Eva May Shoemaker and Alvin Waggoner, two students in the Eastern Illinois Normal School, under the direction of W. H. Manwaring, of Johns Hopkins University. To determine "the part flies may play in the transmission of bacteria," they constructed a piece of apparatus consisting of a box divided into two compartments. In the first compartment they exposed food material infected with an easily recognizable species of harmless bacteria, and in the second compartment they placed an open dish, containing agar, a substance used as a culture medium. Flies were placed in the first compartment, and, as soon as a sufficient number of them had been seen to walk upon or eat of the infected material, they were allowed to pass through a small door into the second compartment, where they had a chance to come into contact with the agar. Bacteria deposited on the surface of the agar multiply there and form characteristic colonies. To quote a review of the experiment in *School Science:*

"In the preliminary experiment, . . . a yellow bacterium was used. Molasses mixed with a growth of this was spread on a plate in the first compartment, and a dozen flies put into the apparatus. Half an hour later, the door between the two compartments was opened and the flies allowed to pass through. As soon as six of them had been seen to come in contact with the agar in the Petri dish, the dish was covered and put away to develop. A few days later there had grown on the agar over a hundred colonies of yellow bacteria."

This experiment was repeated with red and with violet bacteria, and characteristic red and violet colonies were obtained. To prove that the germs from which these colonies grew came from the infected material in the first compartment, and not from accidental sources, control experiments were made with other groups of flies, but with no infected material in the first compartment. In no case, however, did the dishes used in the control experiments develop yellow, red, or violet colonies. To prove that the flies were the only means of transmitting the bacteria, experiments were made with infected material in the first compartment, but with no flies in the apparatus. The Petri dishes from these experiments also developed no colonies. "The germs that grew into colonies in the first experiments, therefore, came from the infected material in the first compartment, and were carried to the dishes by flies." From their results the more general conclusion was drawn that "flies are capable of carrying bacteria from one place to another, if they have a chance to come in contact with material containing these organisms." The experimenters next undertook to determine whether flies in nature actually do carry bacteria with them.

"To determine this, test-tubes of sterile agar were melted and then cooled to 40° C., a temperature a little above that of the human body. At this temperature the agar still remains liquid, but is not hot enough to kill bacteria. Flies were caught with sterile forceps and washed in this melted agar. The agar was then poured out into sterile dishes, where it solidified. . . . It is reasonable to suppose that if bacteria were present on the flies, some of them, at least, would be washed off by this process into the agar, where they would multiply and form colonies."

The dishes obtained from these experiments varied greatly, but all of them developed colonies, the number ranging from fifty to over two thousand. "Flies in nature," therefore, "probably always do carry bacteria with them." The writer continues:

"From the standpoint of public hygiene, these conclusions are very significant; for, admitting that flies can carry harmless bacteria, there seems to be no reason why they can not carry disease-producing bacteria as well. In fact, it has been a general belief among scientists for a number of years that they are active agents in the transmission of many diseases. Recent studies by Dr. L. O. Howard on the breeding habits of these insects furnish good evidence that they occasionally play an important rôle in the transmission of typhoid fever. It is probable that they can, and do, carry the germs of any disease which offers them an opportunity to come in contact with infected material."

In a concluding comment on these experiments, *School Science* says:

"Their work is of value not only on account of its scientific interest, but also because it points the way to a new field of effort open to secondary students—a field whose development would have an important influence on educational methods, as well as on public-health problems."

CAN OBJECTS FLOAT DOWN-STREAM FASTER THAN THE WATER?

THIS apparently absurd question is seriously answered in the affirmative by Howard A. Coombs, a correspondent of *The American Machinist*, and the editor of that paper, after weighing his arguments, pronounces them sound. The fact that objects floating in running water may move faster than the water itself was first noted, according to Mr. Coombs, by an officer in the British army, Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham, and his account of how the matter was brought to his attention is to be found in his letters, published after his death. Says Mr. Coombs:

"When he happened to be at a river town in Siberia, he heard the statement made that some iron, which was to be sent down the river, would arrive at its destination sooner if large and heavy barges were employed in place of lighter and smaller boats.

"Sir Samuel maintained that it would make no difference in the time whether large or small boats were employed; but he failed to make any impression upon the Russians, eminent engineer tho he was, because they said they knew better from experience. Both parties were obstinate, and Sir Samuel left without an opportunity of putting the matter to a test.

"About a year later, however, it happened, while he was descending the river Angora, that he noticed that the bark he was in, which was being propelled by the current only, was traveling much faster than the pieces of wood and other débris floating on the surface of the stream. He says: 'I was astonished at this phenomenon, and presently recollected my dispute with the people at Nigni Faghil.' He then proceeded to experiment, embarking himself in a small boat, for one thing, which was rapidly left behind by the larger vessel. The cause of the difference in speed was not in the depth of the draft, for the barge or 'bark' was very shallow, being flat-bottomed. He finally reasoned as follows: 'Rivers consist of water running down an inclined plane by the force of gravity. Were it not for the resistance the water meets with in the bed of the river, as well at the bottom as at the sides, the water would run down infinitely faster. Bodies floating on this running water are acted upon also by the force of gravity; they have a tendency to move with as great a velocity as that which the water itself would have, had it met with no resistance against the bed of the river. These floating bodies do not touch the bed of the river; their motion is not impeded, until we come to consider the resistance they meet with in the water itself. But they meet with none till their motion exceeds that of the water. Their motion then must exceed that of the water, and that the more so the less they are affected by that resistance; hence the better their shape is adapted to divide the water and the greater proportion their gravity bears to their surface of resistance, the quicker they will be impelled by their gravity through the medium which tends to retard their motion. They would acquire, were it not for the resistance they meet with from the water, precisely that degree of velocity which the water itself would acquire, were it not for the resistance it meets with from the land.'

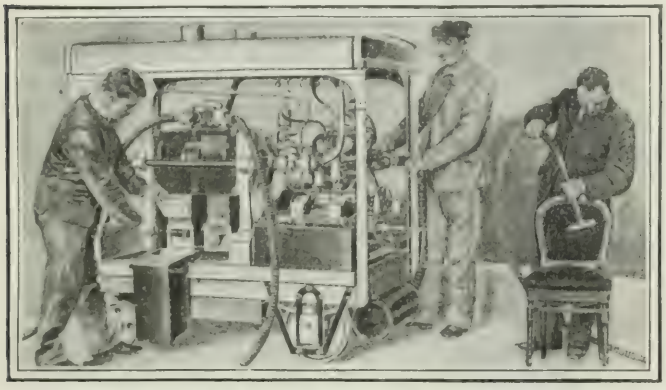
"This conclusion is, of course, incontrovertible, and shows that every object floating in running water of a sufficient depth would travel at least as fast and generally faster than the average speed of the water itself were it not for the resistance offered by the atmosphere."

The editor of *The Machinist*, in reviewing the writer's argu-

ment, notes that if a wheeled weight were placed upon an inclined plane it would move down the plane regardless of whether the plane were in motion or not. This, he says, is substantially the condition of the body floating down-stream, and the position taken by Mr. Coombs is therefore pronounced to be incontestable. Mr. Coombs, in closing, suggests that the fact to which he has called attention may be utilized to test the relative resistance to passage through the water of yacht hulls of different shapes. All other things being equal, he asserts, the yacht or model which had the best lines would show its superiority by forging ahead of the others.

CLEANING WITH THE VACUUM PUMP.

THE new method of "cleaning house" with a vacuum pump which literally sucks the dust from all surfaces and stores it away in a receiver, instead of distributing it through the surrounding atmosphere, has already been mentioned in these columns. We now translate an illustrated article from *La Nature* (Paris), showing exactly how the process is carried on. Says the writer, M. G. Richon:



APPARATUS FOR SANITARY CLEANING BY MEANS OF VACUUM.

"The cleansing of carpets, curtains, and upholstery constitutes a great difficulty, not only from the point of view of the perfection of operation, but also, and particularly, from that of the danger that it may cause in thickly populated places. It is, in fact, indispensable that the dust should not be set in motion, but should be collected, to be properly disposed of. This desideratum is now satisfied by several methods, so far as carpets are concerned. One of these consists in passing compressed air through the carpet and thus blowing the dust into a ventilator, which disperses it. In others, a closed drum is used, furnished with beaters that raise the carpet and let it fall. The dust, as in the preceding case, is raised by a powerful ventilator in communication with the interior of the drum.

"These processes give good results, but they are inconvenient in that they require the transportation of the carpet to a special factory; besides, and especially with the beating machine, it can be used only with strong articles. A slightly worn carpet is sensibly deteriorated after passing several times through such a machine. Finally, none of these systems can be used with upholstered furniture. . . . . .

"The vacuum cleaning machine . . . is composed, as shown in the illustration, of a motor that runs an exhaust-pump, of a condensing filter that collects the dust, and of a flexible tube having an aspirating nozle, whose form varies with the pieces to be treated. The whole is carried on a four-wheeled cart and is easily transportable.

"The essential part is the condenser, which is a closed chest containing a metallic mushroom-shaped piece against which the air is projected and leaves its coarsest particles. It is then filtered through a double linen bag and is not discharged into the atmosphere till it has been relieved of all its suspended dust."

The condenser has at its lower end two dust-chambers, which can be cleaned while the machine is working, without stopping the motor. The cleansing of the filtering-cloths can also be effected in a few seconds by opening the proper stop cock. In practise two kinds of motors are used. In a stationary plant, an electric motor is employed, which is easily connected with the street mains; in a private house, a naphtha-motor is used, as shown in the illustration. We quote furfher:

"In these conditions the pump may run two tubes at once and dispose of 165 cubic meters an hour, which corresponds to the enormous velocity of 40 meters (131 feet) per second in the tubes.

"As has been said, the aspirating nozles vary in form according to the pieces to be treated; for carpets a flattened cone is used, whose edges, tipped with rubber, are about 1 cm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ in.) wide and 25 cm. (10 in.) long. For furniture, the length is reduced to 10 cm. (4 in.). These forms enable the nozles to be applied closely to the surfaces to be cleaned, so that a good vacuum can be obtained in the condenser. The vacuum can also be regulated at will; it is made strong for carpets, weak for chairs. Quite recently the inventors have devised an aspirator with jointed handle that can be used with all furniture, without replacement, and always fits exactly on the surface to be cleaned, no matter what may be the position of the handle or its movements. . . . When it is desired to clean surfaces impermeable to the air, such as walls, cornices, boards, etc., there is fitted to the aspirating cone a small brush worked by electric power, which detaches the dust and enables it to be sucked up.

"The chief advantages of vacuum-cleaning, as it has been described, are the following: (1) Absolute cleansing of the objects treated, since no dusty nook escapes the action of the aspirator; (2) no displacement of carpet or furniture is necessary; (3) no injury such as takes place when carpets are beaten, the objects regaining their proper colors after being relieved of dust; (4) complete condensation of the dust—an important point from the standpoint of hygiene, since it is thus removed as a whole without being suspended in the surrounding air.

"A final advantage that is not to be overlooked is that of speed; three or four days are sufficient to clean completely the seats and hangings of a theater of ordinary dimensions.

"It need not be said that the dust collected in this way contains not only mineral substances, the débris of wool, etc., which make up its greater part, but also all sorts of microbes. The dust that has been taken from the chairs of one of our most important theaters contained notably many virulent bacilli, including those of tuberculosis, of putrefaction, of blood-poisoning, etc. It may be seen what services may be rendered to hygiene by a process capable of expelling dust from inhabited places without sending it into the surrounding atmosphere."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Stealing Electricity.—A hotel-keeper in the City of Mexico has just been condemned to a year's imprisonment and has been fined $33.70 for stealing from the electric light company the current with which his hotel was lighted. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, from which we quote the tale:

"The landlord who attempted to evade the electric company's charges wired his house and made a connection with the company's cables, with the intention, as he pleaded, of calling at the office of the company and explaining the matter at a later day. He also declared that he had used the current for 'only a month.' The company had its suspicions aroused, and applied to the court for authority to make an examination of the hotel lighting system, which was granted, with the result of revealing the fraud. The legal point of interest involved in the case hinged upon the definition of the word 'robbery,' which the district code thus elucidates: 'He commits robbery who possesses himself of a movable thing belonging to another, without right and without the consent of the person entitled by law to dispose of it.' The judge's ruling was as follows:

"'By things or properties (for in legal phraseology these two words are synonymous) are understood all the objects that constitute the patrimony of man; and if it is plain that electricity, whether it be called a fluid, a current, an energy, or any other name, at present forms a part of human wealth; that, thanks to the prodigious progress of the times and to his own activity, man has succeeded in harnessing it and using it as a commercial article; it is unquestionable that the electric current forms part

of men's commerce, and is, therefore, capable of being appropriated; and as it is also unquestionable that this fluid can be transmitted and transported from one place to another, whatever the means employed to that end, it must also be regarded as a movable thing; and, therefore, there will assuredly be no difficulty in allowing that the clandestine tapping of the fluid constitutes the crime of robbery as it fits exactly the terms of the legal text which comprises and defines it.'

"In view of the summary punishment inflicted in this, the first case of the kind which has come before the courts of Mexico, it is believed that the 'thing' dealt in by the electric light companies, the illuminating current, to wit, will hereafter be carefully avoided by individuals who desire to economize at the expense of others."

"SPRING FEVER" AND ITS TREATMENT.

WHAT is the cause of the feeling of lassitude—the "tired feeling" of the newspaper paragraphers—that is so familiar in spring? In *Good Health* (May) Dr. J. H. Kellogg writes of it as follows:

"The poetic figure which represents life as a candle which is being slowly but surely consumed, expresses not simply a poetic idea but a scientific fact. The body is in reality a living furnace in which fuel (food) is constantly burning, and sometimes the furnace itself is in part consumed when the supply of fuel is insufficient or the demand unusually great. During the winter season the vital fire burns at a more rapid rate than during the warm months, the purpose being to create the amount of heat required to make good the daily losses by exposure to an atmosphere much below the temperature of the body.

"To maintain this rapid rate of combustion greatly taxes the digestive powers and all the vital forces. Only the very strongest constitutions can endure continual exposure to a low temperature. In other words, the extraordinary effort required by the forces of the body to maintain animal heat during the winter season makes a great draft on the vitality, and when spring comes nature recognizes the necessity for rest and opportunity for recuperation of the vital powers. The advent of warm weather lessens the demand for heat, hence the vital fires are diminished in intensity, the wheels of life are slowed a little so that the expenditure of energy may be lessened, and thus an opportunity be afforded for recuperation. . . . . .

"From the above facts it is evident that instead of undertaking by artificial means to produce a fictitious feeling or appearance of health and vigor, one should, on the contrary, seek to follow nature's suggestion by refraining from violent exertion and by the adoption of such means as will conserve the vital forces, avoiding an undue expenditure of energy. In other words, one should never force and stimulate the system when nature says plainly that rest, recuperation, and refreshment are required, and wise is he who heeds her commands.

"On the other hand, there are many cases in which the spring depression may be traced directly to overfeeding, a very common practise in the cold months of the year on account of the natural increase in appetite, the excessive use of sweets, rich foods, confectionery, and various other unwholesome articles. Such digressions are often tolerated during the winter months, but with the approach of spring, when there is a general letting down of the vital tone, the evil consequences become painfully apparent."

In any case, the writer warns us that the customary "spring tonic" is quite unnecessary and is apt to do more harm than good. A cold bath every morning is tonic enough for most people.

A LIGHTNING-PROOF GARMENT.

THE protective garment or envelope invented by Professor Artemieff, director of the Electrotechnical Institute at Kieff, Russia, has already been mentioned in these columns. As will be remembered, it is a dress of metallic gauze which enables the wearer to stand without danger in the path of very high-tension electric discharges. The theory of its action, its construction, and some of its uses are set forth by M. Émile Dieudonné in *La Science Illustrée* (May 2), which also prints an illustration of this curious garment. Says the writer:

"At the outset, Professor Artemieff was guided by no commercial interest, but was solely anxious to protect his students against the danger of discharges when conducting investigations on high-tension currents. The results obtained with his protecting tunic were so happy that it has been introduced into industrial use.

"The idea of the device was inspired by Professor Melsens, the Belgian scientist. . . . It is well known that the fundamental idea of the Melsens system of protection against lightning is to enclose the object to be protected against atmospheric discharges in a sort of metallic cage, covered with aigrets of iron with multiple points. If any one wants to escape the danger of lightning during a storm, he has only to take refuge in an iron house, or, since this would be rather costly, in a sort of iron cage. Such a metallic structure can be subjected to violent discharges without being penetrated by them. It is a well-known fact that the electric current always seeks to travel by the way of least resistance; in other terms, by the best conductor that it meets, and that it avoids the poorer conductors. If, then, we envelop the body of a man who is working amid high-tension currents with an excellent conductor, the danger is lessened, because his body is a poorer conductor than the other. In place of insulating the human body with rubber shoes and gloves, which have often been employed in workshops, Professor Artemieff envelops it in a thin tissue of copper, which covers it from head to foot, including face and hands, as shown in the illustration.

ARTEMIEFF'S ELECTRO-PROTECTIVE SUIT.

"The experiments tried by M. Artemieff on himself and his wife, clad in these tunics, were sufficiently conclusive.

"The professor then entered into relations with the house of Siemens & Halske, and trials were made in their shops at Charlottenburg, which succeeded wonderfully. Clad in his protective armor, Professor Artemieff handled conductors traversed by high-potential currents of 150,000 volts, from which sprung sparks a yard long.

"He grasped in his hands the two opposite poles of a circuit traversed by a current that passed through him, or rather through his garment, which thus formed a short-circuit, to use the technical expression. When a very intense current passed through the protecting garment, the metallic tissue of which it was made was slightly warmed. The experiments prove that the wearer can bear currents of very considerable intensity, as high as 200 amperes, during quite an interval of time, and even intensities three times as great for a few seconds. The experimenter felt a slight sensation of heat in

the hands and elsewhere, where the garment was not perfectly made. . . . . .

"The electric resistance of the garment is less than 0.01 ohm, while that of the human body, tho variable, is always more than 2,000 ohms, measured from one hand to the other. Consequently the production of a short circuit for an intensity of 1,000 amperes will determine a difference of potential of 10 volts between the two hands, and the derived current traversing the body will have an intensity of only 0.005 ampere, which is quite harmless. Again, the garment prevents the discharge from penetrating the body. . . . On the other hand, the protective covering is not exempt from certain accidents due to the formation of short-circuits in large installations. As long as the contact between conductor and envelope persists, there is positively no danger. . . . . But if the fuses act slowly and if the separation of the garment from the conductor takes place before the interruption of the circuit, an arc will form, whose heating effect may destroy the tissue and burn the skin.

"A very interesting result appears from experiments undertaken to see to what limit the formation of an arc may proceed without risk of burning. Professor Artemieff held in each hand one of the poles of a 1,000-volt machine; then he suddenly broke the circuit by letting go with one hand. An intense arc arose, and the metallic tissue that covered the hand was burned through in several places; but the hand remained quite uninjured.

"Professor Artemieff's garment is also susceptible of rendering signal service in case of a fire's breaking out in an installation where there are high-tension currents. A fireman with a hose, if he wears the garment, may approach as near as possible to the fire without exposing himself to danger from the current's traversing the stream of water."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACTIVITY AND EDUCATION IN CHILDREN.

OWING to the wonderful activity of children, says Prof. Sandford Bell, of Clark University, in *The Outlook*, it is almost impossible to give a child too much to do, provided—and here is the important point—the tasks imposed upon it are of the right kind. There may be some justification, he thinks, for the cry that has gone up during the past ten years about overwork in our schools, but it is his conviction that it is not the *amount* of work but the *kind* that is killing our children. Says the professor:

"The harm lies in giving the child a kind of work that it is not ready for. As bad or worse than this is the school custom of suppressing the child's activity. It is much more fatiguing for the child not to act than it is for it to act. The most difficult, unnatural, and exhausting thing which a vigorous, promising child can be forced to do is to be quiet.

"One of the things which particularly interested me was the marvelous recuperative power of a child in a brief period of time. It would play with all zeal, intensity, and abandon until apparently 'tired out,' then cut the rate of activity down—never to absolute quiescence—for a few minutes, and afterward resume it at concert-pitch as fresh as new. This was kept up throughout the day, with slightly diminished ability to rally toward nightfall. Such is true of a healthy, vigorous child. . . . . .

"We may say that this enormous activity in the child is the essential means which nature has supplied for its education. Activity means educability. It means the multiplication of experiences. The number of experiences is one of the matters of first importance in the education of the child. Everything else being equal, that being is best educated who has had the greatest number and greatest variety of experiences. But we know that everything else is not equal, and that a child can have experiences of a kind that are ruinous and can also have more of any one kind than he can stand, and a greater variety than is good for him. Nevertheless the point holds that, whatever of education the child gets in extent and in quality is obtained by means of his activity. Activity is his educational capital. It is the purpose of nature and the duty of the parent and teacher rightly to invest it."

The part played by nature, according to Professor Bell, is the endowment of the child with certain activities, both general and special, and to bestow upon it instincts that are general indications of the lines of activity that have, through generations, proved advantageous. These, says the writer, "are very powerful and conservative, and often defend the child against the stultifying and unnatural restrictions of parents and teachers." It is the business of the teacher to supplement and guide these instincts; but Professor Bell believes that education should consist of training along their lines rather than of systematic efforts to repress them. We should work "in harmony with nature, instead of thwarting her purposes and doing violence to her laws in the child." The writer's thought seems to point in the direction of increased manual training.

Future of the Timber Supply.—According to the statements of Director Fernow, of the New York State College of Forestry of Cornell University, the timber supply available in the United States will be exhausted in thirty years if the present rate of consumption continues. Professor Fernow has discussed this subject in detail in a recently published work entitled "Economics of Forestry." He also spoke of the prospective timber famine before the American Association for the Advancement of Science during the session held last winter at Washington. As reported in *The Manufacturer's Record* (January 8), he said:

"An estimate of the present stand of virgin timber in the United States ready to supply the demand for lumber, altho admittedly on slender basis, brings out the improbability, if not impossibility, of meeting the increasing demand for another thirty years under present methods of utilization. Even if the entire forest area of 500,000,000 acres were supposed still fully stocked with the average stand per acre, as reported by the census in the holdings of lumber-men—an absurd proposition—the stock on hand would be exhausted within that period. The possibilities of securing the requirements from the reproduction in the natural forest are discussed on the basis of European experiences and with proper reference to the damaging forest fires. It is shown that, even under good forestry practise, the present increasing demand could from the present area be supplied only for a limited time. Hence the efforts to secure such forest management and greater economy in the use of timber are not too early, but rather too late, and the dallying with the problem by the legislatures fatal."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A LONDON despatch to the New York *World* states that the complete cessation, without explanation, of Marconi's promised daily transatlantic service to the London *Times* by 'marconigraphs' is causing much unfavorable comment there. "When the inventor," says *The Western Electrician*, "refused the challenge to demonstrate the practicability of his system to two leading electricians there, he stated that Lord Kelvin was to accompany him to Poldhu for a few days' test of his system. Nothing further having been heard of this test, *The World* correspondent asked Lord Kelvin if it had been made, and received the reply: 'I was obliged to postpone the visit to Poldhu on account of an unexpected engagement. I was not going for the purpose of making any tests, but to see it as a matter of scientific interest. So far Marconi, says the correspondent, has given no demonstration to independent scientists of the transmission of wireless messages across the Atlantic, but has, in fact, refused to give any to what he calls 'unfriendly critics.'"

"WHILE as an engine of war the submarine is of doubtful expediency, it would seem as tho it might be of some service in the prosaic business of salvage," says *The Marine Review*. "Beyond a certain depth, and a very limited one at that, there is at present no practical means of recovering vessels or their cargoes. So enormously does pressure increase as one descends below the surface of the sea that vessels become mere shattered hulks. Occasionally imaginative or optimistic wreckers endeavor to salvage vessels at unusual depths, but the story is one of unbroken failure. Cavaliere Pino is the first submarine inventor to discard the submarine for purposes of warfare and to turn his energies to essentially practical lines. If all accounts are to be believed, he is pursuing some very interesting experiments in the Gulf of Genoa with what he calls his 'under-water working-boat.' He has designed a boat to resist the enormous pressures that accumulate with depth, and has been so successful as to have descended in [illegible] depth of [illegible] feet. The hull is spherical in form with a diameter of 10 feet, and has accommodations for a working crew of two persons. Its practicability lies in the fact that it is equipped with arms passing into the boat through universal water-tight joints and possessing powerful gripping qualities."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GROWING FAMILIARITY WITH THE BIBLE.

THE Bible was never known so well nor was its influence ever so great as at the present time, in the opinion of one of the most influential publications of The University of Chicago Press, *The Biblical World*, which sees the best of reasons for doubting the many recent statements that popular knowledge of the "Book of books" is on the wane. "People sometimes speak now as tho the Bible were receiving less attention than formerly," it declares. "This, however, is not the case. The number of Bibles which are printed every year has increased enormously, and the number of persons who read the Bible has also increased." The same authority adds:

"The difference is not so much in the amount of attention which the Bible receives as in the way in which the Bible is used and viewed. Family worship is not so common as a generation or two ago, but this is not because piety has declined, or the Bible become less valued; rather it is due to the changing customs in family life and the modern 'rush' of business, school, and society. The committing of Scripture to memory is also less frequent than formerly, but this is not because the Bible is thought to be superseded by other religious literature; rather because 'committing to memory' is in these days a disputed pedagogical method. Undoubtedly there is a loss that comes from the decline of family worship and of Scripture memorization. Both should be reestablished.

"This loss, however, has been more than compensated by a better way of reading and applying the Bible. Whereas formerly it had been the custom to use the Bible almost wholly as a devotional book, and as a sort of mystical guide to conduct and belief, the rise of the modern historical spirit has brought thinking people largely to view the Bible from a historical standpoint, and to study it in a historical way. Not that the Bible has come to be regarded as antiquated and having no present value, but that its value for the present must be ascertained by an intelligent understanding of its origin and characteristics, and its meaning to those who wrote the several books. In other words, there are principles of interpretation which must be applied to the Scripture in order to obtain their meaning *for us*. To know what these principles of interpretation are, and to apply them competently, requires ability, knowledge, and training.

"The total gain from this change is very great, altho as yet it fails to be appreciated by many people. Those who noted the decline of the former use and view of the Bible, but do not perceive the ascendency and superiority of the modern use and view, think that the Bible has suffered eclipse. Yet nothing can be farther from the fact. The better understanding of the Bible which has now come to prevail improves the use and extends the influence of the Bible in a way never before attained."

But great as is the use of the Bible in the homes of the people, intimate as is the present popular knowledge of it, according to the authority we are quoting, "its fullest influence," we are assured, is "yet to come." "The Bible has not yet accomplished its full mission. In God's providence it has existed and now exists for the purpose of guiding and inspiring men to true religion and morality. It has in part performed this mission, as we well know, because the Bible more than any other body of literature has made the religion and morality of the present time. But true religion and true morality have been as yet only partially achieved, and the greater part is still to come. The fullest influence of the Bible is therefore still in the future." In the same number of *The Biblical World* Dr. Edward Everett Hale observes:

"I see in the speeches of public men adroit and significant instances which show that they are curiously well read in Scripture. I was at a very brilliant dinner party of politicians a year or two ago, where two senators of the same name were spoken of. One of the wittiest of the guests, speaking of one of the two, said 'not Iscariot,' and the point was instantly taken by every one of the twenty statesmen at the table.

"It seems to me that the scriptural points made in Congress are very promptly accepted and taken. And, while it is certainly bad form, either in the Senate or House, or lately in the English Parliament, to quote Latin, it seems to me that the quotations from Scripture are accepted with pleasure in Congress or the state legislatures."

Fifty years ago the outward form, the phraseology, the body of the Bible, was more familiar than now; but "the present generation has a grasp and appreciation of its soul, its spirit, its life, and its light vastly better than that of fifty years ago," asserts Dr. Theophilus P. Sawin, of the First Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., who likewise contributes to *The Biblical World's* symposium on this subject. And Dr. William Ingraham Haven, secretary of the American Bible Society, declares that "to our own and all peoples the Bible is better known in all that relates to its form and setting. . . . There abides also a more intimate knowledge of the Bible on the part of the leaders of the people than some are ready to admit. Orations like that of Mr. Hay on President McKinley, President Roosevelt's public addresses, and similar utterances take many of their most striking figures and allusions from the Bible."

THE WESLEY BICENTENNIAL.

ON June 28, the bicentennial of the birth of John Wesley will be celebrated. June 17 was the date of Wesley's birth, but allowance has to be made for the difference caused by the change of time reckoning from old to new style. In anticipation of this celebration, Prof. William North Rice, of the chair of geology of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., contributes to *The North American Review* (June) a paper giving an estimate of the character of Wesley and of his relation to the movement which resulted from his preaching. The most remarkable aspect of that relation was his attitude toward the founding of a new sect, to which his followers were brought by the logic of events. Says Professor Rice:

"It is one of the curious contradictions of history that the founder of one of the most numerous denominations of the modern church had no thought of founding a new sect. The great religious revolutionist remained at heart conservative to the end of his life. No neglect nor persecution could dampen the intense affection which John Wesley felt for the Church of England. Between his conservatism and his loyalty to the Established Church on the one hand, and his practical sense of the exigencies of the great religious movement on the other hand, he fell into inconsistencies; but it is doubtful whether any great practical reform was ever carried to its completion on a plan logically consistent. As late as 1787 Wesley wrote: 'I still think, when the Methodists leave the Church of England, God will leave them.' Yet three years before Wesley had ordained Coke as superintendent of the work in the United States—an action which resulted in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and only two years after this utterance of deprecation of withdrawal of the Methodists from the Church of England, he took the still more revolutionary step of ordaining Alexander Mather as superintendent for England. It was in 1787 that he adopted the plan of protecting his chapels from liabilities under the law by having them all licensed under the provision of the statute 'for exempting Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws.' Before this date, he had allowed some chapels to be licensed in what seemed to be cases of necessity. But he had opposed the general adoption of the policy, on the ground that it savored of separation from the Established Church. The new policy was adopted in 1787, in accordance with the views of his legal adviser. The Reformation had indeed outgrown the designs of its leader."

The formation into an establishment apart from the Church of England became an easy thing for the American Methodists through the agency of the Atlantic Ocean and the Declaration of Independence. In England no definite or formal act separated the Methodists from the mother-church, but there came to them

a gradual recognition of the fact that a real separation had been imperceptibly accomplished. What the movement stood for and what the church has regarded throughout its history as its chief glory, says Professor Rice, is that it has emphasized, not dogma, nor polity, nor ritual, but Christian life. He continued:

"The Wesleyan movement was not the development of a new theology. Its inspiring principle was essentially the Pauline and Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith. John Wesley himself was certainly not a great theologian. His tendency was practical rather than theoretical. Apart from the fervor of his Christian life and the intensity of his evangelistic zeal, the qualities that contributed most to the success and permanence of the Wesleyan movement were the qualities of the man of affairs rather than those of the thinker. Macaulay ascribes to John Wesley a 'genius for government not inferior to that of Richelieu.' Buckle characterizes him as 'the first of theological statesmen.' Leslie Stephen says of him: 'No such leader of men appeared in the eighteenth century.' Coleridge characterizes Wesley as more logical than philosophical, and Isaac Taylor characterizes him as more intuitional than philosophical. Both these statements seem to be just. His opinions were formed, sometimes by a sort of intuitive common sense, sometimes under the influence of some particular line of argument which appeared to him conclusive. Opinions which he had adopted he could defend with incisive logic. But his was not the philosophical temper, which surveys the whole field of coordinated subjects, judicially weighs all kinds of evidence, and develops broad and consistent systems of thought. In these qualities and the limitations which they involve, Wesley reminds us of those two earlier reformers who constituted his spiritual ancestry, St. Paul and Luther. Wesley's exposition of the doctrine of sanctification, or Christian perfection, which may be considered, perhaps, his chief contribution to dogmatic theology, involves some pretty bad psychology and equally bad exegesis. If he had been a deeper thinker, he would have realized that the Arminian theology is not, any more than the Calvinistic, a complete solution of the problems and mysteries of the ages. But Wesley's theology, if not very profound nor very philosophical, had at least the merit of being practical. It was a theology that could be preached. It presented the great characteristic truths of Christianity in such shape as to make them intelligible to the common people, and serviceable as the inspiration of Christian life. 'Our main doctrines,' said Wesley, 'which include all the rest, are repentance, faith, and holiness. The first of these we account, as it were, as the porch of religion, the next the door, the third religion itself.'"

Some of the practical results of the movement are stated, such as the subordination of creed to life in all branches of the Christian church; the arousing of the religious activity of the laity, carried out in the formation of Sunday-schools and auxiliary religious societies; and especially the development of the spirit of philanthropy. This latter point is thus amplified by the writer:

"Nor was it alone in matters professedly religious that the effect of the Wesleyan movement was seen. Priestley declares: 'Methodism has not only Christianized but civilized that part of the nation which had been overlooked by a clergy too careful of its dignity.' The spirit of the Wesleyan movement may be characterized, as the brilliant author of 'Ecce Homo' has characterized the spirit of Jesus Christ, as 'the enthusiasm of humanity.' When the Methodist evangelists were excluded from the pulpits of the Established Church, they preached in jails, they ministered to the victims of a Draconian penal code on the way to the gallows, they carried the message of forgiveness and peace and hope where sin was vilest and where sorrow was most intense. In the progress of the revival the public mind was awakened to a profound sympathy with the oppressed and the degraded. This 'enthusiasm of humanity' soon worked a reformation in that murderous penal code which had served, not to curb, but to render more ferocious the evil passions of man. John Howard was the friend of John Wesley, and gratefully acknowledged the inspiration received from Wesley's words and life. His noble career of philanthropy was an expression of one phase of the spirit of the great revival. The legislative reforms by which the physical and moral welfare of the poor and the helpless has been protected against the greed of capital and the temptations of vice, the regulation of hours and conditions of labor, the safeguarding of those engaged in perilous occupations, the restriction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, are among the fruits of the philanthropic spirit which sprang to life in the great religious revival. The 'good men of Clapham' not only organized Bible and tract and missionary societies, but achieved the suppression of the African slave trade and the abolition of slavery in the English colonies. Their influence was felt in multitudinous minor reforms in industrial, social, and political life. The last letter written by the trembling hand of John Wesley, the aged, was a letter of encouragement to William Wilberforce in his struggle against slavery."

A SCOTCH DISPARAGEMENT OF EMERSON.

EMERSON'S mind had as its "master quality" an "archpedantry." His "whole career" amounted to "a glorified penny-reading." The "lack of fitness" displayed in his pages is "deplorable." In one sentence he alluded to "Pindar, Rafael, Angelo, Dryden, and De Staël," but "it is safe to conjecture that none of the names had any meaning for him." "He was of those who could speak of Zoroaster as tho the name meant something; and this coxcombry betokened the parvenu in literature." These are some of the estimates of Emerson placed in the introduction of an anonymous disparagement of him in *Blackwood's Magazine* (Edinburgh), from which it would appear that the American thinker who now forms the subject of studies from so many pens was "a fly assaulting a fortress." We quote further:

"His anarchy both in life and letters is plain for all to see, and it may best be qualified by Matthew Arnold's excellent epithet—provincial. Emerson, in truth, was apt to think that Concord was the universe, and that law and the past had no firmer grasp upon old cities than upon that youthful and respectable parish. Once upon a time he 'opened' to Carlyle 'the dogma of no government and non-resistance,' and we can not but wonder at his temerity. But it was a dogma very near to his heart, and not even the fear of the Sage availed to silence it. And as in politics, so in philosophy and literature he would have every man an anarchist—coming from nowhere and going nowhither. Thus easily he forgot his Pindar and his De Staël. 'Insist on yourself; never imitate,' says he, and he did not realize the absurdity of the maxim. Nothing has ever been created without imitation. As the elder Dumas said, 'When God made man, He made him in His own image.' Nine-tenths of every art are tradition; and even Emerson himself, despite his anarchical protests, was the child of the past. He wrote a prose which was not invented at Concord, but which had been fashioned through centuries of effort by the masters of English literature. He dealt in the common counters of philosophy, stamped by the impress of Plato and Bacon; and if he dealt in them unsuccessfully, his ill-success did not make them his own."

Our anonymous iconoclast quotes Emerson as saying that a man "is weaker by every recruit to his banner," and then asks: "Why . . . did Emerson deliver his lectures? Was he not betraying his own sacred cause by every word he uttered?" Emerson's "brightest hope," we are told next, "was to see the soil of this world 'clean from all vestige of tradition,' and he does not tell us how a world can be 'clean' from that whence it sprung, and which remains the best part of it." Again "like the true anarchist he was," he fails to see "the true grandeur of self-comprehension." "He champions the 'cleanliness' of his own soul with so fierce an egotism that he can not allow with patience that the ancient masters should keep their names." Having assured us that "it is characteristic of Emerson that he would impose his phantasy upon all the world as a solemn, irrefutable fact," this writer proceeds:

"Emerson could never look toward the past without one eye cast upon Concord, and he explains the universal interest which Greek history evokes by declaring that 'every man passes through a Grecian period,' that 'all history is to be explained

from individual experience.' This theory was doubtless comforting to the vanity of a philosopher who believed that to go to Europe was 'mendicancy,' who would defy his dearest friends, saying, 'Who are you? Unhand me: I will be dependent no more.' But, comforting as it was, it was none the less nonsense, especially since it was illustrated by 'facts' which have no link with truth. The Grecian period, for instance, in Emerson's eyes is single and uniform. The time of Homer is the same as the time of Xenophon, a period of plain and fierce manners, in which 'luxury and elegance are not known.' Thus does the philosopher of Concord stride across the centuries, accounting them as nothing, and deeming the golden civilization of Athens no different from that of Homer's heroic age. But the argument merely demonstrates the prophet's lack of the historic sense, and justifies his own boastful question, 'What have I to do with the sacredness of tradition, if I live wholly from within?'"

That Emerson has sunk to depths even lower than these in the estimation of the critic we are quoting appears from the statement that "he could not sustain an argument," that "he lived so narrowly from within that he understood the spectacle of life as little as he understood the march of history," that "the splendors of the past were a paltry experience" to him, and that "when he traveled, in defiance of his cherished principles, he saw nothing more than he might have seen at home." At the same time this critic frankly confesses that he can see one form of ability in Emerson, notwithstanding that "his 'superiority' is too often the superiority of the Mechanics' Institute." Emerson was, we are assured, "an excellent hand at a maxim":

"Indeed, he tumbled aphorisms out upon his pages with prodigal fertility. They are not all true, and they follow so closely one upon another that they make his works a trifle tiresome to read. But some of them have passed into our common speech. There are few which would not appear admirable in a birthday book. 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' Do not these words contain the whole gospel of progressive America? Here is another, which has already done excellent service in controversy: 'To be great is to be misunderstood.' 'He that writes to himself writes to an eternal public.' 'Every man alone is sincere. At the entrance of a second person hypocrisy begins.' 'Heroism feels, and never reasons, and therefore is always right.' Each of these aphorisms contains a well-stated truth, and they illustrate with perfect clarity Emerson's peculiar talent. He outraged on every page the consistency which he held in light esteem; he quoted with an easy freedom countless authors whom he imperfectly understood. With a light baggage of Platonism, he fancied himself a mystic; and, having scoffed for twenty years at human greatness, he is best known by a course of lectures upon great men."

STATUS OF THE MOSLEM WOMAN.

THE condition of women in Mohammedan lands has been regarded in Europe and America as most deplorable and in sad contrast to that of women in Christian lands. From time to time this view is called in question by Occidental scholars. The latest challenge of this kind comes from Baron von Fabrice, a traveler and a specialist in Oriental life, and from the *Daheim* (Leipsic, No. 30) we translate and condense his views as follows:

It must be acknowledged that, in comparison with the high ideal of womanhood that finds expression in the Christian Scriptures, the Koran stands on a low level. History, however, shows what remarkably excellent results have been achieved through the teachings of the Koran in this respect, even among the barbarian peoples of Asia and Africa, and to the present day the spread of Islam is an important factor of progress for the negro tribes in Central Africa, so that the Mohammedan propaganda there is by no means an unmixed evil. The Koran itself, properly interpreted, does not prevent the social and economic advancement of women. Charges made in this direction against the Arabian prophet and his book are largely based on ignorance. The deplorable condition in which women are found in many sections of the Moslem Orient, and which are often no worse than can be found in the Christian lands along the Mediterranean Sea, is not the outcome of the teachings of the Koran, but rather the result of the traditions of half-civilized peoples going back to a period that antedates the introduction of the Moslem religion. It is a significant fact that the flourishing period of Mohammedan power, when the Arabs were masters of Spain, and when Islam culture and civilization flourished as never before or after, was marked by the beginning of chivalry—the special service and love of women that characterized the Middle Ages.

Throughout the Orient the Koran has not advanced but has curtailed polygamy. The book nowhere commends polygamy; the Prophet even declares it to be meritorious if a man have but one wife. He indeed permits a man to take more than one wife, but on conditions which, if strictly observed, make polygamy almost impossible. Mohammed orders that the husband must be equally gentle and just to each of his wives, must be entirely impartial and show no favoritism. It is noteworthy that the Prophet himself could not keep his own command in this respect. At the present time, the majority of the Moslems of higher rank practise monogamy. Polygamy is widely spread only among the wealthier middle classes, where the wife is at the same time the servant, doing the housework.

Again, the exclusion of women from the world outside of the house is not a command of the Koran, which directs only that she shall be veiled. Only recently a Turkish lady, Alihe Hanum, published a brochure in which she attempts to prove that the Prophet in giving his command intended that women should cover their hair only and not their faces with veils, as is still the custom among women of the nomad tribes. Legally, indeed, the Mohammedan girl can be compelled to enter upon a marriage; but orthodox commentators on the Koran are unanimous in condemning the father who compels his children to marry against their will, just as they condemn the careless and causeless divorcing of a wife, which, according to the "Hadets," or traditions of Moslem dogmatics, is an act most offensive in the eyes of Allah. The directions of the Koran in this line, separated from casuistic additions of later periods, would make such a divorce almost impossible.

There is, however, no denying that, notwithstanding the dark side to the status of women according to the Koran and the civilization of Mohammedanism, the Eastern woman has some advantages that must make her an object of envy to her Western sister, especially to the latter when left alone and without support. The orthodox Moslem regards the state of celibacy as sinful and a disgrace; and it is seldom that a Moslem girl is compelled to struggle for her own support. As a rule, such girls all marry and found families. The husband must make a settlement upon his wife, in order to furnish her support in case of his death. Then, too, all the possessions that a woman brings with her when she marries remain her own and are kept separate from the property of her husband. Many a rich heiress keeps after marriage the manager of her property which she had before marriage, and the independent control of a woman's possessions is as much a feature of Moslem law as it was of the Roman. Indeed, Moslem women are so independent in the management of their own property that they often become the victims of unscrupulous usurers.

The Koran further directs that the son shall show the greatest respect for his mother, and the husband is directed to treat her with kindness. The Koran, however, makes the husband the absolute master of the wife and gives him two means of enforcing his authority, namely, the law and the stick. According to the former, he can divorce her; and the Koran contains a long list of instances under which the husband is permitted to whip his wife, and these directions are given by the angel Gabriel. There is not the shadow of a doubt that great abuses in this direction occur constantly in Moslem lands; but we can not make Mohammed or the orthodox commentators responsible for these. The very inferiority of the women is made the basis of a large number of enactments for their benefit in the Koran, especially their support. While the father has absolute sway over his daughter, yet he is directed rather to starve himself than to permit her to suffer. The same command is laid on the husband in behalf of the wife and on the children in behalf of a widowed mother. The law of inheritance gives a daughter only one-half as much as a son, but even this is better than in many older legal codes of Christian nations.

No law forbids the Moslem woman to engage in literary or

scientific pursuits, and the rich harems of the Orient harbor many finely educated women, who are well acquainted with the social conditions of the West and do not envy their sisters in other lands. Fortunately that most disgusting feature of modern "culture," so characteristic of the West, namely, feminism, has no advocates in the Orient, not even among the "Young Turk" party. It is really a blessing that the women in the Orient are not educated as are the women in the West. What would become of them in the fixed and traditional type of life and thought in the East? Lady Dufferin tried to introduce such education in East India, and after her example French ladies attempted the experiment in Tunis. All these attempts have failed and their leaders were glad to abandon them, except in so far as they make the Eastern woman a better housekeeper.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUTLINES OF A PREACHABLE THEOLOGY.

THE Holy Spirit, the Scriptures, the person of Christ, the kingdom of God, the Christian church, and the Christian doctrine of God comprise the outlines of a preachable theology, the points which the Christian preacher and teacher must make clear. Such is the conclusion, after "a wide and exceedingly varied Christian experience," arrived at by Dr. A. A. Berle, recently installed as pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church in Chicago. A "profound spiritual impression," says the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, O.), has been made by Dr. Berle's statement, which can be accepted "as indicating in a fairly representative way the trend of thought in the Congregational churches." We are indebted to the same religious quarterly for the statement itself, which is in part as follows:

DR. A. A. BERLE,

Who is deemed an authoritative exponent of contemporary Congregational thought.

"The doctrine of the Holy Spirit, I hold to be the first and most fundamental of doctrines for the Christian preacher to know and teach. . . . I believe in the Holy Spirit of God as the immanent God who is in all things, over all things, through all things; and that the supreme quest of the spirit of man is to find and commune with the Holy Spirit; and that such communion is the first and the last requisite of peace with God and power in life. I believe that this Holy Spirit is a Person, not merely a power not ourselves that makes for righteousness."

The next great doctrine in the outline of a preachable theology is that of the Scriptures, of which Dr. Berle says:

"The human spirit liberated from the law of sin and bondage, instructed by the Spirit of God, immediately begins its divine career of growth in grace and knowledge of the kingdom of God. The records of such growth constitute the Holy Scriptures. . . . Scripture . . . does not become the word of God till it is illuminated by the Holy Spirit, and by him interpreted to the spirit of him who seeks its guidance and direction."

This brings us to the person of Christ. "Christ," says Dr. Berle, "is the Door":

"This is his own figure, and it accurately represents his mission. He is the last and completest provision of God by which men may come into fellowship and communion with Him, and see, in terms of their common and untechnical life, what the life of obedience and service to God is like. Thus the person of Christ becomes a matter of supreme interest in the task of the Christian preacher and teacher."

So much stress is laid upon the kingdom of God by Christ himself that "its nature and its methods must necessarily constitute a most important part of the ministry of the Christian preacher":

"It is a kingdom where law is dominant, but the law is the law of love. It is to exercise brotherhood and practise charity. It is to seek first life in Christ, and then grow under the tutelage of the Spirit of God. It is to be a prophetic rather than a priestly kingdom, and its sacrifices are to be the sacrifices of service rather than those of ritual and offering. Its great desire is righteousness and its unfailing yearning is love. . . . Only the social teaching of Jesus can rescue us here from spiritual tyranny on the one hand, or material tyranny on the other. The one emerges in spiritual princedoms, culminating in a papacy; while the other arrogantly tells the world it has 'nothing to arbitrate,' when thousands are freezing to death."

Dr. Berle further announces his belief in "the Holy Catholic Church" thus:

"I hold this church to be a democracy in form and in government; that its authority lies solely in its collective voice, and that its collective voice, when that can be ascertained, is likely to be the path of wisdom and of power; that it can not delegate its authority to any individual or individuals, but that the preservation of the truth of God and the glory of Christ alike require that we should constantly do our utmost to discover what the Spirit saith to the churches."

Finally, "when the communion with God has reached the stage of stability and unfluctuating serenity, the knowledge of God is characterized by the filial relation":

"It is standing on this summit of spiritual life and power that Jesus is enabled to say, 'I and my Father are one.' In a less powerful sense, but in a not less real sense, the Christian, liberated, trained, and chastened into harmony with God's law, and lifted into God's life, may also say with Christ, 'I and my Father are one.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"THE Westminster Confession is to stand unaltered," says *The Public Ledger*, referring to the labors of the Presbyterian General Assembly, "but a new working manual of doctrine is to be supplied in a declaration which interprets the old formulas in terms of modern thought."

"IN addition to the bust of Charles V.," wrote Emperor William, in sarcastic comment upon a recent rumor regarding the new Berlin cathedral, "there will be erected statues of Diocletian, Nero, Torquemada, and Alva. It has been proposed to add Lucifer, but it has not been decided yet whether it would be better to place him in the pulpit or in the imperial pew."

THE King of Italy has decorated a Methodist Episcopal missionary in Rome, Rev. Dr. William Burt, with the badge of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. *Leslie's Weekly* speaks of this occurrence as "almost unique." According to the same journal, the King, at a recent audience given Mr. Burt, "expressed cordial sympathy with the endeavors of the missionary and his associates." One form of his work is the organization of a Boys' Brigade, of which Marconi is honorary president.

"IT is the instinct of 'escape' which we find in Jean Jacques Rousseau, in Louis Stevenson, in vagabonds and runaways and eccentrics of every shade of respectability and disrespectability," says the London *Spectator*, —"the determination to save one's own soul at the cost of losing the whole of what the world calls 'the world.' Natures of this complexion do not renounce joy for pain, riches for poverty, or largeness for narrowness. But the reverse. They rush o exhilarating joy by the way of pain; they free their hands of the burdens of a little more or less of material wealth in order to embrace the unlimited wealth of their ideals; by renouncing all claims upon society, they emancipate themselves from all society's claims upon them. Saint or sinner, Christian or infidel, a man with the temperament and the virility of Francis was bound to be some sort of impassioned Bohemian."

"IT appears to me that only those who take names for things can believe that Europe is Christian," E. R. Bevan writes in *The Monthly Review* (London). "Certainly the main principles of our public life and our public virtues are less Christian than Hellenic. Christianity forbids a man to live [illegible] gratifies [illegible] to give a corrupt judgment. But are there not thousands of Europeans whose private life is irregular, whilst they would laugh at a bribe and abide at their post in the face of death? It was the motive of commercial advantage which took us in the first instance to the East, and our empire has extended from the necessity to safeguard what we had won. Those Europeans who pass east of Suez are especially apt to drop even the externals of Christianity, and the frequent opposition to missionary propaganda evinced in official circles no doubt often uses the plea of native sensibilities to cover a heartfelt shrinking from the religion itself."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S LATEST IDEA.

ON a memorable day last month Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the center of a political demonstration in Birmingham. It happened to be the first visit paid by this interesting man to his constituents since he returned from South Africa. The whole city turned out, Mr. Chamberlain made a speech, and, in the course of it, precipitated a sensation throughout the world. The Colonial Secretary began by saying that his trip to South Africa had greatly enlarged the range of his ideas. The British empire must be one. It must never be "dissolved into its component atoms." The British colonies are doing their best to promote this desirable unity. England must work with them. What means must England adopt? Mr. Chamberlain answered his own question by pronouncing the words "preferential tariffs." Canada, according to Mr. Chamberlain, originated the preferential tariff as an instrument of imperial unity because she gave to England, some years ago, a preference of twenty-five per cent. on all dutiable goods. "In 1900 she increased that preference, also freely of her own accord." But at this point Germany stepped in, threatening retaliation if Canada persisted in this policy of preference. Mr. Chamberlain laid great stress upon this action of Germany's. It is the clew to the situation. We quote on this point his exact words:

"You and I are agreed that we absolutely refuse to look upon any of the states that form the British empire as in any way excluded from any advantage or privilege to which the British empire is entitled. We may well, therefore, have supposed an agreement of this kind by which Canada does a kindness to us a matter of family agreement concerning nobody else; but unfortunately Germany thinks otherwise. There is a German empire. The German empire is divided into states—Bavaria and, let us say, Hanover, Saxony, and Wurtemberg. They may deal between themselves in any way they please. As a matter of fact, they have entire free trade among themselves. We do not consider them separate entities; we treat the German empire as a whole. We do not complain because one state gives an advantage to another state in that empire and does not give it to all the rest of the world. But in this case of Canada Germany insists upon treating Canada as tho it were a separate country, refuses to recognize it as a part of one empire, entitled to claim, as I have said, the privileges of that empire, regards this agreement as being something more than a domestic agreement; and it has penalized Canada by placing upon Canadian goods an additional duty. Well now the reason for that is clear. The German newspapers very frankly explain that this is a policy of reprisal, and that it is intended to deter other colonies from giving to us the same advantage. Therefore it is not merely punishment inflicted by Germany upon Canada, but it is a threat to South Africa, to Australia, and to New Zealand; and this policy, as a policy of dictation and interference, is justified by the belief that we are so wedded to our fiscal system that we can not interfere, that we can not defend our colonies, and that in fact any one of them which attempts to establish any kind of special relations with us does so at her own risk and must be left to bear the brunt of foreign hostility. In my mind that is putting us in a rather humiliating position."

The only escape from this humiliating position, according to Mr. Chamberlain, "is that we should insist that we will not be bound by any purely technical definition of free trade," and while the teachings of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright regarding free trade must never be forgotten, nevertheless England can not be hoodwinked by "an entirely artificial and wrong interpretation which has been placed upon the doctrines of free trade by a small remnant of Little Englanders of the Manchester school who now profess to be the sole repositories of the doctrines of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright." "I leave the matter in your hands," concluded Mr. Chamberlain. "I desire that a discussion on this subject should be opened."

Now on the very day that Mr. Chamberlain said all this at Birmingham, his official chief, Prime Minister Balfour, made a speech in London, during which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were mentioned in a way to suggest a conception of their teachings totally different from that tentatively advanced by the Colonial Secretary. A great deputation of members of Parliament and agricultural magnates had waited upon Mr. Balfour and begged him to retain the duty on corn. This duty had been imposed in the financial stress of the Boer war. It had helped the farming interests in England, and the news of its coming repeal had brought a protest to the Ministry. Mr. Balfour listened to the deputation and told them the corn tax must go because it was protective. "You can not introduce protection silently, as it were by accident, without a deliberate indorsement on the part of the people at large in favor of so great a change," he said. Further:

"If it is ever done it must be done, not at the initiation of the particular class benefited by protection, but from the impulse of the whole people of this country, rural and urban alike. I am not one of those who can flatter themselves that our existing fiscal system is necessarily permanent. New conditions of things have arisen since the old free-trade policy was fought out; and I can imagine contingencies under which, not so much by way of protection as by way of retaliation, it might conceivably be necessary for this country to say that it will no longer remain a passive target for the assaults of other countries living under very different fiscal systems. The old idea used to be—and it is perfectly sound—that the world would be wealthier, that capital and labor would be more productive, if a universal system of free trade existed in all countries. That, I think, is not only true, but obvious—axiomatic; but that is not the world we live in. The world we live in is one in which every civilized country is highly protective except one—our own."

So the deputation went away disappointed, but the sensation created by Mr. Chamberlain's speech was heightened by the contradiction which the opposition press claimed to discover in it to all that Mr. Balfour had said. *The Spectator* (London) explained the contradiction by saying:

"He [Mr. Chamberlain] clearly thought, and with his matchless powers of persuasion induced his chief for the moment to think so too, that there was nothing incompatible or inconsistent in the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer facing an angry mob of protectionists in London and declaring that the corn tax should not be reimposed, while he was preaching protectionist imperialism in Birmingham—a system the first step in which must be a corn duty with a protectionist bias for the empire."

Such was the state of affairs which led up to the great scene in the House of Commons two weeks later, when Mr. Chamberlain said he would make reciprocal trade between the mother-country and the colonies the question of the hour, and when Mr. Balfour made remarks interpreted in many quarters as a surrender of the free-trade principle. On the Chamberlain idea in general, *The Spectator*, which warmly opposes it, says:

"We are imperialists first and free-traders afterward, for free trade is but a counsel of economic perfection, while the imperial union is, in our view, vital to the race. If, then, we thought that by abandoning the policy of the free and open market, under which we have grown so great, we could prevent the decay of the empire, or could maintain it in increased 'health and wealth long to live,' we should not hesitate to sacrifice the principle of free trade. But would Mr. Chamberlain's proposals do this? Would they found the empire on the rock? Would they pronounce the fateful words *esto perpetua?* Would they bind the empire together and secure its future? We believe, nay, we are sure, that they would, if carried, do none of these things. Instead, they would bring with them the seeds of ruin and of political decay, of strife rather than of brotherhood, of political trouble, and of material injury and waste. For a moment it is possible, tho even this is by no means certain, that the patent medicine we are urged so persuasively to take might bring an apparent prosperity and strength to the empire. But the bright color would be a hectic flush, not the glow of health, and we

should find all too soon that the national and imperial constitution had been shattered, that our vitality had received a deadly blow, and that the empire had begun to die at the heart."

The free-trade argument is not the only one that can be urged against Mr. Chamberlain, thinks our authority. It says the preferential tariff will produce disunion and thus break up the British empire by creating sectional jealousies. The London *Times*, which has hailed Mr. Chamberlain's great idea from the very first, says:

"It is a pity that more of our rulers can not be sent abroad to learn something of the empire which parochial accidents set them to govern, tho we could hardly, even then, expect all their minds to admit of similar expansion. Mr. Chamberlain's ideas were imperial before he started, and what travel has done for him is to impress their importance upon him more strongly than ever, as well as to give him a keener appreciation than before of the obstacles that stand in the way of their realization. He sees an empire whose consolidation is the paramount condition of this nation's prosperity, in presence of other consolidations and combinations now being effected before our eyes. He sees that in fact it is bound together at present only by a sentiment fortunately as strong as it is beautiful, and by hope that the future has better things in store. That is a good beginning, an indispensable beginning; but he knows very well that other bonds must be devised if the work of consolidation is to go on, or if the sentiment itself is to escape disastrous enfeeblement. How to accomplish this consolidation is the problem that occupies his mind, a problem so vitally affecting the dearest interests of the people of this country that, in comparison, the paltry squabbles of party sink into insignificance."

The example of Bismarck occurs to the same London daily:

"He [Mr. Chamberlain] asks himself where the bond [of imperial union] is to be sought, and his answer is the same that the creators of modern Germany made to themselves when they conceived the great idea of national consolidation which Bismarck carried into execution. Prussia laid the foundation of the German empire in establishing a fiscal alliance which grew into fiscal unity, in giving all the German states common commercial interests, in breaking down all the barriers of divergent commercial policy, and in presenting a solid fiscal front to the outside world. That is what Mr. Chamberlain wants to do for the British empire, and he starts with the enormous advantage of knowing that no blood-and-iron policy will be needed to complete the work."

At the opposite pole of thought on this subject we find the London *Daily News*, which alludes to Mr. Chamberlain's idea as "the great Birmingham imposture." We quote:

"If Great Britain was living at the present moment under a protective tariff, we could give preference in the same way as Canada. But how any man with a reasonable modicum of common sense can call it reciprocity to put taxes on foreign produce in order to take them off again in the case of the colonies is beyond our comprehension. Yet this is the scheme which Mr. Chamberlain expounds in the face of his defeat on the corn tax, and which appeals to Lord Rosebery as something august and majestic. A more claptrap idea never entered the mind of the Shallows of English statesmen."

Opinion in the English press divides itself along these two lines, a noteworthy fact being the opposition of many Conservative papers, including *The Standard* (London), which last-named sheet can not see what Great Britain is to gain from a loss of her world market even if she gains the colonial markets. As regards the colonial press we must first of all express our indebtedness to the London *Times* and the London *Standard*, from whose columns we have extracted the Australian press opinion which follows. Australian papers generally seem to dislike the Chamberlain idea. It means, to them, a surrender of that policy of protection to which the great commonwealth is attached. *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney) says: "Mr. Chamberlain has been significantly careful to abstain from a direct suggestion as to what changes in the tariff should be sanctioned." It adds: "The conception of Mr. Cobden proposing a protectionist tariff for the empire requires either a heroic imagination or a fine contempt for facts." *The Morning Herald* (Sydney) thinks Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism "transcends local considerations," and it looks for some success for his idea. *The South Australian Register* (Adelaide) comments: "Mr. Chamberlain is apparently dealing in chimeras"; his plan would "work out badly." *The Courier* (Brisbane) says: "The present unity and affection between the motherland and the colonies and the promise of the future will be lessened if an attempt is made to forge iron chains of commercial and political restrictions." *The West Australian* (Perth) remarks: "The cable leads one to believe that Mr. Chamberlain misunderstands the situation and the policy of Australia, which, for the development of the people, goes even so far as to place restrictions on imports from the mother country. Why exclude America and Germany if England is to swamp our markets and destroy our nascent manufactures?" The Melbourne *Argus*, the most important newspaper in Australia, says:

"We can only conclude that exigencies of British rather than of imperial politics have raised the question of imperial trade relations to such prominence. We think Mr. Chamberlain wishes to divert attention from domestic matters, which are unsatisfactory, and disperse it over the empire, where the Government has done well. That astute statesman virtually admits this. . . . Imperial trade is only a small portion of the whole trade, and it is unlikely that Great Britain is prepared to penalize the major portion for the sake of the lesser. Mr. Chamberlain knows that the empire is not ripe for the reception of his imperial views, which he is evidently using in the humble function of a red herring across the trail of the domestic hunt."

But if disparagement is the feature of Australian comment, whole-souled enthusiasm is the characteristic of most press opinion in Canada. Such absorption in a topic has not distinguished the Dominion newspapers for years. *The Mail and Empire* (Toronto) thinks Canadians who have worked for imperial preferential trade will now "work for it with renewed vigor," and the Montreal *Gazette* says "the discussion of imperial preferential trade" is "nearer the realm of practical statesmanship." The Toronto *World* says: "It is to be hoped that the Laurier Government will seize the moment and commit the Dominion Parliament to a strong expression of approval of the action of the Colonial Secretary." And *The News* (Toronto) observes:

"Mr. Chamberlain has plainly intimated that if he carries his point he will expect further tariff concessions from the colonies, and more especially from Canada. Are we prepared to give them? The question may soon have to be faced by both of the Canadian parties. The situation will be extremely difficult, and Canada may yet see advantages in a concession to the British point of view, in a defense contribution of some sort or other. Absolute free trade with Great Britain is out of the question. We have committed ourselves too deeply to certain enterprises to permit us to expose them to ruin."

A Peace Outlook for Macedonia.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has a new Prime Minister, arrangements have been made to get on a friendlier footing with Turkey, and in European newspapers the prediction is made that the Macedonian question will grow steadily less acute. The Prince dismissed his former cabinet nominally because one of its members had left his presence "disrespectfully"; but there is much unwillingness to accept this version of the affair. What the Prince really wanted, according to the French papers, was a peace policy. The *Nov Vek* (Sofia), organ of a member of the new cabinet, denounces the Macedonian revolutionaries who have been guilty of dynamiting and lawlessness. The attitude of this paper is deemed significant as foreshadowing some arrangement with Turkey to mitigate the severities of the existing sit-

uation. The *Mir* (Sofia), organ of the aggressive Bulgarians who have clamored for war from the first, is now likewise denouncing the dynamite patriots. General Petroff, the new Premier, held the same office some two years ago, and should not be confused with M. Petkoff who is his Minister of the Interior. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) notes that both M. Petroff and M. Petkoff have brought about some slight improvement in the situation, so far as Macedonia is concerned. In the same paper is published an interview with an unnamed Bulgarian statesman who says:

"The Petroff Ministry will bring about improved relations with the Government of Turkey. . . . Petkoff, the associate of Petroff, has, however, but a small following in the legislative branch of the Bulgarian Government, and for this reason, among others, it is doubtful if the present cabinet will last very long. It must be confessed, nevertheless, that the cooperation of General Petroff with M. Petkoff is conducive of harmony throughout Bulgaria and must promote peace and a harmonious settlement of the Macedonian question."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EVE OF THE GERMAN ELECTION.

BEFORE many days the general election will have taken place in Germany, bringing to an end, unless the reballots prove unexpectedly numerous, one of the hottest contests of the kind the empire has yet known. In France and England it is predicted that the Social-Democratic party will make large gains, increasing its votes in the Reichstag considerably. In Germany a different view prevails, altho the Socialist organs, especially *Vorwärts* (Berlin), predict great accessions of strength. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the Conservative and agrarian element, anticipates disappointment for the Socialists, basing its opinion upon the effect of the secret ballot law, which will bring the huge stay-at-home vote to the polls. It points out that in the last general election, that of 1898, the total number of those entitled to vote was 11,441,094, of which number only 7,752,693 went to the polls. The stay-at-home vote, it declares, reached the large total of 3,654,380, of which but an insignificant proportion was Social-Democratic, for the reason that "the party of overthrow" brought every one of its adherents to the polls. It infers that the secret-ballot law, by bringing out the stay-at-homes, will benefit every anti-Socialist organization. The *Konigsberger Hartungsche Zeitung* says the key to the coming struggle is the stay-at-home vote, which it terms "the party of the partyless," with more adherents than any other.

Before quoting any further German opinion it may be well to append the following analysis of German parties from *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), but it should be noted that there is a slight error in addition in the first column total of votes cast, which differs by a few hundreds from the total named in the *Kreuz Zeitung*:

"How enormous is the disproportion between votes and representatives in the Reichstag, and how this disproportion works in favor of the two Conservative parties and of the Conservative Clerical party, and to the disadvantage of the Liberal parties and the Social-Democratic party, may be seen from the following table:

RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1898.

	Votes	Members in Imperial Diet	Average Number of Votes per Member
Social-Democrats	2,107,100	57	36,966
Center (Roman Catholic Party)	1,455,100	102	14,266
National Liberals	971,300	47	20,666
Conservatives	859,200	52	16,523
Freisinnige (People's Party)	558,300	27	20,677
Free Conservatives	343,600	22	15,618
Antisemites	284,000	10	28,400
Nine parties and factions	1,173,800	76	14,129
Total	7,752,900	393	19,727

"The consequence of this disproportion of votes to members in the different parties is that the Social-Democrats, who command 27.18 of the votes, have only 14.11 of the seats in the Reichstag, while the Conservative party, with only 11.08 of the votes, has 13.23 of the seats, and the conservatively inclined Center party, with 18.77 of the votes, has no less than 25.6 of the seats. Based upon the same proportion of votes to members which obtains with the Center party, the representatives of the Social-Democratic party in the imperial Diet should have numbered 148 and not 57."

The issue of the election, declares the militarist and Bis-

COUNT BALLESTREM, President of the Reichstag. THEODORE MÖLLER, Prussian Minister of Commerce. COUNT VON BÜLOW, Imperial Chancellor. AUGUST BEBEL, Socialist Leader. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

CARTOON PORTRAITS OF GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS.

Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is "the Social-Democratic peril." All other considerations must be held in abeyance in order that the Socialists may not "overwhelm the Fatherland." It severely condemns the National Liberal party for not perceiving this. The last-named party, it thinks, should "urge upon the Government to undertake the energetic repulse of the Social-Democracy upon Bismarckian principles." It says further that the Clerical Center party must be energetically fought, for it is "the foe of the German empire," and it derives some consolation from the unwillingness of the agricultural laborers in certain parts of South Germany to vote with the Center any longer. The Center organ, *Germania* (Berlin), is quite confident that the Clerical party will make material gains, and it insists that every voter should "above all things else protest with his ballot against the unrighteous Jesuit law," which places the members of the great religious order under special disabilities in the matters of residence and teaching. This, it thinks, is one of the great issues of the campaign. Another issue it describes as "the Social-Democratic peril," but it predicts confusion to that party as a result of its efforts to wean away the clerical voters in the southern portion of Germany. Like all other party papers, this organ expects much from the stay-at-home vote, which, it declares, will be brought out by the new secret-ballot law. It agrees with the *Kreuz Zeitung* that the Social-Democrats have little to expect from this vote, which it describes as an unknown quantity to a great extent, but which the Center is hopeful of influencing. It notes the reserve of the Government in the elections and argues that in imperial quarters the Social Democrats are expected to lose.

In reply to this, *Vorwärts* says that the Social-Democratic party polled over twenty-seven per cent. of the votes at the last election. It will poll an even larger percentage this month, because of the general dissatisfaction with the tariff situation and the growing burdens of militarism and the naval expenditures. It claims that there is a split in the Roman Catholic Center, caused by the discontent of the South German peasantry, which means Socialist gains. It claims that the secret-ballot law will make it impossible for the Prussian rural aristocracy to terrorize their tenants, while the liberal parties will not gain because their Liberalism is only of the sort that finds favor with the Government. It claims further that the attacks of the imperial Government upon the Socialists have disgusted many liberal-minded clerks, tradesmen, and corporation employees. The National Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which might with more correctness be described as the organ of the middle classes in the empire, remarks:

"There is an impulse of energy in the ranks of Liberal citizenship. The reports from the various election districts justify hope. The radical party groups may safely count upon repelling the onslaught of the Social-Democrats and even upon winning some of their seats. The movement against the Clerical Center and that against the Agrarians is progressing favorably. A decisive defeat for the reactionary element seems assured if every one does his duty."

It is only when the foreign press is consulted that anything like a clear notion of the situation is presented, altho, of course, that notion is non-German and its accuracy can be gaged only when the result of the struggle is known. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a Liberal organ, noted for its hostility to Emperor William, thinks that there can be no doubt of Socialist victory. "It is evident," says the Belgian paper, "that public opinion was mostly favorable to the political groups which fought the new tariff. It is feared, consequently, that the Socialists will gain enormously":

"It is even feared that the Socialists will win over certain radical elements that were disagreeably impressed when the Liberal factions did not warmly oppose the protectionist tendencies of Count von Bülow. It must also be acknowledged that the unfortunate words spoken by the Emperor regarding the incidents that led to the death of Herr Krupp offended those democratic elements which, while not supporters of the Socialist program, nevertheless think that the working classes have just grievances, and that it is a serious mistake on the part of the Government to show a systematic hostility to them and to drive them into violent opposition. It is thus foreseen that the result of the election will prove a success for the radical elements, and the Socialist group will return in greater strength than ever to the Reichstag."

In order to prevent this consummation, proceeds the paper just quoted, there was formed a plan for "a combination of all moderate parties, but this move, from the nature of the case, failed to have appreciable results, for it is certain that the great mass of moderate Liberals have not followed their leaders and have drawn perceptibly nearer to the progressives." The alarm felt by the well-to-do regarding the Government's policy in the matter of commercial treaties, soon to be negotiated with various governments, has added to the difficulty of the Liberals. "It is also said that the Government intends to free itself for good from the tyranny of the Agrarians, but the Government must reckon with the Emperor here, and he means to rest his personal power upon the Prussian aristocracy." Our authority concludes:

"In short, the situation is very obscure, and the fierceness of the contest makes it impossible to foresee the general result of the coming elections. What may be regarded as probable is that the more radical groups will not lose strength, in spite of every effort in official circles."

The political situation in Germany is involved in such confusion that the outcome of the election defies prediction, thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "To sum the situation up in a few words," it says, "parties which until now have been deemed antagonistic are trying to form a combination, but each one is eager to prevent its own absorption by its neighbor and to retain the dominant part in the coalition. This double tendency to effect a union of party with party, and to be suspicious one of the other, is the leading feature of all the political groups. It says further that there is "a fairly close union of Protestant Conservatives and Center Catholics."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

INCONSISTENCY.—A prominent Chinaman, conversing with a correspondent of the London *Times* in Port Arthur, thus summed up the inconsistency of the European concert in China: "One day talkee flee port, next day wantchee custom-house."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR CONTINGENCY.—"If Britannia is to continue to rule the waves she will have to keep a sharp lookout in the Pacific as a probable scene of any future naval warfare," says *The Quarterly Review* (London). "Further, in the event of our being at war with the United States, the Canadian-Pacific telegraph, passing, as it does, close to the American frontier, could be interrupted at many points with comparative ease; and Mr. McGrath has shown that the cutting of its wires would leave Canada at the mercy of her powerful southern neighbor."

ENGLAND'S MONROE DOCTRINE.—The announcement of the British Government that it would resist the establishment of a naval base or a fortified harbor on the Persian Gulf by any Power of continental Europe is hailed in the London press as "England's Monroe Doctrine." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) sees in the announcement a warning to Russia. This whole subject was exhaustively considered in these columns in our issue of April 11 last. British comment on the topic being, in the main, a repetition of what we have already quoted. In Germany the feeling is that, as the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) puts it, "England seems resolved to proceed to extremes if necessary."

A LIBERAL VIEW OF BALFOUR.—"The truth is, there is no room for whiffling people like Balfour in the stern business of politics," says an anonymous writer in *The New Liberal Review* (London). "His arts and graces and elegancies amused at first. At present they excite other emotions. In vain his friends claim that he is the most lovable of men. Popularity among politicians is an evanescent quality, and Mr. Balfour has drawn very heavily on his store during the last year or two. A reputation for urbanity can not be allowed to cloak ignorance of detail, reckless inaccuracy of statement, and slothfulness in the discharge of the nation's business. His posturings are beginning to disgust, and it is now discovered that his lounging mental attitude is the only part of his nature, as it is publicly revealed, that is not an elaborate affectation. He is a spendthrift heir living on Mr. Chamberlain's savings."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Captain's Toll-Gate."—Frank R. Stockton. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte."—Edited by William D. Armes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Despotism and Democracy." (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Song of the Cardinal."—Gene Stratton-Porter. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Under Dog."—F. Hopkinson Smith. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Gordon Keith." — Thomas Nelson Page. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Pigs in Clover."—Frank Danby. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"The International Year Book, 1902."—Edited by Frank Moore Colby. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Big Game Fishes of the United States."—Charles F. Holder. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"The Log of a Cowboy." — Andy Adams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Texas."—George P. Garrison. American Commonwealths Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"Babel and Bible."—Friedrich Delitzsch. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Love Thrives in War." — Mary C. Crowley. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Coast of Freedom." — Adèle M. Shaw. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"A Spectre of Power."—Charles E. Craddock. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Perpetual Health."—P. M. Heubner. (Modern Medical Publishing Company, London.)

"How to Acquire and Strengthen Will-Power."—Richard J. Ebbard. (Modern Medical Publishing Company, London.)

"How to Restore Life-Giving Energy."—Richard J. Ebbard. (Modern Medical Publishing Company, London.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems by Richard Henry Stoddard.

Born July 2, 1825—Died May 12, 1903.

BIRDS.

Birds are singing round my window,
Tunes the sweetest ever heard,
And I hang my cage there daily,
But I never catch a bird.

So with thoughts my brain is peopled,
And they sing there all day long:
But they will not fold their pinions
In the little cage of Song!

THE FLIGHT OF THE ARROW.

The life of man
Is an arrow's flight,
Out of darkness
Into light,
And out of light
Into darkness again;
Perhaps to pleasure,
Perhaps to pain!

There must be Something,
Above, or below;

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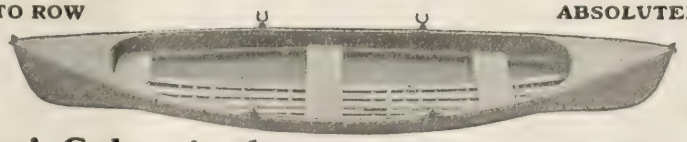

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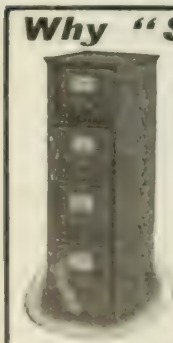

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A mighty Bow,
A Hand that tires not,
A sleepless Eye
That sees the arrows
Fly, and fly;
One who knows
Why we live—and die.

ARAB SONG.

Break thou my heart, ah, break it,
If such thy pleasure be;
Thy will is mine, what say I?
'Tis more than mine to me.

And if my life offend thee,
My passion and my pain,
Take thou my life, ah, take it,
But spare me thy disdain!

THREESCORE AND TEN.

Who reach their threescore years and ten
As I have mine, without a sigh,
Are either more or less than men—
Not such am I.

I am not of them: life to me
Has been a strange bewildered dream,
Wherein I knew not things that be
From things that seem.

I thought, I hoped, I knew one thing,
And had one gift, when I was young—
The impulse and the power to sing,
And so I sung.

To have a place in the high choir
Of poets, and deserve the same—
What more could mortal man desire
Than poet's fame?

I sought it long, but never found;
The choir so full was and so strong
The jubilant voices there, they drowned
My simple song.

Men would not hear me then, and now
I care not, I accept my fate.
When white hairs thatch the furrowed brow
Crowns come too late!

The best of life went long ago
From me; it was not much at best;
Only the love that young hearts know,
The dear unrest.

Back on my past, through gathering tears
Once more I cast my eyes, and see
Bright shapes that in my better years
Surrounded me!

They left me here, they left me there,
Went down dark pathways, one by one,—
The wise, the great, the young, the fair;
But I went on,

And I go on! And bad or good,
The old allotted years of men
I have endured as best I could,
Threescore and ten!

THE TENT.

(*Persian.*)

When my bier is borne to the grave,
And its burden is laid in the ground,
Think not that Rumi is there,
Nor cry like the mourners around
"He is gone—all is over! Farewell!"
But go on your ways again.
And forgetting your own petty loss,
Remember his infinite gain;
For know that this world is a tent
And life but a dream in the night,
Till Death plucks the curtains apart,
And awakens the sleeper with light

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is a very good record, but my very practical method is the best ever used to bring buyer and seller together. I have people traveling about most all the time, inspecting properties and propositions. If you want to buy or sell, write me fully and I will tell you how I do it easy, cheap, quick and confidential. Best references. 4,000 correspondents. Write me to-day and to-morrow I may have what you want. Address J. Allen Stephens, Main Office, 253 Willard Building, Muncie, Ind. Est. 1892.

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The Earth and Man.

By Stopford A. Brooke.

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the west
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain's breast.

So simple is the earth we tread,
So quick with love and life her frame,
Ten thousand years have dawned and fled,
And still her magic is the same.

A little love, a little trust,
A soft impulse, a sudden dream—
And life as dry as desert dust
Is fresher than a mountain stream.

So simple is the heart of man
So ready for new hope and joy;
Ten thousand years since it began
Have left it younger than a boy.

Modern Beauty.

By Arthur Symons.

I am a little torch, she saith, and what to me
If the moth die of me? I am the flame
Of Beauty, and I burn that all may see
Beauty, and I have neither joy nor shame,
But live with that clear light of perfect fire
Which is to men the death of their desire.

I am Yseult and Helen. I have seen
Troy burn, and the most loving knight lie dead.
The world has been my mirror, time has been
My breath upon the glass; and men have said,
Age after age, in rapture and despair,
Love's poor few words, before my image there.

I live, and am immortal; in my eyes
The sorrow of the world, and on my lips
The joy of life, mingle to make me wise;
Yet now the day is darkened with eclipse:
Who is there lives for beauty? Still am I
The torch, but where's the moth that still dares die?

PERSONALS.

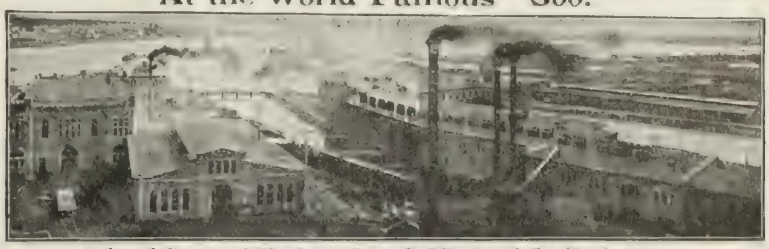
Beaten for Office by a High Hat.—"When I was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress," says Representative William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, "a good friend of mine, who had assisted in managing my campaign and knew the sentiment of the people in the Eighth Iowa District, said:

"'Hepburn, I've got only one piece of advice to give you, and that is: don't get the big head there in Washington and come back here with a high hat. Stick to your slouch, and your chances for reelection are excellent.' Acting on his suggestion I shunned high hats and was sent to two Congresses.

"During the session of the Forty-ninth Congress, however, I was chosen with others to escort the body of a deceased member to San Francisco. As a mark of respect I wore a high hat with the

Make Money in Real Estate

At the World Famous "Soo."



A few of the many Mills (Brown Stone Buildings) and St. Mary's River.

No other place in America is so magnificently enterprising and promises such great future prosperity. Backed by the gigantic "**Allied Companies**" **with a capital of $117,000,000.00** (and subsidized by the Dominion Government) which builds, owns and operates such immense institutions as the following: The largest Pulp Mills in the world; Steel Rail Mills, employing 1,000 men; Blast Furnaces, Sulphide Mill, Iron Works, Reduction Works, Machine Shops, Veneer Works, Alkali Works, Charcoal Works, Tube Works, Nickel Smelter, Saw Mills, Steamship Lines, Ferries, Railroads, Electric Street Car Lines, Water Works, Electric Light Plant, Water Power Canals, fabulously rich Iron, Nickel, Gold and other mines, and many other immense industries in project, in which limitless millions are already invested and are to be invested in the development of the "Soo" into a mighty industrial center, making it verily the "**Pittsburg of the North.**"

Note the marvelous record of the Canadian Soo's recent growth. Population for 1900 was 5,000, in 1903 is 18,000. Assessed Real Estate value in 1900 $1,700,000, in 1903 $7,000,000 (with bulk of industries exempt from taxation). Number of Manufacturing Plants in 1900, 5; in 1903, 20. Number of employees in same in 1900 was 500, in 1903 over 5,000, with annual pay-roll of $2,500,000, and when improvements now projected are complete 25,000 men will be employed. *Most of this great increase has been in the past 18 months.*

The "Soo" is the literal power-house for the world. On both sides of the river there are water power canals built and under construction that develop 110,000 horse-power. **Our cheap power brings the factories.**

Real Estate Values are Doubling

at the "Soo," from the actual growth of the industrial interests and the population—not from speculation. Last year **500 houses** were built here and **more than that** will be built this year. Good building sites are limited and will never be so cheap again. The "Allied Companies" do not own property, except as needed for their own uses, and do not deal in real estate in any way.

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Our "Soo Books" Free describe in detail by photograph and phrase, maps, etc., the wonderful "Soo," its marvelous growth and promises for the future. Those in search of a location with promising prospect for the investor, the labor- and home-seeker, the opportunity-seeking professional man or manufacturer, are requested to write to us for particulars in detail. Address,

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Dun's or Bradstreet's.

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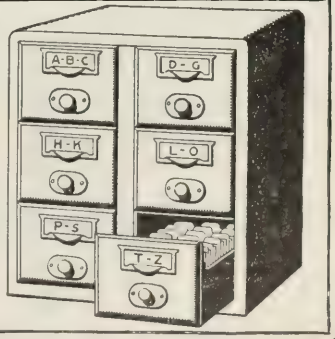

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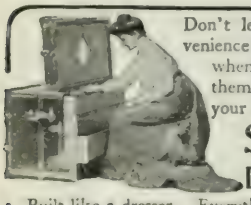

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rest of the conventional attire. On the way back, still wearing that hat, I stopped off at Iowa.

"'See here, Hepburn,' exclaimed my political adviser, 'that hat won't do. It will ruin you here.'

"I ventured to believe that my constituents would not turn me down merely on account of the style of hat I wore. But I was wofully beaten at the next election.

"I promptly discarded my offending head-gear, and altho it was too late to redeem my reputation for that year, I managed in time to live down my indiscretion and was reelected to the Fifty-third Congress. Since then I have been honored by the confidence of my constituents, and no occasion has tempted me to forswear the slouch hat."

How He Keeps Contented.—W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, says *Success* (June), was discussing the question of happiness with a friend, not long ago. Various arguments were advanced as to the best way to find contentment. Said Mr. Truesdale:

"I was greatly impressed with a little talk I recently had with the president of one of the largest banking institutions in the country. I met this man about six o'clock one night, on an elevated train in New York City, and expressed surprise that he should have been working at his office so late in the day. 'This is nothing unusual for me,' said the bank president; 'I am downtown as late as this every day, and very often I remain until seven o'clock. I have tried a good many ways to find contentment in my life, and have decided that the only thing that brings it is good, hard, steady work, day in and day out.'

"These words have stayed with me ever since. There are many people in this country whose one aim in life seems to be to get money by 'hook or crook,' without working for it, and there are many others who inherit large fortunes. These persons spend their lives in dawdling in this corner and that corner of the world, trying to spending their time without doing anything in particular, and they fail utterly to find the peace and happiness of which they are in search.

"Young men, and old men too, should learn the truth that the only real, lasting pleasure in life comes from being actively busy at some work every day: doing something worth while, and doing it as well as you know how. The more we appreciate this fact the more will we be able to make the most of our lives."

The President of the St. Louis Fair.—Mr. David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, has sprung into national prominence within a very short time. His tour of Europe, in which he visited all the great European rulers, with the exception of the Czar, with a view of interesting them and their people in the fair, attracted considerable attention. Mr. Francis since his return home has been mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket next year. The following

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Which would you rather have, if you could have your choice, transparent skin or perfect features?

All the world would choose one way; and you can have it measurably.

If you use Pears' Soap and live wholesomely otherwise, you will have the best complexion Nature has for you.

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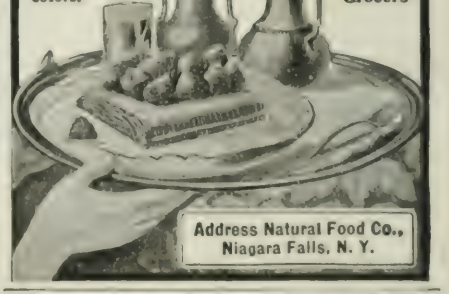

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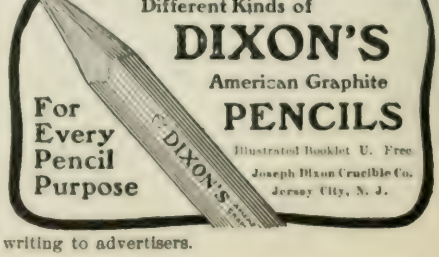

Illustrated Booklet U. Free

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Jersey City, N. J.

appreciation of him was written by William Marion Reedy, editor of the St. Louis *Mirror*, for *The New Yorker*:

"Mr. Francis is an iron man. He never wearies. He never utterly neglects his own business. He will buy or sell a million bushels of wheat in the midst of a discussion in the executive committee as to the kind of gargoyles that ought to decorate the Fisheries Building. He jumps out of town at the drop of the hat, and doesn't know when he's coming back, and he banquets at least once every evening, with telegrams, cablegrams, and long-distance 'phone messages punctuating the courses. He receives delegations from all the ends of the world. He soothes the angry concession seeker. He consults the architects and then turns to deliberate with the board of Lady Managers. He sees men who want police jobs on the grounds, and then he dictates a cablegram to a representative of the French Government who has complained that the Bourbon lilies appear in the Fair banner or emblem instead of the tricolor. And he does it all with a smile. He is never ruffled, to outward seeming, at least. He does not appear to be conscious that he is doing a giant's work. He can talk with three men about three different things at once. He never forgets a man's name, or when or where he met that man. He appears to consult everybody, but the consultation usually ends in the decision being that for which Francis has contended. He has sat down on the national commission and squelched it into unmitigated secondariness in the management of the Fair, and yet to see him with the national commissioners one would think that he was all deference to them and only wrought their wills. He has absolutely 'corked up' all the big papers in St. Louis, so that never a line of criticism has appeared in them concerning his management of the Fair. He is the only man in St. Louis who has any 'influence' worth speaking of with the city administration. It is his when he wants it for any of the purposes of the Fair, and this was just what a great many people did not think would be the case when the present city administration came into power. . . .

"It is said he is always out for 'Number One,' but his 'Number One,' even his enemies must admit, is the success of the Fair. Mr. Francis is not a man given to giving away his money, but he gives himself completely to a cause, and his time is worth more than most people's money. Mr. Francis is cautious with every one, but he can not afford to carry himself too much on the open. He does not take many into his confidence, but too many cooks spoil the broth, even if two heads are better than one. One thing all must admit. He 'gets there,' and he does it with fine aplomb. He is the man who knows his job. He aggrandizes himself, but he does not crush others. If he dominates his town and that town's greatest undertaking, he does it by virtue of his character. The men in St. Louis who have given him his free hand and his supreme authority, even while they resent some of the results of their surrender to him, agree that it is the best thing they could have done."

Stuart Robson's Jocularity.—One of the late Stuart Robson's most disastrous theatrical failures, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, was the dramatization of "The Gadfly," which he produced for two weeks in New York several years ago.

"The Saturday night when the play had its last production," says an actor who was in his company, "he was in a very jocular mood. 'Think of it,' said he, as he stood in the wings preparatory to going on; 'think of it! It has cost me $1,000 every time I played this part. [The loss for the three weeks was $20,000.] Talk about your public-spirited citizens! Where do I come in? Where is my monument? And look how calm and indifferent those fourteen of the lost, strayed, or stolen are out there in the audience over the honor that is about to be conferred upon them. You'd think from the way they sit that they didn't know that it costs me about $100 apiece to entertain them. Look at that fine sample of respectability over there, with the red whiskers and Edam cheese-head—think of spending $100 to entertain him.' All through the *entr'actes* he was in the liveliest of moods. 'I have a good mind to make a speech,' he said, after the first act. He assumed a mock threatening attitude. 'Yes, sir, I've a good mind to go out and tell them that they don't know anything about art—*à la* Mansfield. What

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they look too innocent.'"

Coming Events.

June 17.—Iowa Democratic State Convention, at Des Moines.

June 22–24.—Convention of the National Electrotypers' Association, at Atlantic City, N. J.

June ——.—Christian Workers' Convention, at Chicago.

June 25–27.—Convention of the Woman's National Single-Tax League, at New Haven, Conn.

June 29–30.—Convention of the American Chemical Society, at Cleveland, Ohio.

June 29–July 4.—Central Conference of American Rabbis, at Detroit, Mich.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

June 1.—Further details of the massacre at Smerdesh are received.

June 2.—Advices from Sofia say the situation is improving; many Bulgarians have been released from Turkish prisons.

June 4.—Bashibazouks massacre a Turkish village and kill 200 inhabitants.

June 6.—Four Bulgarians are convicted of the dynamite outrages at Salonica and sentenced to death.

June 7.—Bulgarian revolutionists are defeated by Turkish troops in a six-hours' fight on the Servian border.

CHINA.

June 1.—The rebellion in Southern China is spreading; Linanfu, it is reported, has been retaken by the Chinese troops.

June 4.—One hundred and fifty thousand people are reported destitute and starving because of the famine in Kwang-Si province and that children are sold for money to buy food.

June 5.—Reports from Manchuria show that Russia is making every preparation for permanent occupation.

June 7.—Minister Conger asks Secretary Hay to inquire into the authenticity of the alleged utterances of Count Cassini in regard to the correctness of Mr. Conger's statements as to Russian demands on China.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 1.—Negotiations for the Cuban loan of $35,000,000 are opened in London.

The Colombian Congress is called to meet in extra session on June 20.

Premier Prior, of British Colombia, is dismissed from office.

June 2.—Troops are called out in Agram, Croatia, to quell the rioters.

The French defeat the Algerians at Figuig and enter the town.

Cooperative societies of England protest against Joseph Chamberlain's preferential tariffs scheme.

June 4.—Iona Island, on the Hebrides, is sold to the Carthusian monks expelled from France.

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JUNE 1ST.-SEPT. 15TH
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FREE DR. HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Fire destroys the state pawnbroking establishment at Naples; the loss is estimated at $2,400,000.

June 4.—Japan is reported to be massing troops in Korea, preparatory to an advance into Manchuria.

Australian colonies indorse Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's plan for a preferential tariff.

June 5.—The Cape Colony Parliament is opened.

June 6.—Reports state that the Pope's health is steadily declining.

June 7.—One hundred persons are drowned in a collision of two steamers near Marseilles.

The Czar authorizes the giving of instruction in the Catholic religion in the middle-class schools of Poland in the Polish language.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

June 2.—President Roosevelt enters Iowa, speaking at Dennison.

June 3.—The President is enthusiastically received in several cities of Illinois.

June 4.—The President makes the last speech of his tour at Danville, Ill., and starts for Washington.

June 5.—The President arrives in Washington.

THE FLOOD SITUATION.

June 1.—Kansas City is the center of the flood peril; it is estimated that twenty thousand people are homeless; the situation in Topeka is improved.

June 2.—Topeka appeals for outside aid; the Mississippi River rises and passes the danger point at St. Louis.

June 3.—Conditions at Kansas City, Topeka, and Des Moines continue to improve.

June 4.—The flood subsides at Topeka sufficiently to show the damage wrought; at St. Louis the Mississippi continued to rise.

June 6.—The Mississippi breaks through the Sny levee, below St. Louis, entailing great loss.

June 7.—The Mississippi at St. Louis reaches the highest point since 1858, doing still further damage.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

June 2.—Perry S. Heath, former assistant postmaster-general, replies to the charges of S. W. Tulloch.

June 4.—The case against A. M. Machen, charging bribery in connection with postal contracts, is presented to the United States Grand Jury in Washington.

June 5.—A. M. Machen is indicted on the charge of accepting bribes; T. W. McGregor and C. E. Upton are arrested, charged with defrauding the Government.

June 6.—President Roosevelt instructs Postmaster-General Payne to make the investigation of the Post-Office Department sweeping and thorough.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 1.—A tornado strikes Gainesville, Ga., killing more than a hundred people.

The United States Supreme Court decides that the conviction of Mankichi of murder in Hawaii, by a majority vote of the jury, is valid on the ground that the old laws of Hawaii were in force at the time; it refuses to grant a writ of habeas corpus for Whitaker Wright, the London promoter.

June 2.—The United Mine Workers threaten another anthracite strike unless the district presidents are recognized as members of the conciliation board.

Secretary Hay agrees to receive a committee of Jews, who will present testimony on the Kishineff massacre.

June 3.—The mine operators issue a statement defining their position; a miners' convention is called to meet on June 15 to vote on the strike question.

June 4.—The Ohio Republican State Convention indorses President Roosevelt for nomination next year; Myron T. Herrick is nominated for governor.

Forest fires rage in New Jersey, Long Island, New England, the Adirondacks, and Canada.

June 6.—Considerable damage is done by a cloudburst at Clifton, S. C.; eighty lives are lost.

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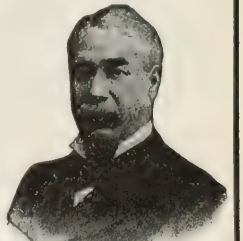

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Problem 835.

A Prize-winner.

By MANDEVILLE.

Black—Five Pieces.

White—Seven Pieces.

3 R 4; 1 b 6; 8; K 1 k r p 3; Q 3 P S 2; 2 S 5; 4 P P 2; 8.

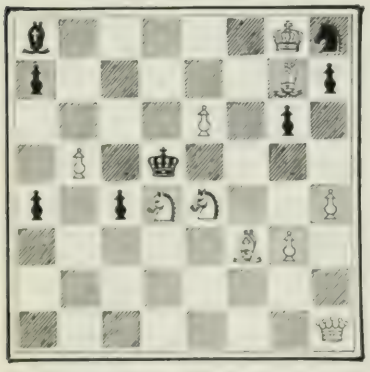
White mates in two moves.

Problem 836.

First-Prize *B. C. M.* Problem-Tourney.

MOTTO: "A fairly fashioned fancy."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

b 5 K 8; p 5 B p; 4 P 1 p 1, 1 P 1 k 4; p 1 p S S 2 P; 5 B P 1; 8; 7 Q

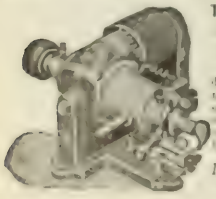
White mates in three moves.

Concerning 732. First-Prize Two-er.

A blunder in giving Black's reply to the "try" Q—R 4 has caused much discussion as to the soundness of this wonderful problem. Black's reply to Q—R 4 is K—Q 4 and not Q—R 8. We have received an "exhaustive analysis" trying to prove that Q—R 4 is another key, giving fifteen mates with the B and fourteen mates with the Q; but the gentlemen who sent this analysis overlooked

1 ——
K—Q 4.

We apologize to our solvers for making the blunder, Q—R 8, instead of K—Q 4, and thus causing them so much trouble.



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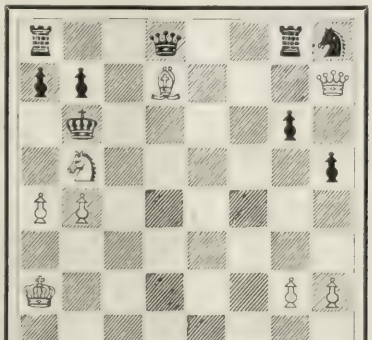
	Players.	Nationality.	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Tschigorin	Russia	Lost		4	5	7	8	9	9	9	9½	16
			Won		13	11½	11	10	9	9	8½	7	2
			Lost		4	5	5	4	5	8	8	9	15
			Drawn		2	3	4	8	8	2	2	2	2
			Won		12	10	9	6	5	8	8	5	1
2	Marshall	America	Gunsberg	1		1	1	1	½	1	1	1	...
			Schlechter	1		½	1	½	1	1	1	...	...
			Swiderski	1		½	½	½	½	1	...	...	...
			Teichmann	1		1	½	½	1	...	...	...	...
			Mieses	1		1	½	½	...	...	...	...	...
			Maroczy	1		1	½	½	...	...	...	...	...
			Pillsbury	½		½	½	...	½	½	½	½	...
			Marco	½		½	...	½	½	½	½	½	...
			Tschigorin	...		½	...	½	...	½	½	½	...
3	Marco	Austria	Lost		5	5	6½	7	8	9	9	9	16
			Won		11½	11	10	9	8	8	8	7½	3
			Lost		5	6	6	5	6	8	8	9	15
			Drawn		3	4	5	7	7	3	3	3	3
			Won		11	9	8	7	6	8	8	7	1
4	Pillsbury	America	Gunsberg	1	1		1	1	½	1	1	1	...
			Schlechter	1	1		½	1	½	1	1	...	...
			Swiderski	1	½		½	½	½	1	...	...	...
			Teichmann	1	1		½	½	1	...	...	...	...
			Mieses	1	1		½	½	...	...	...	...	...
			Maroczy	1	1		½	½	...	...	...	...	...
			Marco	½	½		...	½	½	½	½	½	...
			Tschigorin	...	½		...	½	...	½	½	½	...
5	Maroczy	Hungary	Lost		6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	16
			Won		10	9	8	6	5	7	7	6	2
			Lost		6	7	7	6	7	9	9	10	15
			Drawn		2	2	3	6	6	2	2	2	3
			Won		10	9	8	6	5	7	7	6	1
6	Mieses	Germany	Gunsberg	1	1	1		1	½	1	1	1	...
			Schlechter	1	1	1		½	½	1	1	...	...
			Swiderski	1	½	½		½	½	1	...	...	...
			Teichmann	1	1	1		½	1	...	...	...	...
			Mieses	1	1	1		½	...	...	...	...	...
			Maroczy	1	1	1		½	...	...	...	...	...
			Marco	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	...
			Tschigorin	...	½	½		½	...	½	½	½	...
7	Teichmann	England	Lost		6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	16
			Won		10	9	8	6	5	7	7	6	2
			Lost		6	7	7	6	7	9	9	10	15
			Drawn		2	2	3	6	6	2	2	2	3
			Won		10	9	8	6	5	7	7	6	1
8	Swiderski	Germany	Gunsberg	1	1	1	1		½	1	1	1	...
			Schlechter	1	1	1	1		½	1	1	...	...
			Swiderski	1	½	½	½		½	1	...	...	...
			Teichmann	1	1	1	½		1	...	...	...	...
			Mieses	1	1	1	½		...	...	...	...	...
			Maroczy	1	1	1	½		...	...	...	...	...
			Marco	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	...
			Tschigorin	...	½	½	½		...	½	½	½	...
9	Schlechter	Austria	Lost		6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	16
			Won		10	9	8	6	5	7	7	6	2
			Lost		6	7	7	6	7	9	9	10	15
			Drawn		2	2	3	6	6	2	2	2	3
			Won		10	9	8	6	5	7	7	6	1
10	Gunsberg	England	Lost		6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	16
			Won		10	9	8	6	5	7	7	6	2
			Lost		6	7	7	6	7	9	9	10	15
			Drawn		2	2	3	6	6	2	2	2	3
			Won		10	9	8	6	5	7	7	6	1

A Fine Ending.

In a recent game between M. W. H., of the University of Virginia, and Miss Nannie Humphreys, a student of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., the former (White) by sacrifices forced a position essentially as follows:



By what move does White force a win? And in how many moves can he mate?

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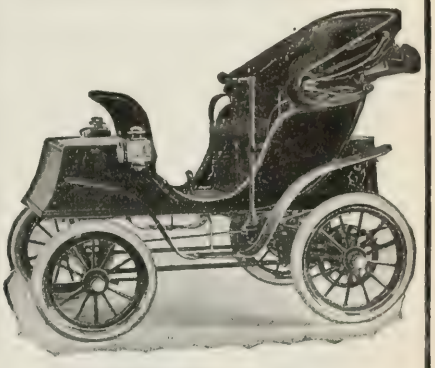

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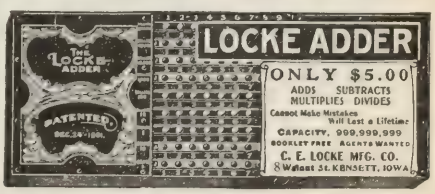

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From the Vienna Gambit Tourney.

Muzio

SCHLECHTER. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.	SCHLECHTER. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Kt—Q 2	Q R—K B sq
2 P—K B 4	P x P	17 Kt—B 4	Kt—Q sq
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	18 Kt—K 5	P—B 3
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	19 P—K Kt 4	Kt—K 3
5 Castles	P x Kt	20 Kt—B 5 ch	Kt x Kt
6 Q x P	Q—K 2	21 K P x Kt	Kt—Kt 2
7 P—Q 4	Kt—Q B 3	22 P—B 6 ch	K x P
8 Q x P	B—R 3	23 R x R	K x R
9 Q x P ch	Q x Q	24 R—K Bsq ch	K—Kt 4
10 P x Q ch	K—Q sq	25 R—B 7	Kt x B
11 P—B 5	B x B	26 R x B	Kt—B 5
12 R x B	Kt—R 3	27 K—K 2	K—K 5
13 B—K 5	P—Q 3	28 R x Q P	P—K R 4
14 R—B sq	K—K 2	29 Resigns.	
15 P—K R 3	B—Q 2		

Knights' Gambit.

MARCO. White.	MARSHALL. Black.	MARCO. White.	MARSHALL. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	14 B—Q 2	P—K R 3
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K B 4	15 R—K 2	P—K Kt 4
4 P x P	P—Q 4	16 Q R-K sq	P—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4	B—Q 3	17 Kt-K R 4	B—R 2
6 B—Q 3	Q—K 2 ch	18 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt
7 K—B 2	Kt—K B 3	19 B x Kt	B x B
8 R—K sq	Kt—K 5 ch	20 Q x B	P—B 6
9 K—Kt sq	B x P	21 Q x P ch	Q—Kt 4
10 P—B 4	Castles	22 Q x Q ch	P x Q
11 P x P	Q Kt—Q 2	23 Kt x P	Resigns.
12 Q—B 2	Q R—K sq		

Bishop's Gambit.

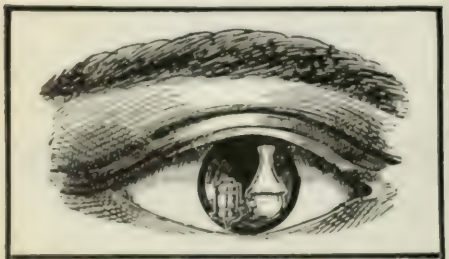
MAROCZY. White.	GUNSBERG. Black.	MAROCZY. White.	GUNSAERG. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 P x P	P x P
2 P—K B 4	P x P	15 R x R	B x R
3 B—B 4	P—Q 4	16 B x P (B2)	Q—R 2
4 B x P	Q—R 5 ch	17 B—K 6	Q R 8 ch
5 K—B sq	P—K Kt 4	18 QKt-Kt sq	B x Kt
6 Kt—K B 3	Q R 4	19 B x Kt ch	R x B
7 P—K R 4	B Kt 2	20 Q x Kt ch	R—Q sq
8 Kt—B 3	P—K R 3	21 Q—K 6 ch	R—Q 2
9 P—Q 4	P—Q B 3	22 Q—Kt 8 ch	R—Q sq
10 B—B 4	B—Kt 5	23 Q—K 6 ch	R—Q 2
11 Q—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	24 Q—Kt 8 ch	R—Q sq
12 Kt—K 2	Castles Q R	25 Q—K 6 ch and draws by perpetual check.	
13 Q—Kt 3	Q—Kt 3		

Knights' Gambit.

PILLSBURY. White.	SWIDERSKI. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	SWIDERSKI. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 B—B 4	Q—Kt 3 ch
2 P—K B 4	P x P	9 P Q 4	B x Kt
3 B—B 4	P—Q 4	10 P x B	Kt x P
4 B x Q P	Kt—K B 3	11 B x P	Kt Q 2
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—Q Kt 5	12 Q—Q 3	K Kt—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	Castles	13 B—Q Kt 3	R—K sq
7 Castles	P—B 3	14 Kt—Kt 5	Resigns.

Bishops' Gambit.

TEICHMANN. White.	MIESES. Black.	TEICHMANN. White.	MIESES. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Q—K 2	R—B 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P	17 B—Q 2	Q R—K B sq
3 B—B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 Q R—K sq	Q R—B 3
4 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	19 P—Q Kt 3	P—B 4
5 Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	20 Q—B 4	Q—B 3
6 Castles	Castles	21 R—K 5	R x R
7 P—K 5	Kt—K R 4	22 P x R	R—B 4
8 Kt—Q 5	P—Q 3	23 P—K Kt 4	R x P
9 P—Q 4	B—K 3	24 P x Kt	R—Kt 4 ch
10 Q—K 2	P x P	25 K—B 2	Q—Kt 7 ch
11 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	26 K—K sq	R—K 4 ch
12 B x B	P x B	27 K—Q sq	P—B 6
13 P—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	28 B—B 4	P—Q Kt 4
14 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	29 Resigns.	
15 Q x Kt	Q—Q 4		



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Read the following and be cured of scepticism regarding my methods.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Perhaps you would like to know what results I have been accomplishing in other cases by my means of treatment. Of course, I would not have time to tell you of the wonderful results which I have accomplished by my simple instruction, but I will enumerate a few cases simply to let you see what would take place in your case if you would follow my directions with the same tenacity and determination that others have shown. Naturally I will enumerate my best cases. There have been some failures but the failures have been where the persons were too weak mentally to carry out my instructions thoroughly.

I suppose you have read of the case of Mr Ellis M Harris, of Minneapolis, who in sixty days gained 15½ pounds of good solid flesh.

The case of Dr. S. V. Young, 613 Fourth St., S. W. Washington, D. C., was very much like his, with the exception that Dr. Young had been sick for years. He recovered his health very rapidly, gaining 42½ pounds in four weeks. His wife also gained very rapidly in flesh and health. Since his recovery Dr. Young has devoted much of his time encouraging others to take my treatment.

That of Mr. A. Pearson, 1217 Wellington Ave., Chicago, was of great interest, as he was a broken-down athlete. He came to me for treatment, and with very little exercise and bountiful feeding, I increased his weight most wonderfully, he gaining in all 65 pounds of good solid muscle. He is now training for a ring contest.

One day a young man by the name of Mr. J. C. Watson, 317 E. 30th St., N. Y. City, entered my office. He was about as thin a young fellow as could be found. He said that all of his people had been thin; that not a single one of them had ever been stout. At that time he weighed 100 pounds. He now weighs 165 pounds and of course he looks like an entirely different human being. He says that no amount of money could make him change his diet back to devitalized food.

Mr. Samuel Betts, of Norwalk, Conn., took treatment by mail. In filling out the blank which he sent to me, he described himself as being in a most deplorable condition, with stomach disorder. His stomach was so bad that his entire system looked as if it would go to pieces, and yet, in spite of this, he has made the most phenomenal recovery of any one I have ever seen, having gotten rid of all his troubles and gained 71 pounds of solid flesh. He, like the others referred to in this letter, is a walking advertisement for my system of cure.

Mr. George Cuthbert, of 3716 Wallace St., Philadelphia, had been taking physical culture lessons from a noted professor. He was about trained to death, weighing 103 pounds. The professor was trying to diet him and came very near killing him. Mr. Cuthbert is now a young giant weighing 160 pounds.

Mr. C. T. Armstrong, of Woodsfield, O., is another remarkable case. When he started my treatment, he was in anything but a good condition. His body was very thin and emaciated. Now he weighs forty pounds more and looks the picture of physical development. Throughout his treatment his friends had discouraged him, in spite of his rapid recovery, but this did not deter him in his set purpose to build a body. His friends are now taking my treatment.

One of the most wonderful cases of recovery has been that of Mr. W. E. Henderson, of Springfield, Ill., agent for the N. Y. Life Insurance Co., who made his recovery in spite of the fact that he was traveling all over the country, using up his force in trying to get others to protect themselves against death. He has gained some forty pounds of good solid flesh, and finds his mental and physical powers so much increased that it is an easy matter for him to induce others to join his company and also to take better care of their health. Mr. Henderson sends me two or three patients each week, being so full of new life that he is only too glad to spread the new gospel of health.

Mr. Charles W. Wallower, of 134 Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa., is another wonderful case. He was a young college man, having to work in the summer as a telegraph operator. In spite of these facts, he has increased his weight fifty pounds and now has one of the most beautiful bodies that I have ever seen. In spite of the fact that he was a weak man when he started treatment, he says that no man can now withstand his rushes in a football team.

The remarkable recoveries enumerated above have been those of men, but some of the ladies have improved almost as quickly, if not more so, than the men. As a rule, they improve more rapidly, but they hardly ever need as much flesh. It is a very easy matter for them to gain from 2½ to 4 pounds per week.

Mrs. Ruth Pruden, of 38 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., gained from 103 to 150 pounds in a few months, making an entirely new body and becoming in appearance twenty years younger.

Mrs. J. F. Gray, of 246 W. 114th St., New York City, has gained forty-eight pounds of good solid flesh, equally distributed over her body, making an unusually perfect form. Her husband has also gained very rapidly.

Miss Katharine Fallon, of the Union Traction Co., Chicago, gained fourteen pounds the first week. She continued her gain until she had made an ideal form.

When my wife and myself started this treatment we were both extremely thin. She has gained fifty-one pounds of good solid flesh and I have gained forty-seven pounds of good muscle.

If space permitted, I could go on enumerating cases of this kind until I had filled a small book, but I judge the cases enumerated are enough to interest you and stimulate you to activity.

By my system of treatment, almost any one can gain from two to two and a half pounds at least each week.

Mr. Louis Altwater, No. 220 Pratt St., Baltimore, Md., gained thirteen pounds the first week he took treatment.

Mr. Harris gained nineteen pounds the first week.

These cases were, of course, exceptional, very exceptional. I have seen one man gain ten pounds of good solid flesh in four days. Of course he was consuming enormous quantities of food.

Mr. Louis Chafer, of West Groton, N. Y., considered himself an expert in food before he took my treatment, but he found by substituting MY KNOWLEDGE for his, it enabled him to gain forty pounds of good healthy tissue in a few months.

Mr. William A. Burnett, of Amherst, Mass., gained thirty pounds in a few weeks. The change in him was so great that although I had seen him several times, I did not know him when he called to see me a few weeks after starting treatment.

Mr. C. W. Crosby, No. 708 Main St., Dubuque, Iowa, is another case that has improved most wonderfully, so changing his body that it is almost impossible to believe one's eyes when they look at his comparative pictures.

The cases of Rev. Father Me—, of Harrison, N. Y., and Mr. Chas. B. Towns, 60 Broadway, New York City, were of unusual interest, as they improved so fast in spite of the fact that they had made so many failures in trying to build their bodies under the care of others.

I have had many persons so change their appearance that their former friends did not know them. In each and every case enumerated the patients have greatly increased their mental and physical powers.

I have certificates from all of these people explaining their cases in detail.

Yours for health,

Julian P. Thomas M.D.

IMPORTANT I undertake only such cases as I can cure in a reasonable time. I will not undertake any case that I cannot cure, neither will I undertake any case for less than three months time. If the patient is not cured in three months time I will look after him without further charge until he is cured. My terms for treatment are $25. The payments can be made $10 the first month, $10 the second, and $5 the third.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 25 NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 687

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SERVIAN REVOLUTION.

THE midnight massacre of the King and Queen of Servia, and of the Servian Premier, the Minister of War, and the Queen's two brothers, has created a world-wide sensation. This bloody tragedy hardly finds a parallel, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, in any civilized country, unless it be in the later years of the Roman empire or in Russia in the century following Peter the Great. The murders were committed by members of the Servian army, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mischics, who forced their way into the palace at Belgrade on June 11. Immediately after the death of the royal couple, a new Cabinet was constituted, and Prince Peter Karageorgevitch was proclaimed King of Servia. The details of the massacre are furnished in press despatches as follows:

Army officers to the number of ninety having formed a project of a revolt, among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Servia and the majority of the officers of the Sixth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Mischics invited his comrades to meet on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock in the Helimagdan Garden, and there the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized.

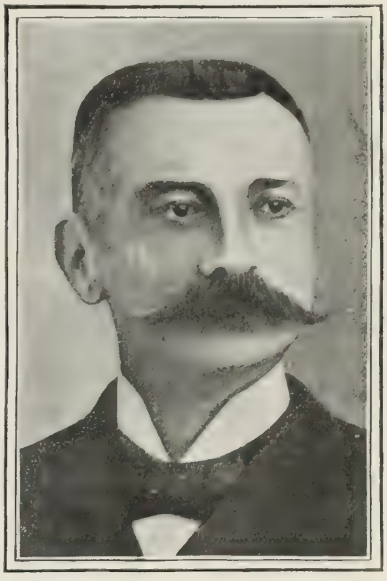
At 1:40 A.M., the officers, in eight groups, went to the Konak, the royal palace. Each had a cue and special directions regarding his part in the revolution. In the palace itself the revolutionaries had two important partizans in the King's body-guard—Col. Alexander Maschin (Queen Draga's cousin) and the King's personal adjutant, Lieutenant Naumovics.

The revolutionaries forced their way into the palace, shooting all who attempted to bar their passage. Suddenly the electric lights went out. All stood in darkness. In the greatest excitement and feeling their way, the revolutionaries climbed the stairs and got into the dark anteroom to the King's apartment. Here they found candles, and lit them. This seemingly slight circumstance was decisive to the whole action. Without light they could not have found the victims, who fled in their nightclothes from their sleeping apartment through corridors and numerous rooms. After a long search a small door leading into an alcove was discovered, but was found locked. It was broken in with an ax, and here the royal couple were found. The older officers first intended to force the King to abdicate, but the young officers were in no mood to be held back, and shot at the King and Queen. Nobody knows in the excitement who shot first, but it is generally said it was Lieutenant Kistics. The King received thirty shot wounds, many of them deadly. Queen Draga had numerous shot and sabre wounds. The doors and floors of the royal apartments were shattered and the ruins drenched with blood.

All the servants of the royal couple fled when the first shots were heard, with the exception of Queen Draga's servant. At twelve minutes past two o'clock all was over. Colonel Maschin appeared from the gate of the Konak, around which great crowds had collected, and made a speech saying:

"We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovitches and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the King's evil spirit. Long live Servia!"

The people responded: "Long live the army!"



PRINCE PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH,
The newly proclaimed King of Servia.

The history of the two contending Servian dynasties, between whom power has alternated for a hundred years, is outlined by the Springfield *Republican* as follows:

"It has been Servia's unhappy fate to suffer from the misrule of her kings and princes since the yoke of the Turk was finally cast off. From one cause or another, indeed, the country has been unfortunate in its political arrangements since it lost its independence to the Ottoman empire in the fourteenth century. There was a long night of eclipse and servitude, lasting until early in the last century, when a Servian peasant, Kara George, organized the people in rebellion, and, aided by Russia, won the independence of the country. That remarkable man was the ancestor of the present prince, who, after years in the rôle of a pretender, is now proclaimed king by the revolutionists. Kara George, however, having reigned until 1813, was himself assassinated by a swineherd, Obrenovitch, who founded the royal family of which the late King Alexander was the last survivor. It is a singular fact that the two houses, both sprung from the peasantry within a century, should alternately rise and fall, and fall and rise, by the process of assassination.

"The founder of the house of Obrenovitch, however, made good his claim to the leadership of the Servian people by fifteen years of desperate resistance to the Turks, who began to overrun the country again in 1814–15. Finally he secured Russian support and, in 1830, compelled the Porte to acknowledge him as the

hereditary prince of Servia. From that time the country has kept intact, altho the rash attack on Turkey in 1876 would have ended in the complete absorption of the principality by the Turkish Government had not Russia again intervened. Another foolish attack on Bulgaria in 1885, after the principality had become a kingdom, would have brought Servia to destruction had not Austria-Hungary intervened. To these two great Powers Servia undoubtedly owes its very existence. The country's government became a constitutional monarchy in 1869."

QUEEN DRAGA.

KING ALEXANDER.

Whose deaths at the hands of revolutionists have terminated the Obrenovitch dynasty.

The same paper goes on to discuss the causes of the present revolution:

"Ever since King Milan, the father of the late King, ascended the throne, there has been bad government in Servia, and the personal responsibilities of these two rulers can not be evaded. Both were morally weak, Milan's passion for gambling and his troubles with his estimable Queen, Natalie, scandalizing Europe for years. The wilful young Alexander, who reached the throne when in his teens, committed an indiscretion, which ruined his reign, in marrying a former lady-in-waiting to his mother, now known as Queen Draga. This woman has weighted heavily the Obrenovitch house in the esteem of the Servian people by seeking to have her brother made heir-apparent, has antagonized the army by her schemes to place her relatives in command of it, and not long ago made the dynasty ridiculous before the world by the premature announcement of an heir to the throne who never materialized in the flesh. Alexander and Draga assiduously courted the favor of the Czar and intrigued for an invitation to the Russian court, but this never came."

The situation is summed up by the New York *Times* in much the same spirit. "That the sordid farce which the Government of Servia under its late ruler had become," observes *The Times*, "should be concluded by a horrible tragedy was not unnatural, nor was it unexpected by those who were in the best position for forecasting the future." It continues:

"The unspeakable Milan was luckier than he deserved in being allowed to get out alive. His equally unspeakable successor has met a fate more consonant with poetical justice. A kingdom is in a bad way which, with about two-thirds of the population of Greater New York, keeps on foot and theoretically under pay an army of something over a hundred thousand in time of peace, an army more numerous than the pupils of the public schools, altho education as well as military service is compulsory. From a human and domestic point of view, the uxoriousness which characterized Alexander was almost a redeeming trait. But politically it was the worst of his faults, and precipitated his ruin. Solemnly to proclaim a 'constitution' in obedience to popular clamor which you find irresistible, and, within two years, to proclaim the suspension of it for a few hours, while you rearrange the Government to suit yourself, afterward proclaiming again that it is in full force and effect—this is a series of procedures which would excite the scorn and wrath of the most patient tribe of slaves on the face of the earth. These proceedings were taken, it appears, at the instigation of the Queen, who has expiated her folly with her life. She had made herself odious to the Servian people by a course of nepotism as tactless as it was shameless, resulting in gross favoritism in every branch of the public service, and culminating in the attempt to have her brother declared heir to the throne. . . . That the low-born Queen should have undertaken to exert an influence which would have been shameful on the part of a queen born in the purple was more than the Servians could stand. They seem to have taken their revenge not only by murdering the offending woman, but by extirpating her whole race, and thus making sure that none of her plots for the benefit of her kindred could be successful."

THE ROYAL PALACE AT BELGRADE.

Prince Karageorgevitch, the newly proclaimed King of Servia, has been living in exile for twelve years in Geneva. He is reported to have been "greatly astonished" upon receiving the news from Belgrade, and denies any implication, direct or indirect, in the assassination. According to the New York *Tribune*, however, this "wily intriguer" has for many years been working to get the Servian throne. The same paper continues:

"To further his interests, he has made himself a protégé and practical vassal of the Russian Czar, and he is a son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro, a close friend of Russia. Russian influence has therefore been largely exerted in Prince Peter's favor. Prince Peter, whom we may now speak of as the new King of Servia, is probably no more estimable in morals than the Obrenovitches have been. But he is a man of much ability and great wealth. He was educated at the French Military College of St. Cyr, and served with credit as a captain in the French army in the war with Germany. He is possessed of great personal courage, and will probably make a strenuous and self-willed king. It is noted as a striking coincidence that King Alexander was murdered on the thirty-fifth anniversary of the murder of his great-uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovitch. It is equally interesting to recall that the father of Peter Karageorgevitch was convicted of complicity in that former murder, as an accessory before the fact."

There are already rumors that the army is not united on the choice of the new King, but the prevailing sentiment seems to be in his favor. Prince Karageorgevitch is nearly sixty years old. In an interview granted on June 12 he made the following interesting statement of his views of the revolution and of the

policy that he expects to pursue:

"My opinion of the execution of the King and Queen of Servia is this: I deeply regret that it has been thought necessary to shed streams of blood. I formally disapprove of the violent measures, and I especially deplore the fact that the army has had recourse to such measures—an army which has nobler tasks to accomplish than assassination. It would have sufficed to force King Alexander to sign his abdication. He could have been bound, as has been done in other circumstances. It is a horrible thing to shed blood.

GENERAL VIEW OF BELGRADE, THE SERVIAN CAPITAL.

"You ask what will be my attitude when I am in possession of the crown—we will assume that I am called to the throne. I shall not fail to take inspiration from the admirable institutions of Switzerland, which I have learned to appreciate highly. I am in favor of the absolute liberty of the press. I hope to see Servia prosper under the Constitution of 1889, which is very liberal.

"Regarding foreign relations, it has been alleged that I am systematically hostile to Austria. That is false. Maybe I am in special sympathy with Russia, to which country I sent my boy in the hope that he would take service there."

A question of immediate interest, and one that is being discussed in the newspapers of all the leading countries, is that which turns upon the recognition of the new Servian Government. Can Christian Powers, it is asked, admit the legitimacy of a régime built upon slaughter? To this the New York *Evening Post* replies:

"The duty of one Government toward a change of rule in another country is exhausted, so far as the matter of recognition is concerned, when it has been ascertained that the latter is securely a *de facto* government. If it holds the capital, has the backing of the army, and exercises governmental functions throughout its territory, then there is nothing for other nations to do but recognize it, no matter if its credentials are blood-stained. We may think what we please, or must, of the new rulers, but if they are the real rulers of the land, then it is with them, officially, that all our public dealings must be had. Even the September massacres did not make the French republic any the less supreme *de facto;* and tho they shocked the friends of France and of humanity, like Fox and Romilly, did not alter the diplomatic situation. No more can the murders at Belgrade really affect the status of the new Servian Government in the eyes of international law.

"There is, nevertheless, a possibility of interference on other grounds. Any Power that is able to make out a vital national interest in the Servian situation is entitled to intervene—at its own risk, of course. . . . Servia does not stand alone. Her fate is inextricably bound up with that of Bulgaria and Macedonia. And it must not be forgotten that the whole Turkish question was considered to be pressingly acute even before the massacre at Belgrade burst upon the world. The program of Macedonian reform, extorted from the Sultan by the joint representations of Austria and Russia, has apparently been lost in the Danube. All that series of military and fiscal reforms upon which so many hopes were pinned—foolishly, as we thought—has, at any rate, dropped out of sight. Will the allied Powers now make even sterner demands of the Turk? Will the Macedonian revolutionists be spurred to fresh activities? These are only a few of the questions which spring to every one's lips, but which few will undertake to answer. All that is certain is that nothing is certain in the present state of the troubled Balkans."

QUEEN NATALIE.

KING MILAN.

The parents of the murdered King.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE CHAMBERLAIN PROGRAM.

THE view generally expressed in the American press is that Mr. Chamberlain has made a serious political mistake and one that imperils his future career. This view is brought out by the debate, June 9–10, in the House of Commons, on Mr. Chaplin's amendment proposing to retain the wheat duties imposed last year for war revenue, and the repeal of which was provided for in the budget. The amendment did not, under the ruling of the speaker, throw open Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff to general debate, but it brought out, nevertheless, many incidental expressions of opinion on the subject, and the emphasis with which all members of the Government who took part in the debate declared in favor of free trade, and the large vote (424 to 24) by which the Chaplin amendment was defeated, are interpreted by American editors as a moral defeat for Mr. Chamberlain's proposition. Mr. Balfour, in closing the debate, frankly admitted the differences of opinion in the Cabinet, but insisted that such differences are admissible and inevitable, and that as long as the Cabinet *acts* in harmony all essential unity is preserved. He did not commit himself unreservedly to Mr. Chamberlain's "advanced program," but expressed a conviction that the new industrial conditions that confront Great Britain—

the high tariff walls erected by other nations, the growth of great trusts behind those walls, and the desire of the British colonies for closer fiscal union with the empire—called for a reconsideration of the present industrial system, tho he disclaimed any belief that this reconsideration would ever result in a return to the old protective policy.

"The clear logic of the situation, with a man of Mr. Chamberlain's pride," says the Springfield *Republican*, "is his resignation;" and the Philadelphia *Ledger* can not see how Mr. Chamberlain "can retain a position in a cabinet which disclaims his pet policy." The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"It was made plain that the Colonial Secretary, who has been credited with so much political astuteness, had made a prodigious blunder, and that the head of the responsible ministry had been led by his overpowering mastery into a dreadful snare, from which it would be difficult to extricate himself. So strong and so evident is the sentiment against any departure from the policy under which Great Britain has gained its wealth and power that under ordinary circumstances a fall of the Cabinet and an appeal to the country would be expected. But evidently the Cabinet is not with the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary in this matter, and their own party will not support them. The logical sequence of such a situation would be their withdrawal, but this is not a direct issue before Parliament or before the country at present, and doubtless they will try to stave it off with soothing words and a yielding attitude, and so allay the commotion they have so unwittingly raised. . . . At all events the prestige of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour is so seriously damaged that it is hard to see how it can be repaired, while it is made very clear that those who calculated upon Great Britain's abandoning the policy of free trade were reckoning for the colonies without the English host."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Some papers believe that Mr. Balfour has made as great a mistake as Mr. Chamberlain. "The usefulness of Mr. Balfour as Premier," says the New York *Herald*, "is seriously impaired if not destroyed, by close association with the ever-meddling and muddling man from Birmingham."

In other quarters the view is taken that even the defeat of Mr. Chamberlain would not necessarily involve the ruin of his principle. "It is certain that the British electorate is not yet prepared to reverse the present free-trade policy of the country," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "but it is equally certain that some such scheme as that suggested by Mr. Chamberlain must be accepted before long if the British empire is ever to enjoy political and economic homogeneity." The New York *Press*, a strong protection paper, says:

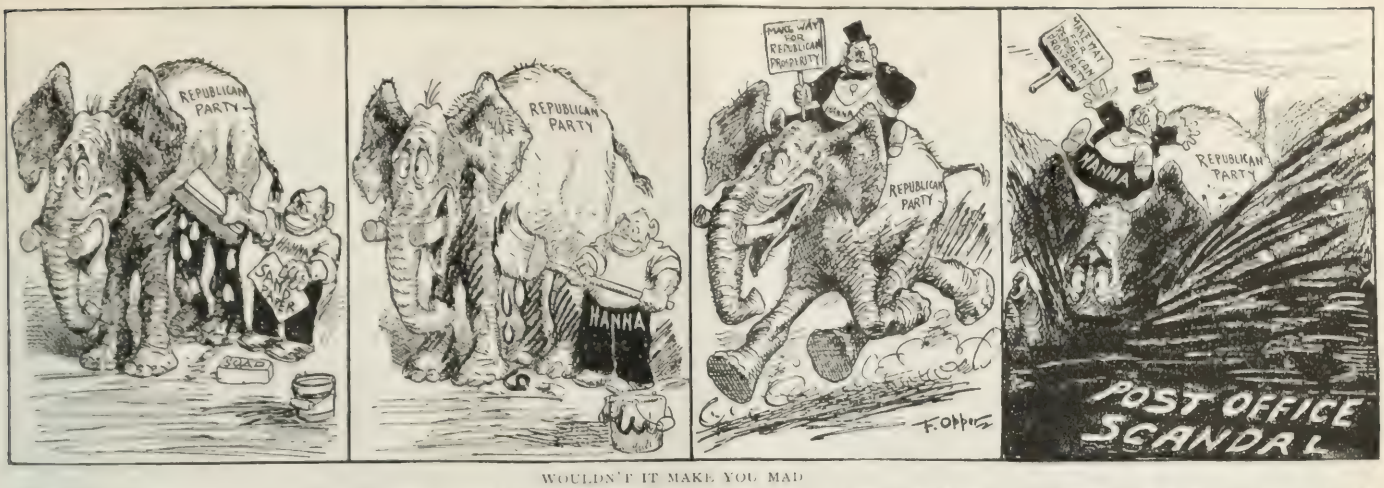
"Beyond the sensation of a Cabinet divided against itself and a Government indorsed by the opposition on a proposition which, by inference, negatives the policy of the Premier and his strongest colleague, the present debate in Parliament means little. . . .

"The question which Mr. Chamberlain has raised can not be smothered by Parliament. It will grow in interest and will demand a verdict from the voter, and will lose none of its force merely because Mr. Chamberlain may not remain a member of the Cabinet. A new party in England formed to cope with new situations, viewing conditions of trade and labor as they actually exist, and regarding the empire as something the unity of which is essential to England itself, is among the very probable happenings of the immediate future."

THE LION TAMER.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"STANDS TO MUCH TIME FIXING HIMSELF THE OTHER FELLOW MAY WIN HER.
The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY IN CARTOON.



WOULDN'T IT MAKE YOU MAD

—after your keeper had scrubbed you thoroughly,

—and he had given you a good coat of whitewash,

—and you had proudly started out for a promenade,

—if you suddenly fell into a mud hole, as above? Wouldn't it JAR you?

—*The New York American.*

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

THE latest developments in the postal investigation at Washington lead very generally to the conclusion, voiced by the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), that the whole service is "seriously demoralized." The report of the Civil-Service Commission on an investigation conducted at Postmaster-General Payne's request into S. W. Tulloch's damaging charges against the Post-Office (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 30) was made public on June 13, and in many essential points sustains Mr. Tulloch's accusations. Says the New York *World* (Dem.):

"The report of the Civil-Service Commission shows conclusively that Postmaster-General Payne's laborious efforts to discredit Tulloch were simply a part of his policy of 'hushing up' the postal scandals in the supposed interest of the party. The Civil-Service Commission reports, in substance:

1. That for several years past the Washington Post-Office has been used as a dumping-ground for large numbers of unnecessary employees.
2. That the Civil-Service law has been evaded as to its letter and violated as to its spirit by transfers from outside offices to the Washington Post-Office of persons not entitled to Civil-Service positions.
3. That most of these unlawful appointments and transfers 'were directed by the department or requested or suggested by high department officials.'

"In short, this report of the Civil-Service Commission fully justifies the charge that, under the administration of First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath, the vast patronage of the Post-Office Department was practically put at the disposal of Mr. Hanna for political uses. In the city of Washington alone four hundred persons, the report declares, were improperly appointed to office while Heath was presiding. There are fourteen larger cities in the country than Washington, and the same unlawful use of the postal patronage as spoils was going on under Heath in all of them."

One phase of the scandal touches Postmaster General Payne himself, who is charged with bringing to Washington a "confidential secretary," for whom a special salary was "fixed up." Postmaster Van Cott, of New York, is also held responsible for sundry "irregularities," and it is said that his son, who holds a position as superintendent of delivery, is likely to be compelled to resign.

The President has actively interested himself in the postal investigation since his return from the West, and, according to press despatches, will insist upon a complete reorganization of the divisions in which there has been robbery. It is announced that he will also make some recommendations to Congress for the passage of laws designed to prevent the recurrence of dishonesty. Says the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.):

"It is generally believed in Washington that, altho a wrong-doer here and there may still be brought to book, the department has got through the worst of its purging. Nothing like a 'network of conspiracy' has been discovered, or is likely to be. A few unprincipled or overambitious men have had their individual flings in places of authority. There has been in the postal service, as there is in government business always and everywhere, considerable needless waste. The pending investigation will, where it is possible, correct this for the future; and for some years to come we shall see good discipline, a highly concentrated responsibility, and a more careful enforcement of checks and balances than heretofore, in all the Federal offices, as a result of the airing given to a few abuses of power in this one."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), however, is not so sanguine as to results. It says:

"There is brave talk in Washington about excluding politics from the Post-Office Department and running it on business

GETTING TO THE BOTTOM OF IT.

—*The Baltimore Herald.*

principles. Nothing will come of it except to get the present rascals out. While the department is officered by politicians, and goes to a Congress of politicians for its appropriations, and is capable of exerting an influence in favor of the head politician of all—the gentleman who happens for the time being to occupy the White House—the department will be run primarily for political purposes, and only incidentally for the purposes its name suggests. This will go on until the people shall take such an

interest in a reformed civil service—a public service that shall serve the public rather than the party in possession of the Government—that it will be unpopular to use any of the departments for political purposes."

CHARLES EMORY SMITH ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBEL LAW.

A NOTABLE contribution to the discussion of the recently enacted Pennsylvania libel law (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 23) is made by ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith in the pages of *The Independent*. Mr. Smith handles the questions at issue with unusual candor and vigor, and his position as editor of one of the most influential Pennsylvania newspapers, the Philadelphia *Press*, gives his words a certain authority. His version of the facts of the case follows:

"Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker was elected governor of Pennsylvania last November. During the preliminary campaign he had been keenly criticized and caricatured in a few quarters. His quaint personality and certain conspicuous mental traits and tastes lent themselves to caricature in peculiar degree, and tempted the caustic pencil of the clever cartoonist. His bucolic appearance, his disheveled hair, his phlegmatic face, his negligent attire, his eccentricity of wearing boots, all invited picturesque portraiture.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

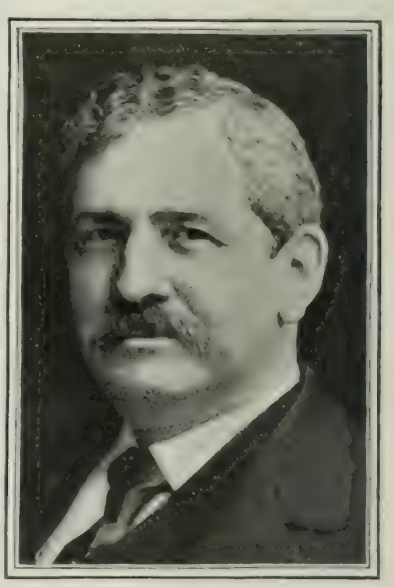
Who is described as the victim of "the greatest outburst of criticism and caricature which has overwhelmed any man within public memory."

"His intellectual qualities and exhibitions gave special zest to the delicious opportunity. He is a man of rugged honesty and inherent rectitude of character. He has considerable learning and marked taste for historical study and antiquarian research within limited lines. But with them he has a guileless simplicity, an unsophisticated ineptness, and a curious mental twist which lead him into ludicrous displays that afford an unbounded theme for satire. It is enough to refer, as examples, to his famous sayings that Senator Quay, a cousin in a remote degree, is a greater man than Clay or Webster, and that Pennsylvania, reeking at the time with political corruption, had no ills worth mentioning.

"All these elements made him the butt of jest and picture. He was portrayed as a perverse parrot and a flustered farmer. It was a new, surprising, and painful revelation to him. He had lived a tranquil and serene life on the bench and amid his musty volumes. To be held up day after day to criticism and ridicule was an unwonted and harrowing experience. Unhappily, with his other good and bad qualities he has no more sense of humor than a clam. The cartoons did him no harm beyond the delineation of his own folly, and if he had laughed them off that would have been the end of it. But they wounded and pricked and stuck like chestnut-burrs. He writhed under their sting; they not only hurt his pride, but offended his exaggerated sense of the reverence due to authority; and as he brooded over them he studied what he conceived would be the appropriate remedy."

The result was that, in his inaugural address as governor, Mr. Pennypacker dwelt on what he considered the abuses of journalism and urged more restrictive legislation. His personal grievance and desire, remarks Mr. Smith, "chimed in with the feelings and purposes of the politicians." They, too, "had been caricatured, and, what was still more annoying to their less sensitive but more practical natures, their schemes of spoliation had been exposed, denounced, and, in some cases, defeated by the inconsiderate and audacious press." And so, with plans well laid, the new libel bill was introduced and "rushed through both Houses in four days, without any hearing and in utter disregard of the constitutional safeguard requiring three separate readings on three separate days in each House." Mr. Smith continues:

"In the face of the most earnest protests, the governor signed the bill and filed it with an explanatory message, which, it is safe to say, is the most remarkable paper that ever emanated from an executive. In its blending of honest resentment, of personal venom, of misleading half-truths, of unaccountable misstatement, of fantastic reasoning, and of unconscious buffoonery, it is unparalleled among official documents. It was immediately followed by the greatest outburst of criticism and caricature which has overwhelmed any man within public memory. The governor instantly became the target of a thousand shafts of denunciation and ridicule. Not only in Pennsylvania, but all over the country his act and his reasons called down such a storm of condemnation as no other single performance of our time has brought upon any public man. The futility of the law for its avowed object of suppressing cartoon and criticism was attested in the most general and vigorous cannonade of both in the whole history of journalism."



CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

Who declares that the new libel law is "one of the most infamous measures ever enacted by an American legislature."

Of the law itself, Mr. Smith speaks in no uncertain terms. He quotes with approval the statement of the New York *Sun* that "it bears on its face the aim of preventing criticism of state officials," and continues:

"This is undoubtedly its design. The object was openly avowed by its authors and sponsors. They sought to stifle criticism and prevent exposure. But, so far as can now be judged, their skill was not commensurate with their purpose. The constitutional safeguard for a free printing-press in dealing with public affairs stood in their way, and they did not know how to evade it. But in framing their bill their clumsy hand put in provisions of the most serious character, and a critical examination does not justify the claim that it only codifies the law as it already was. It introduces the new principle of making an article actionable where there is no libel, provided it can be shown that there was 'negligence in the ascertainment of facts'—that is, that there was any mistake at any point. The obvious intent is to make a newspaper punishable for publishing the essential truth, and to surround the publication with such hazards as to deter it altogether. If this object could be carried out it can readily be seen how it would serve and shield wrong-doers throughout the State.

"With this understanding of the import of the law, it is no exaggeration to characterize it as one of the most infamous measures ever enacted by an American legislature. . . . The viciousness of the new Pennsylvania law is that it is a backward step, flying in the face of the whole course of libel legislation in other States; that it is a deliberate attempt to terrorize the press and stifle public criticism; and that it is the joint product of personal pique and public piracy. The struggle over it in the courts

SIGNALING MARS.
—*The New York Press.*

MUST LET GO SOMEWHERE.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES CARICATURED.

and before the people and in the legislature will be one of the most interesting and important chapters in the history of political progress."

MR. BRYAN AND THE PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

THE future of the Democratic party is a subject of wide interest in political circles just now, and seems likely to remain so for some time to come. Who is to be the next Democratic nominee for President? Will the conservative Democrats, represented by Mr. Cleveland, or the radical Democrats, represented by Mr. Bryan, win the reins of party supremacy during the months ahead? Is it the part of wisdom for the Democratic party to pursue a more radical or a more conservative policy? These and similar questions are being warmly discussed by papers of every political hue. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is impressed by the fact that "the nation needs now more than ever an opposition leader of youth, aggressiveness, and power, who may serve as a foil to Mr. Roosevelt"; and in a recent issue it pleads with Mr. Bryan to abandon "free silver" and adopt the "sane opportunism" which might give to him that position of leadership. It declares:

"The Nebraskan holds to the cadaver of free silver with all his might. This means that either in success or defeat at the next national convention of his party, Mr. Bryan will continue to be bound to that issue. If successful in dominating the convention, he would make free silver a body of death in the Democratic policy. If thrown out, by the final authority of the convention, from party leadership, Mr. Bryan would find himself in a desperate position in American politics, which has never yet shown tenderness to dead issues or to leaders who have demanded the impossible. By every testimony which the world affords, the rehabilitation of silver is out of the question, for at least a generation. . . . . .

"The only vital political radicalism of our time has aspirations and programs in which the bimetallic question has no place. Search Europe, and where is there a popular leader who gives a moment's thought to free silver? There are men of brains among the Social Democrats of Germany and France. Bebel and Jaurès are men of large intellect and wide reading. Silverism forms no part of their policy. It is well known, too, that the free-silver cause in America has never made headway among the wage-earners of our cities; and they are the men who give strength to labor-unionism and must be reached by any party of political radicalism that craves a future in America. It is a fact whose significance George Fred Williams, at least, must appreciate, even if Mr. Bryan can not, that downright socialism has shown more capacity for growth in Massachusetts than ever free silver did. Now political radicalism in this country, if it is to make progress, must be able to enlist the support of those wage-earners who throng the cities and towns of that great Northern belt, stretching from Massachusetts Bay to the Mississippi River. The South, which is becoming more and more aristocratic and dominated by caste ideas on account of the race question, must be left largely out of the equation. The radical Democracy of the future, as a political force, must find its proper field in the populous North, and it must be less agrarian and more purely industrialist in its appeal to the voters."

To this Mr. Bryan replies (in *The Commoner*):

"While the editor of *The Commoner* appreciates the generous advice given him, his respect for *The Republican* compels him to answer with the same frankness with which it has spoken. He is not seeking leadership. Neither is he concerned about his 'political position in future years'; no man is in position to do his duty who is controlled by the ambition to be a leader or who is always looking out for his own political future. Leadership is not secured in that way, neither can one insure his political position in future years by centering his thoughts upon his own interests. Nominal leadership in a party is determined by the action of the convention, but leadership in thought and in political action is entirely independent of caucuses and conventions. He leads who proposes the wisest measures and defends them with the strongest argument. No one can see the truth who constantly gazes at himself. Those find truth who seek for it—who seek not casually or carelessly, but earnestly and constantly. The best evidence that one can give of his faith in a truth is to be willing to suffer for it. Christ gave utterance to a principle of wide application when He said: 'He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he who loses his life for my sake shall find it.' So it may be said of truth. He whose only object is to save his own political life will lose it, and will deserve to lose it, but he who is willing to lose his life for the sake of a cause or a principle, triumphs with the cause or principle to which he adheres; he grows with it and enjoys the confidence of those who are wedded to it. The advocates of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms have shown their willingness to suffer for their convictions. Why should they pretend a confession of error when they believe that they were right? Why pretend that the issue is past, when

it is still upon us, and must remain? Why ignore, for the sake of a few offices, a fierce conflict between money and manhood? Why delude ourselves with the belief that a real or even a nominal victory can be won by a sacrifice of the people's interest to the cold, cruel, and merciless dictation of monopolists and magnates, in whom love of money has extinguished the feeling of brotherhood. . . . . .

"Opportunism is a good or bad word according to its definition. If it means a willingness on the part of one to change his principles in order to compass individual success, it is a most offensive word; if it means that one employs new facts, new incidents, and new conditions to give expression to his principles, it is an entirely proper word. Every man and every party must utilize circumstances and conditions to advance principles, but no man or party can justify the abandonment of principles for selfish gain."

BLACKMAIL BY WALKING DELEGATES.

AN astonishing amount of corruption in the New York labor movement seems to have been revealed by the investigations of District-Attorney Jerome. Several weeks ago, Mr. Jerome declared before the Central Federated Union that evidence was in his possession showing that more than one "walking delegate" in New York City was using his position to line his own pockets. He has followed up his statement by securing the arrest of Samuel J. Parks, business agent of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, and of Richard Carvel, business agent of the Derrickmen, Riggers, and Pointers' Union. Both men are charged with "extortion" in accepting checks to call off strikes. It appears that Parks himself admits the receipt of $2,000 from the president of the Hecla Iron Works, Brooklyn, as the price of a strike settlement in April, 1902; but he claims that the money was used for union purposes. The district attorney, on the other hand, alleges that this is "but one of a number of similar transactions in which we have reason to believe that the defendant has been involved," and declares that Parks has accumulated wealth on the strength of his trade-union leadership. Mr. Jerome further instances the case of a recent strike during the erection of the Union Club building in New York, charging that about $17,000 was subscribed by employing cabinet-makers and decorators, and by the club itself, and was turned over to five walking delegates, who "deliberately sold out" the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Union.

These revelations have aroused considerable interest throughout the country. The Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"What the public is chiefly concerned with is the moral certainty that extortion, bribery, and graft are altogether too common in the sphere of union activity. In the words of District-Attorney Jerome, who is certainly not an enemy of organized labor, 'the bulk of labor men are honest and desirous of doing the right thing. The trouble is that the executive machinery of organized labor is operated for the benefit of a few only.' Unfit, rash, bigoted, and even corrupt men are too often elected to office and entrusted with extraordinary power. Under these circumstances, blackmail and extortion are almost inevitable. . . . Is Chicago free from this evil? One likes to think so, but the facts forbid, and some employers could doubtless tales unfold which would astonish and disgust many a faithful and honest unionist. Labor must learn to beware of the glib tongue and to elect none but conservative and fair men to office. It must likewise shackle the walking delegate and deprive him of a considerable amount of his present 'discretion.' To give him the power to call a strike is to invite corruption and tyranny."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* comments:

"What is conspicuously shown by this revelation is the need of reform, not only in the methods of labor-unions in this city, but in the methods of employers in dealing with them, and it is time for honest and fair-minded men on both sides to join their forces to put down the abuses which are costing both so dearly and inflicting immense loss upon the whole community. The unions must discard the aggressive and arrogant leaders who have forced themselves to the front, and put in their places men of intelligence and reason, capable of dealing with the business questions involved in their relations with capitalists and disposed to be fair and just. They must seek to avoid conflicts and not to cause them, to promote the processes of industry and interchange and not interrupt and hinder them, to preserve the conditions of prosperity and not destroy them. On the other hand, it is useless for employers to seek to extirpate the unions and to prevent labor organization. But they must insist upon dealing with them only on sound principles and take a firm stand against unreasonable demands and illegal and unjust methods."

The Philadelphia *Record* takes the view that, on the whole, the labor movement is singularly free from corrupt influences. It says:

"Why should more be expected of the walking delegates, often needy workingmen, than is expected of other men in a like representative or judiciary capacity? Is their temptation to succumb to corrupting influences any less than that of members of state legislatures and city councils? When a workingman acquires influence as a leader and organizer among his fellows, it has long been the policy of industrial corporations to win him over to their own service by hook or by crook. A few years ago John Jarrett was a prominent organizer of the iron and steel workers in Pittsburg, but he soon obtained more profitable employment under the Tinplate Association, which made him a useful agent to distribute campaign funds where they would do the most good in Congressional districts represented by Democratic opponents of spoliatory duties on tin-plate. There are other instances of the same kind, but they are a good deal more rare than is imagined. The betrayal of the cause of labor is so rare, in fact, that there is an evident purpose to give as much éclat and dramatic effect as possible to this case of Walking-Delegate Samuel Parks."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A SOUTH CAROLINA citizen was killed by an exploding soda-fountain. Soda-water is effective whether applied externally or internally.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SINCE the development of the scandals in the Post-Office, it is no wonder that George Washington's face on the postage-stamps looks so red.—*The Baltimore American.*

ANY one who will look over the illustrated journals will appreciate at once that President Roosevelt has also made sure of the solid vote of the photographers.—*The Chicago News.*

AS the President said in his Springfield speech, government is neither for the rich nor the poor, but the rich have a certain advantage of being able to contribute to the campaign fund.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

A ROLL of bills stopped a bullet which struck a Chicago man in the breast, thus saving his life. Yet there are reckless people who will go right ahead day after day without a roll of bills on their persons.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GOVERNOR BAILEY of Kansas announces that he will appoint no one to office who has not a bank account. This is an unreasonable rule indeed. How are some men to get bank accounts till after they are appointed to office?—*The Providence Journal.*

IT is understood that Postmaster-General Payne, in recognition of the energy, fearlessness, and determination with which he has run down the post-office frauds, will be offered the position of chief of the secret service of the Russian empire.—*The New York Evening Post.*

HOW THE WORLD LOOKS TO A COLLEGE MAN JUST BEFORE GRADUATING. AND THE WAY IT LOOKS A YEAR AFTER. —*The New York Times.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE OLD EPIC AND THE NEW.

THE latest addition to the "English Men of Letters Series" is the biography of Robert Browning, written by G. K. Chesterton. The book is likely to make something of a literary sensation. People will either greatly admire or greatly condemn, for the writer has not bound himself by any of the old-time judgments. What he has brought to view is the fact that literary material is endlessly rich when to it is brought a mind capable of seeing new things.

A number of quotable subjects might be taken from the book, but perhaps the freshest and at the same time the most comprehensive, as revealing both the character of Browning's genius and the resultant character of his greatest achievement, is the biographer's comment on "The Ring and the Book."

Mr. Chesterton asserts that the essence of "The Ring and the Book" is that it is the great epic of the nineteenth century, because it is the great epic of the enormous importance of small things. The supreme difference that divides "The Ring and the Book" from all the great poems of similar length and largeness of design is precisely the fact that all these are about affairs commonly called important, and "The Ring and the Book" is about an affair commonly called contemptible. Homer says:

"I will show you the relations between man and heaven as exhibited in a great legend of love and war, which shall contain the mightiest of all mortal warriors and the most beautiful of all mortal women." The author of the Book of Job says: "I will show you the relations between man and heaven by a tale of primeval sorrows and the voice of God out of a whirlwind." Vergil says: "I will show you the relations of man to heaven by the tale of the origin of the greatest people and the founding of the most wonderful city in the world." Dante says: "I will show you the relations of man to heaven by uncovering the very machinery of the spiritual universe, and letting you hear as I have heard the roaring of the mills of God." Milton says: "I will show you the relations of man to heaven by telling you of the very beginning of all things, and the first shaping of the thing that is evil in the first twilight of time." Browning says: "I will show you the relations of man to heaven by telling you a story out of a dirty Italian book of criminal trials, from which I select one of the meanest and most completely forgotten."

Browning is taken by Mr. Chesterton to be the supreme embodiment of his time—a time, by the way, in all of whose movements may be discovered the apotheosis of the insignificant; that is, insignificant in its most general sense. In line with him are others, such as Maeterlinck, Zola, George Meredith, and Bernard Shaw, who have "ceased to believe certain things to be important and the rest to be unimportant." The author proceeds with some humor to assert that "they all have become terribly impressed with, and a little bit alarmed at, the mysterious powers of small things; their difference from the old epic poets is the whole difference between an age that fought with dragons and an age that fights with microbes." The following paragraph amplifies and illuminates this idea:

"This tide of the importance of small things is flowing so steadily around us upon every side to-day, that we do not sufficiently realize that if there was one man in English literary history who might with justice be called its fountain and origin, that man was Robert Browning. When Browning arose, literature was entirely in the hands of the Tennysonian poet. The Tennysonian poet does indeed mention trivialities, but he mentions them when he wishes to speak trivially; Browning mentions trivialities when he wishes to speak sensationally. Now this sense of the terrible importance of detail was a sense which may be said to have possessed Browning in the emphatic manner of a demoniac possession. Sane as he was, this one feeling might have driven him to a condition not far from madness. Any room that he was sitting in glared at him with innumerable eyes and mouths gaping with a story. There was sometimes no background and no middle distance in his mind. A human face and the pattern on the wall behind it came forward with equally aggressive clearness. It may be repeated, that if ever he who had the strongest head in the world had gone mad it would have been through this turbulent democracy of things. If he looked at a porcelain vase or an old hat, a cabbage or a puppy at play, each began to be bewitched with the spell of a kind of fairyland of philosophers; the vase, like the jar in the 'Arabian Nights,' to send up a smoke of thoughts and shapes; the hat to produce souls, as a conjurer's hat produces rabbits; the cabbage to swell and overshadow the earth, like the Tree of Knowledge; and the puppy to go off at a scamper along the road to the end of the world. Any one who has read Browning's longer poems knows how constantly a simile or a figure of speech is selected, not among the large, well-recognized figures common in poetry, but from some dusty corner of experience; and how often it is characterized by smallness and a certain quaint exactitude, which could not have been found in any more usual example. Thus, for instance, Prince Hohensteel-Schwangan explains the psychological meaning of all his restless and unscrupulous activities by comparing them to the impulse which has just led him, even in the act of talking, to draw a black line on the blotting-paper exactly so as to connect two separate blots that were already there. This queer example is selected as the best possible instance of a certain fundamental restlessness and desire to add a touch to things in the spirit of man. I have no doubt whatever that Browning thought of the idea after doing the thing himself, and sat in a philosophical trance staring at a piece of inked blotting-paper, conscious that at that moment, and in that insignificant act, some immemorial monster of the mind, nameless from the beginning of the world, had risen to the surface of the spiritual sea."

A second great distinction pointed out by Mr. Chesterton between the older epic poet and Robert Browning is that in one the poet did all the talking and in the other the people of the epic are the speakers. "The poet in his ancient office held a kind of terrestrial day of judgment, and gave men halters and halos. Browning gives men neither halter nor halo; he gives them voices." To state this leads logically to the statement of the second aspect in which "The Ring and the Book" is the great epic of the age. Says Mr. Chesterton:

"It is the great epic of the age because it is the expression of the belief, it might almost be said of the discovery, that no man ever lived upon this earth without possessing a point of view. No one ever lived who had not a little more to say for himself than any formal system of justice was likely to say for him. It is scarcely necessary to point out how entirely the application of this principle would revolutionize the old heroic epic, in which the poet decided absolutely the moral relations and moral value of the characters. Suppose, for example, that Homer had written the 'Odyssey' on the principle of 'The Ring and the Book'; how disturbing, how weird an experience it would be to read the story from the point of view of Antinous! Without contradicting a single material fact, without telling a single deliberate lie, the narrative would so change the whole world around us that we should scarcely know we were dealing with the same place and people. The calm face of Penelope would, it may be, begin to grow meaner before our eyes, like a face changing in a dream. She would begin to appear as a fickle and selfish woman, passing falsely as a widow, and playing a double game between the attentions of foolish but honorable young men, and the fitful appearances of a wandering and good-for-nothing sailor-husband; a man prepared to act that most well-worn of melodramatic rôles, the conjugal bully and blackmailer, the man who uses marital rights as an instrument for the worst kind of wrongs. Or, again, if we had the story of the fall of King Arthur told from the standpoint of Mandred, it would only be a matter of a word or two; in a turn, in the twinkling of an eye, we should find ourselves sympathizing with the efforts of an earnest young man to frustrate the profligacies of high-placed paladins like Lancelot and Tristram, and ultimately discovering, with deep regret but unshaken moral courage, that there was no way to frustrate

them, except by overthrowing the cold and priggish and incapable egotist who ruled the country, and the whole artificial and bombastic schemes which bred these moral evils. It might be that, in spite of this new view of the case, it would ultimately appear that Ulysses was really right and Arthur was really right, just as Browning makes it ultimately appear that Pompilia was really right.

"But any one can see the enormous difference in scope and difficulty between the old epic which told the whole story from one man's point of view, and the new epic which can not come to its conclusion until it has digested and assimilated views as paradoxical and disturbing as our imaginary defense of Antinous and apologia of Mandred."

A DRAMATIC INVASION THAT FAILED.

IT would appear that certain preconceived and deeply rooted ideas in regard to things artistic coming from America possess the popular mind in Germany to such an extent that a German critic who would praise an American play or picture must do so in the rôle of an apologist. At least this is the impression conveyed by Christian A. Luhnow, in a letter to the Boston *Transcript* (June 3), dated from Berlin. Mr. Luhnow makes the recent failure, on the Berlin stage, of David Belasco's play, "Du Barry," the text for what he has to say on more general subjects. But, first, we quote concerning the fate of the play:

"With much flourishing of the advertising trumpets and with the feuilletons of the daily newspapers devoting columns to the 'Sensationsstücke' produced on the American stage, the Theater des Westens boldly produced David Belasco's 'Du Barry' the other night, with Frau Helene Odilon, a talented actress, in the leading rôle of Countess Du Barry. It was David Belasco's début upon a Berlin stage, and, in fact, 'Du Barry' is the first genuine American dramatic product, supposed to represent the highest standard of dramatic development in young America, which has found its way to the continental European stage.

"By common consent, Berlin's critics agreed the following morning that dramatic art in the United States is still in swaddling-clothes, and that when the dramatic situations are not ludicrous they are pathetic—but not the pathos that the author intended to convey. Whereas the management of the Theater des Westens had promised itself crowded houses and an avalanche of gold as the fruit of its enterprise in opening its doors to the 'American dramatic invasion,' there was an empty void of seats. At one fell swoop the Berlin critics, whom Sudermann characterized as barbarians and raw, dealt a deathblow to the American drama on the German stage."

The following apology, published in its program by the management of the theater even before the storm of denunciation had been let loose, is significant and illuminating:

"We still cherish a prejudice against American art. As a matter of fact, we can hear them say, 'And must this come too,' when we recall the sky-scrapers of Chicago, the ugly architecture of the cathedral on Fifth Avenue, and the transatlantic theatrical pieces with which we have already become acquainted. On the other hand, we have been aroused to enthusiasm in this very playhouse but a short time ago when Miss Sarah Duncan, of California, appeared before us and succeeded in elevating to ideality and the esthetic the most sensual of all forms of art-dancing. It showed us that even in the country across the ocean, with its enmity for all fine forms of art and its dilettanteism in art, they are beginning to awaken thoughts and ideals which are new to even the old lands of culture on this side. Does it not seem as fitting for an old Prussian squire to immigrate to the United States in order to teach the cowboy there how to manipulate the lasso? Yet it is true that former Prussian guard officers and lieutenants grace New York restaurants as waiters to-day. Perhaps the spirit of culture is conveyed to the United States and grows there just as the steer is raised in the far West and we receive canned beef from the New World. We wish to say herewith that whoever wants to portray art in America may do it without much effort. Do they not avail themselves over there of the extracts of our labors in art and culture? For they are standing upon the shoulders of ten thousand years of old-world culture. That explains the fact that we may see a Miss Duncan reviving the Hellenic terpsichorean art and the Greek ideals, and also explains the fact that in David Belasco America may boast of its own Victorien Sardou."

Even this did not soften the hearts of the Berlin critics, who could see in the play only an example of "American sensationalism." Further, we are told that Mr. Charles Frohman, about a year ago, closed a contract with a local theatrical agency for the right to produce American dramatic triumphs upon the German stage, but that nothing ever came of the scheme:

"None of the acknowledged first-class, much less the second- and third-class, playhouses of Berlin would sacrifice its renown by opening its portals to American sensationalism. Grave councils were held by the directors and their assistants. But they agreed that the German public looked upon America not as a country from which to import dramas and high-class plays, but as the country from which Germany obtained its lard, preserved meats, petroleum, and Yankee notions."

Even Miss Duncan's dancing, already referred to, suffered at last, Mr. Luhnow tells us, from the popular incredulity in regard to anything artistic from America:

"Miss Sarah Duncan, who achieved her triumphs recently on the stage of the Theater des Westens, is a Californian by birth. Graceful and willowy in action, Miss Duncan succeeded in exhibiting her new terpsichorean art, her dance interpretations of Chopin and other masters of musical composition, with such refinement and grace that she was proclaimed the creator of a new art. The same Berlin critics who denounce Belasco's 'Du Barry' went into ecstasy over Miss Duncan's art. For three hours Miss Duncan danced before them and was able to hold and sustain their interest and admiration. But to-day there is hardly a low-class music hall or burlesque theater in Berlin which is not producing 'Duncan-can' dances, and there is no comic paper which has not poked its rather vulgar cartoons at Miss Duncan. 'An American teaching us anything ideal, or revealing to us a new art! Banish the thought.' That was finally the sum and substance of Berlin public opinion of Duncanism."

This year, for the first time in the history of the Berlin Annual Art Exhibition, there was a corner devoted to American pictures. In the opening address, this exhibit was "spoken of in awed tones as a new infant arrival and as something to be carefully nursed and tolerated." Turning again to other phases of art, the blind prejudice of the public is in some instances justified, writes Mr. Luhnow, by "the examples displayed here as typical":

"Last night, for example, Philip Sousa and his band appeared at the Philharmonic Hall for an engagement of ten concerts. There may be those who know that a Boston Symphony, a Theodore Thomas Orchestra, and other high-class musical institutions exist in the United States. But the vast majority are made to labor under the impression that Sousa typifies the highest development of American musical standards. Even such a distinguished body of musicians as the committee of the Wagner Memorial Association shares this impression. For Sousa has been invited to interpret American musical standards at the international festival. At the local theaters where the 'cake-walk' is the rage just now, this is gravely described as the national music of the Americans, and 'coon songs' are advertised in the show-windows as the shrine at which the best American talent worships and draws inspiration."

To quote again:

"There is always a ring of condescension when German commentators or critics dwell upon American artistic institutions or invasions. The feuilletons bring spicy stories intended to illuminate the ludicrous features of American artistic endeavors struggling in an aroma of illiteracy, factory smoke, and the scent of lard.

"The greatest Americans in the popular German eye are J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas Edison, Roosevelt, Buffalo Bill, and the march king Sousa. Mark Twain is very much quoted as the greatest humorist. The bookstalls are filled with trashy 'Amerikanische' novels full of excitement and wild-West adventure.

For public taste here demands such products and looks elsewhere for its higher intellectual food. The only recognition accorded the American stage are the 'knock-about' and acrobatic 'turns' at the Wintergarten, the Apollo, and Passage theaters. From these the masses here obtain their judgment of American theatrical standards and amusements. It is no wonder, therefore, that not one of the critics could summon up enough courage to say a word in praise of Belasco's 'Du Barry' as a work of dramatic strength and strong situations."

TOLSTOY ON LITERARY TOPICS.

A WRITER in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* gives an interesting account of a visit to Count Tolstoy's country home and a conversation with the famous author on literary topics of the day. Of the new dramas of Gorky and Chekhoff, the literary disciples and followers of Tolstoy, the master had a very unfavorable opinion. He is quoted as saying:

"'At the Bottom' [Gorky's latest play, of which a summary has appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST] did not appeal to me. I have told Gorky that for a drama one must have a dramatic situation, while in his pieces this essential element is wanting. In fact, I can not comprehend the contemporary theater. I do not understand Chekhoff's plays, for example. Why should he undertake to show us on the stage how three young women find life dull and tedious? I have been reading about Octave Mirbeau's new play, 'Business is Business' ['Les Affaires sont les Affaires']. Here we have a truly dramatic situation. I rate this writer very highly. He reminds me of Maupassant. His is a bold, strong, and genuine talent, in which you feel the quality and the spirit of the Gaul. The French have not a little sentimentality and sensuality, but they also have vigorous, brilliant thinkers, who indeed guide and control the currents of Western thought and literary activity. I may name Anatole France, whom I admire greatly."

Count Tolstoy was led to discuss the types of the tramp, beggar, and semi-criminal outcast to which Russian fiction now assigns so important a place. He found fault with Gorky's one-sided characterization of this genus. Cruelty is not, he said, the chief trait of these gentry. He had studied them and had found them good-natured, frank, and philosophical. He had urged Gorky to emphasize this quality and to show that these people are wholly free from the sense of false shame or irrational fear—that they can rise without much difficulty, having firm ground under their feet. Tho "at the bottom," they never lose their equanimity, and realize perfectly that their destiny is in their own hands. They may be pitied, says Tolstoy, but to help them unduly is to encourage them to remain at the bottom, which is good neither for them nor for society.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Main Argument Against Realism.—In a favorable review of Prof. Bliss Perry's book, "A Study of Prose Fiction"—a review in which Professor Perry's judgment as a critic is spoken of as "generally unerring"—*The Athenæum* (London) says:

"The main argument against such work as Zola's, and that of others of that school who exactly conform to its philosophy, is somewhat deeper than any brought forward by Mr. Perry. It is that the art of fiction is not analytic, but synthetic. In a novel we are not invited into a dissecting-room or a laboratory, a point which the author evidently sees when he states that such analytical work 'fails to give us the image of palpitating, radiant life.' Art is creative, and we require for it not a scalpel, but a brush or a pencil—a pen, if you will. No doubt before the synthetical part of the writer's work analysis is often necessary; but with the great masters this is not so. The synthetic process of evolving, building up, and sustaining a character is obviously instinctive. One can not suppose that Thackeray first took to pieces Becky Sharp, or Dickens Pickwick. It is the unconscious exercise of the imagination that has produced the best works of fiction."

THE STORY OF COLERIDGE'S ELDEST SON.

A PERSONALITY of which fleeting glimpses are caught in various volumes of memoirs, such, for instance, as those of Tennyson, is that of Hartley Coleridge, the eldest son of the great poet and philosophizer. A pathetic interest has always attached to the son, and in making public some hitherto unpublished letters and verses of his, Mr. J. K. Hudson recounts the facts of his brilliant but ineffectual career.

Hartley was born near Bristol in 1796, but his boyhood was passed at Greta Hall, Keswick, his father sharing the house with the Southeys. Mr. Hudson writes (in *Temple Bar*, April):

"Physically, Hartley Coleridge was of diminutive and awkward appearance, scarcely more than five feet high, with unusually small head, clumsy shoulders, and small hands and feet. He had, however, beautiful hair and brilliant, flashing eyes. His hair grew prematurely gray, and was quite white before his death in 1849, in his fifty-third year. His brother tells us that he early acquired the gait and appearance of advanced age. His later portrait shows a broad forehead backed by a mane of abundant silver hair, strongly marked brows, and alert eyes. The face is somewhat marred by the wide nose and broad weak mouth.

"Wilkie's portrait of him at the age of ten shows a shapely head, with dark hair, delicate ears, oval face, rather high eyebrows, and wide-open pensive eyes. The prevailing expression, which gives the portrait its value and charm, is that dreaminess which above all characterized the child Hartley."

We are told that he was of a sensibility so extreme and beyond his control that he "could not open a letter without trembling." His father speaks of him at the age of seven as follows:

"A strange, strange boy, an utter visionary; like the moon among thin clouds, he moves in a circle of light of his own making; he alone is a light of his own. He has no vanity, no pride, no resentments; and tho very passionate, I never yet saw him angry with anybody. Tho seven years old, he is the merest child. His dispositions are very sweet, he is a great lover of truth and of the finest moral nicety of feelings, yet *always dreaming*."

During his early childhood, Hartley's mind was tormented by subtle metaphysical problems. At the age of five, he used to be "in an agony of thought, puzzling himself about the reality of existence." He soon displayed a surprising eloquence and effectiveness in conversation, and a wide grasp of facts. Yet always, we are told, the fantastic world of his imagination tended to eclipse for him the world of reality. When describing this waking dream-world in which he delighted, "he appeared absolutely convinced of the reality of his narratives and unconscious of the process of invention."

He went to Oxford in 1815, where his "downward declension" was dated. Rev. A. Dyce's description of him at this time is quoted:

"I remember him as a young man who possessed an intellect of the highest order, with great simplicity of character and considerable oddity of manner. His extraordinary power as a converser (or rather, a declaimer) procured for him numerous invitations to what are called at Oxford "wine parties." He knew that he was expected to talk, and talking was his delight. Leaning his head on one shoulder, turning up his dark bright eyes, and swinging backward and forward in his chair, he would hold forth by the hour (for no one wished to interrupt him) on whatever subject might have been started—either of literature, politics, or religion—with an originality of thought, a force of illustration, and a facility and beauty of expression which I question if any man then living, except his father, could have surpassed."

Continuing his own account, the writer in *Temple Bar* says:

"He was dowered with the melancholy of the artistic temperament, and was subject to fits of unreasoning despondency. He said once, 'I have even heard a voice, yes, not like a creation of the fancy, but an audible and sensuous voice, foreboding evil to me'; in such a mood his youthful poem 'Presentiment' was composed. His failure to win the Newdigate induced a depres-

sion altogether disproportionate to the occasion; indeed, he dated from this event his 'downward declension, impotence of will, and melancholy recklessness.' He confesses, 'It was the first time I sought relief from wine.'

"The Oriel Fellowship was as usual granted in the first instance for a probationary period of twelve months. During this time Hartley, shy and diffident yet proud and defiant, felt under a kind of espionage against which he weakly rebelled. His Bohemian habits offended the clerical decorum of the Common Room, and were deemed highly undesirable in a resident Fellow. None of his new associates appear to have welcomed him with the sympathy which might have broken down the barrier of his supersensitive shyness, or to have read his character or felt his winning charm, or had any inkling of his inherent purity and religious feeling.

". . . His faults were glaring enough, from unpunctuality and disregard of the niceties of college etiquette, to occasional intemperance, failure as a tutor, and views on politics, religion, and university discipline, which were certainly liberal and appeared at times revolutionary. The very brilliance of his intellectual and conversational gifts made the possible influence of this reputed *enfant terrible* all the more dangerous; and the result of the whole matter was that at the close of the year of probation Hartley was deprived of his Fellowship, mainly on the ground of intemperance, while receiving a solatium of £300."

The remainder of his life is described as a record of brilliant beginnings and promise unfulfilled:

"The little rift within the lute—that infirmity of will which he inherited perhaps from his father—became increasingly apparent. Literary works were projected and begun, but soon abandoned; an attempt at schoolmastering at Ambleside proved, as indeed he foresaw from the first, a failure; the thought of taking holy orders was abandoned as presumptuous. In many respects he was admirably qualified for the work of a country clergyman, but he very rightly judged himself precluded by his besetting infirmity from entering upon it. For neither reason nor religion availed to shake off permanently the tyranny of the habit of intemperance which had been allowed to grow on him. Yet the sweetness and purity of his nature remained undimmed; he was deeply, unaffectedly religious; and herein lies the pitiful tragedy of his life. . . . He lived with the greatest simplicity and economy, spending his time largely in reading, meditation, and writing. Of the literary outcome of these quiet years—alas! too scanty—it is no part of the present sketch to attempt any elaborate criticism. In poetry his performance was sadly inadequate to his gifts. Unstable as water, the curse of Reuben lay on him. The lines on November, displaying a Shakespearian fancy and beauty of diction, and the fragment of a drama on Prometheus prove him to have acquired early a mastery of the technique of verse; but he was deficient in constructive and dramatic power, and above all he lacked the strenuous, persistent application without which the greater achievements of poetry are impossible."

THE IRISH LITERARY REVIVAL.

CERTAIN plays, representative of the Celtic revival in literature, have recently been produced in New York. This leads an anonymous writer in *Harper's Weekly* (June 6) to say some-thing in definition of the neo-Celtic movement, of which "we have as yet no clear idea in this country," altho in England it has "for some time been recognized as one of the strongest and most vital forces in the literature of our common language." We quote:

"The work of the neo-Celtic school has certain elements of the highest value, which we have almost lost the habit of associating with literature: enthusiasm for pure beauty, a sense of the invisible, the spiritual significance of life, and a keen feeling for the life revealed through nature, as an intimation of divinity. It would be almost ludicrous to speak of these qualities in connection with anything which is at present being written in this country; and we are at least as far from the high excellence of style which, more even than its spiritual content, has drawn attention to the work of the neo-Celtic school. Both for purity of form and fineness of substance the work of these Irish writers stands alone in English literature to-day."

The poets of this school, the writer claims, excel in the quality of subtle verbal music, beside which "most of the modern verse produced in England and America seems crude and rhetorical, lacking the genuine poetic transmutation." He continues:

"Again, the nature-sense of the neo-Celtic school is pure and penetrating. We know how the nature-sense rose and fell in English poetry, beginning with the sweet freshness of Chaucer, the close and profound observation of Shakespeare, and gradually crystallizing in the mere formalism of the Augustans, whose nature was painted at second-hand, and largely from imported models. A genuine nature-sense was restored by Burns, and developed by Wordsworth. Tennyson is full of the love of wild things, full of minute and curious observation. Along this line also, the young Irish writers have attained great truth and depth, their feeling of nature being quickened by the loveliness and pensive sadness of their native land, where there is a delicacy of life in growing things, and a poetic quality of atmosphere not quite like anything else in the world.

"Even more characteristic is the sense of the spiritual in life, the intuition of man as an immortal, which everywhere inspires the work of these Irish writers. The poems of G. W. Russell are full of a fervor that is apostolic, an aspiration recalling Saint Francis or the 'Imitation,' and yet worlds away from the conventional religious poetry, let us say of the type of Wordsworth's 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets.'"

Altho the myths of Greece and Rome have been worn threadbare as literary material, and Wagner has exploited the old Norse Sagas, there remains in Gaelic legendry, it is claimed, material no less rich, which is gradually being woven into the woof of modern writing by the neo-Celtic school. "Poems like the 'Wanderings of Ossian' are but songs before sunrise of this Gaelic renascence, ores from a rich and nearly untouched mine."

NOTES.

REVIEWING a new "Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe," by Prof. James A. Harrison of the University of Virginia, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder writes (in *The Critic*, June): "Edgar Allan Poe is the most interesting and picturesque figure in American letters; Hawthorne comes next; Whitman follows. These three great writers struck out on original lines and made their own audiences. Of the three, Poe is decidedly the most picturesque, because of his weaknesses and misfortunes."

A WRITER in *The Pilgrim* (June) expresses surprise that Emerson should have aroused the intellectual enthusiasm that he has among his contemporaries, considering the aloofness of his attitude toward the stirring practical questions of his day. "He touched the great question of human slavery but vaguely, and expressed for the devoted men like Garrison and Phillips, who had consecrated their lives to its destruction, only the amused toleration with which a well-paid professor of Greek to-day might look out upon the war against monopoly, wage slavery, or child labor."

A WRITER has recently called attention to the number of names well known in current literature to be found on the list of the Princeton faculty. He mentions, among others, Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, President Woodrow Wilson, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, Profs. George McLean Harper, Winthrop More Daniels, John Huston Finley (now president of the College of the City of New York, and the youngest college president in America), Howard Crosby Butler, and Mr. Laurence Hutton. He also notes the fact that "most of the members of the Princeton faculty who write literature were students under Dr. McCosh."

SHERIFF GUTHRIE, K.C., contributes to the *Scots Law Times* some reminiscences of Robert Louis Stevenson as a lawyer, and also of his early college days. The sheriff writes: "None of us who were his companions at college, in and out of the Speculative Society, prognosticated Stevenson's great future. Shame on us! Yet, in mitigation, I may urge, first, our knowledge of his delicate health; second, our ignorance of his capacity for hard work; and, third, the mask of flightiness and flippancy, in talk and conduct, which Stevenson loved to assume. 'To shirk, not to strive,' was his own description of man's chief end at college.'"

A CHICAGO school principal named Watt has been mercilessly exposing the intellectual and literary deficiencies of William Shakespeare. Here is a part of his indictment: "His [Shakespeare's] wit is of a slim order. He is cheap; coarse, and I hate punsters. He makes his jokes of a shady character. His language is behind the times. Students are misled and injured by the bad grammar, bad spelling, and bad morals set forth in his books. His plays are full of what we now recognize as errors of speech." Moreover, Mr. Watt would incite the Dutch, the Irish, the French, and the Scotch against the use in the public schools of the works of this "much overrated" playwright, who, he tells us, has gratuitously insulted these races.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF A CURED BLIND MAN.

THE gift of sight to a man born blind is rare enough to be of interest to all, and the first acts and impressions of one who has thus newly gained the use of his eyes have always been studied with special eagerness by physiologists and psychologists. Of a recent case in Scotland, the operating surgeon, Dr. A. M. Ramsay, has contributed a very full account to *The Lancet* (London), which is abstracted as follows in *The Scientific American* (June 6):

"The patient, aged thirty years, blind from birth, was brought to the Glasgow Ophthalmic Institution on February 24, 1903. He had been allowed to run about as he pleased, no attempt to educate him having ever been made. He became, however, so familiar with the country district (a few miles from Glasgow) in which he resided that he could go about without the slightest fear; and his hearing was so acute that he knew at once if there was anything unusual on a road along which he was walking, and thus he never had any difficulty in keeping himself out of danger. As he passed along a road he could tell a wall from a hedge by the sound of the air coming through the leaves and branches of the latter. He could easily go on an errand to any house in his native village, for the resonance of his footfall—quite different in sound when he was passing a building from what it was when he was opposite an open space—enabled him, perfectly familiar as he was with his surroundings, to count the houses as he passed, and thus to turn corners and finally to stop at the one which he wanted. . . . . .

"The patient was quite unable to distinguish objects, altho he could tell day from night and could easily perceive a light and locate it accurately; he seemed to have had no perception of bright colors. . . . . .

"For about ten days after the operation on the left eye the patient appeared to be quite dazed and could not realize that he was seeing. The first thing he actually perceived was the face of the house surgeon. He said that at first he did not know what it was that he saw, but that when Dr. Stewart asked him to look down, the sense of hearing guided his eye straight to the point whence the sound came, and then, recalling what he knew from having felt his own face, he realized that this must be a mouth, and that he must be looking at a face. Once he properly understood what vision meant he made very rapid progress, and his extraordinarily retentive memory enabled him to take full advantage of everything that he was told. He was quite ignorant of color, but learned to distinguish hues very quickly. . . . Unlike Locke's blind man, who imagined that 'scarlet was like the sound of a trumpet,' he does not seem to connect any distinct ideas with particular colors, except that he said that red gave him a feeling of pleasure and that the first time he saw yellow he became so sick that he thought he would vomit. The latter feeling, however, has never recurred.

"He rapidly learned the letters of the alphabet and figures, and he will soon be able to read and to reckon. From the very first he saw everything in its actual position, showing that the retinal inversion of a picture is interpreted psychically without any education.

"He could count accurately after he had looked at objects one by one, and seemed to derive much help in his calculations by pointing with his finger. Here again he seemed to translate touch into vision and to arrive at a perception of the whole through the perception of the individual parts. He can not take things in at a glance. He does not see the passers-by on the opposite side of the street quickly. He looks most intently and moves his head backward and forward and from side to side, as if trying to get a view of them all round before he can make up his mind what he is seeing; in a room, however, he can distinguish things much more quickly. With any complex outline, however, or group of outlines, he still has considerable difficulty, tho pictures are no longer to him, as they were at first, mere masses of confused color.

"He was able to estimate size and distance more readily than might have been anticipated, altho he said that he felt that if he were out of doors by himself he would be 'wandered.' From the time he got out of bed after the operation he could guide himself with ease through a doorway and walk about on the level, but he had considerable difficulty in ascending a stair, because the steps seemed so high that to begin with he raised his foot much farther than was necessary and without meaning to do so went up two steps at a time. . . . Before the operation he could guide himself fearlessly through a ward without coming in contact with the beds or any other obstacle that might be in the way; but since he has been able to see he says that he has lost all that feeling of confidence, and when his eyes are shut he is afraid to move and is impelled to open them to ascertain where he is going—so much so that he does not know what he would do if he again became blind.

"When he is requested to look in any particular direction, he is unable to cause the ocular muscles to do what he wishes, and the balls oscillate and one or the other turns inward. . . . . .

"The functional activity of the optic nerve since the cataracts were removed is very remarkable and is in striking contrast to the purposeless muscular movements. Disuse has crippled the function of the latter, but seems to have had but little effect on the activity of the former."

DOES WEIGHT DEPEND ON TEMPERATURE?

THE daily press tells us of a series of experiments carried on in Madison, Wis., by Professor Babcock, of the State University there, which, if the report be true, will revolutionize our ideas of gravitation. He is said to have proved, among other things, that the weight of a body increases as its temperature falls. Professor Babcock is a chemist of repute, but it should be added that he makes no authoritative statement of his results or inferences, so that we must rely for our information solely on the statements made by the newspaper correspondents. Few scientific men will consider, therefore, that the matter is in such form as to warrant much serious comment. However, altho Professor Babcock has not yet spoken officially, he is, we are assured, responsible for the following interview, which appears in *The Sun*, (New York, May 17):

"'My discovery will not change the practical work of chemistry, tho it affects it, and my conclusions and data depend upon certain differences in weight between ice and water when the ice is melted.'

"In explanation of the reason why Dr. Babcock engaged in the experiments which led to his scientific discovery, he said: 'In chemistry and physics there are a great many discrepancies in the constants, places where the theory does not explain the fact; and this led me to a series of experiments that indicated that bodies change weight when their molecular structure changed.

"'In order to demonstrate this to my satisfaction, I carried on these experiments for a period covering over twenty-five years. For a long time the results were most unsatisfactory, but three or four years ago I commenced working with ice and water and then found that my theory was well founded. I believe that the elements all have a common origin, and the difference in atomic weights is due to the difference in the amount and kind of energy they possess.

"'The lighter elements are endowed with the most energy. Hydrogen, for instance, has the greatest amount of energy, and is the lightest element. I believe further that the ether represents one extreme; that is to say, is matter endowed with practically an infinite energy and has no weight; at least it is so light that we do not know how to weigh it.'"

Professor Comstock, director of Washburn Observatory, is reported to have said:

"By means of experiments of greater accuracy than has been possible to obtain hitherto, Professor Babcock has shown that half a ton of ice weighs more than the water obtained from melting this quantity of ice.

"This is a fact of first-rate importance in our ideas of physics and chemistry. In endeavoring to estimate its exact bearing upon chemical theory, Professor Babcock has advanced the view that what he has shown to be true for water in solid and liquid

states is generally true for other substances, and has built upon this generalization some far-reaching theories."

Another of Professor Babcock's colleagues, Prof. H. L. Russell, is reported to have expressed confidence that there could be no doubt as to the correctness of the experiments so far concluded. He said:

"I believe his discovery to be fully as important as the Newtonian law of gravitation and even broader than the law of the conservation of energy. The exactitude and accuracy of his experiments so far can not be questioned. When the data of Dr. Babcock's discovery are given to the world, as they will be during the summer, they will command the attention of scientists and chemists."

ART AND INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE average artist has no love for the ordinary photograph, and as for the instantaneous print, it makes him metaphorically foam at the mouth. And yet it seems probable that while instantaneous pictures will never replace the idealizations of the artist, they are well worth his study. His pictures must be so put together that they will produce a certain degree of illusion in the mind of the spectator, and while, of course, this illusion may simply be the result of long practise on the artist's part, it may also be heightened by scientific observation and analysis. And in the instantaneous picture we may observe natural facts that are hidden from the unaided eye. These points are well brought out in a recent lecture on "The Photography of Movement and its Relations with Art," delivered before the French Association for the Advancement of Science by M. Etienne Wallon, and reviewed in *Cosmos* (May 16) by M. E. Hérichard. Says this writer:

"The instantaneous photograph, by fixing a transient attitude that the eye can not seize, constitutes for the scientist a document of the highest importance; but it is in general a picture absolutely devoid of attractiveness, except in the case of quiet attitudes. For these, the character of instantaneousness is minimized; while in the contrary case we have before our eyes the 'odious instantaneous picture,' suspending movement—making immobility by combining movement with what we may term 'contra-movement.' It then certainly merits the scorn that the artist feels for photography. . . . . .

"In the beginning, the pictures obtained in this way caused surprise, as they appeared to be out of harmony with what the work of the artists had taught us, especially regarding the attitudes of the horse in motion. The ideas once accepted were not based on observation. When a running horse passes, we see, not a definite image, but an *ensemble*. . . . The images of motion that satisfy our visual instincts are furnished by memory, as the painter has fixed them on his canvas. . . . At the present day the exact attitudes are more generally adopted. . . . A curious fact is that tradition was not uniform among the artists of antiquity; for instance, Phidias, in the frieze of the Parthenon, has represented horses whose attitudes are perfectly in accord with the result furnished by the scientific observation of movement. In like manner, certain figures on Trajan's column and some of the runners ornamenting an antique vase are, according to Dr. Marcey, exactly represented. . . . . .

"So far as human movements are concerned, the discordance between the representations of art and scientific observation is less. It exists only in the adaptation of the subject to his surroundings. Dr. Paul Richer remarks that artists do not represent men walking simply and naturally; they show them to us walking with some determined purpose. The movements of their sowers or runners may often seem to us improbable; but the artist answers that these movements have been adapted to a special act. . . . All phases of motion are not good to take for models; those that are too transitory must be avoided.

"The partizans of photography—of rigorous representation—would be very wrong to deny to painters the right of interpreting and idealizing nature; and the latter, on the other hand, ought not to deform movement to the point of formally contradicting the truth; the wonderful means of instruction furnished them by chronophotography must not be disdained. The artist must fix on his canvas the unconscious synthesis made by our eyes of the motions that they perceive. . . . Judiciously employed, instantaneous photography is far from being the menace to art that some people believe. . . . . .

"The photograph can in many cases give the illusion of movement . . . if the position chosen is precisely that selected by artists with so much care. M. Wallon concludes that the apparent conflict between the arts of design and photography will soon be at an end."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISEASE IN METALS.

CHANGES in hardness, strength, or elasticity in certain metals may be due to conditions analogous to disease in organic tissues, according to some German metallurgists. According to *The American Inventor*, the theory of the disease of metals has been so far accepted in Germany that the imperial navy-yard at Wilhelmshafen sends metals regularly to the 'autopsy room and dissecting tables' of Professor Heyn, one of the leaders in the new investigation. That paper goes on to say:

"'Who knows,' asked Dr. Bechhold in summing up his studies, 'if metallurgy will not soon create a new and vastly important branch for itself—the branch of producing inoculating material for metals, which shall change their temper and form swiftly instead of waiting for the slow processes of forging and tempering that obtain to-day?'

"Professor Heyn has been studying the changes in iron under all grades of temperature, and he holds that the metal passes through various stages of disease that produce structural changes just as cells change in form, size, and position in the forms commonly called organic. He heated copper in order to find why that metal suffers from overheating, and his conclusion is that it becomes poisoned with copper protoxid, which so sickens it that its structure changes and partially breaks down.

"The metallurgists have joined the chemists in erasing the line which divides all substances into organic and inorganic—just as the line between animal and plant life has been expunged. The German metallurgists have come to speak as a matter of course of the life that unfolds itself in steel under various temperatures that are applied to it in working it.

"Poison this steel with hydrogen or hydrogenous matter and you sicken it so decidedly that it gets into a condition where it is as brittle as if it had been ruined in tempering.

"Pure glycerin can not be frozen by ordinary means, even if they produce a temperature as low as 20° below zero, until a bit of glycerin that has already been frozen is introduced. But as soon as this crystal of frozen glycerin is in, the rest of the glycerin begins to freeze. This process is nothing more or less than inoculating an inorganic substance with crystals in order to breed in it the condition of crystallization.

"Professor Bredig found the point of infection in the crumbling tin roof of the Council House at Rothenburg, and that the disease, now known as tin pest, had spread to a near-by roof. If some of the gray powder of tin that has happened to disintegrate should attach itself to the sound tin, the disease then communicates itself rapidly to all parts of the metal."

A Crab's Queer Weapons.—A curious habit of a crab of the Maldive Archipelago is noted by a recent writer, M. Borradaile, whose book on this region is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 18). This creature uses live sea-anemones as weapons, or perhaps as traps to secure its food—the exact purpose is as yet obscure. Says the writer, describing this interesting crustacean:

"It is a small crab of the genus *Melia*—a new species, having been described in 1900 by M. Borradaile under the name of *Melia tessellata*. This crab lives among the branches of coral, and, as Richter noted in 1880, it is never seen without a small sea-anemone in each claw. Invariably, when met, it is provided

with its two anemones, one in the right claw, one in the left, and it moves about in this way, with its double burden. Why? We do not know. We do know, however, that the crab holds the anemone voluntarily; it is held in the claw, not fixed on it. And when it is taken away, the crab seizes it again if it can; otherwise it goes and finds another. It appears to be satisfied only when its two claws are thus occupied, altho occasionally a *Melia* is met with empty claws. What is the reason for this curious habit of the species? Does the crab use the anemones as a means of defense? May not the stinging cells of the anemones protect it against some enemy? Or does it use them as devices for fishing, causing them to grasp victims that come in contact with their tentacles? We do not know. It is certain, however, that the crab's claws are weak and frail; they could hardly serve unassisted as means of defense. And when attacked he defends himself by stretching out the anemones in the adversary's direction. Here is an ancient habit whose origin and exact object are not apparent. It is worth noting; we know few cases of animals that use tools, especially living tools."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW WAS PETROLEUM FORMED?

UNTIL recently, it was almost universally believed that petroleum was, like coal, derived from fossil vegetation or possibly from animals or fishes of some long past age. Now it is asserted by many scientific men that it may not be of organic origin, but may be due to subterranean chemical action. Some recent chemical experiments appear to lend support to this new theory. Says *Cosmos* (May 23):

"On May 26, 1902, Messrs. Sabatier and Senderens reported to the Academy of Sciences a series of investigations the results of which showed that, starting with acetylene and hydrogen, we may, by the aid of finely divided metals—nickel and its related metals—obtain liquid similar to petroleum.

"These syntheses have led the authors to give a very simple explanation of the formation of natural petroleum. It is only necessary to admit that in the depths of the earth are found, diversely distributed, alkaline or alkaline-earthy metals, as well as the carbids of these metals. Water, coming in contact with the former, sets free hydrogen; with the latter, acetylene. The two gases, in variable proportions, meet nickel, cobalt, and iron—metals widely diffused in nature—and give rise to reactions that furnish the various known kinds of petroleum. This explanation is in harmony with the theories of Berthelot and Mendeluff.

"The theory that asserts the organic origin of petroleum is opposed also by M. E. Coste. It does not, he believes, rest on a single well-established geologic fact, nor on the observation of present phenomena. His arguments are thus summed up in *Le Génie Civil:*

"The distillation of organic matter may have produced deposits such as those of coal and the bituminous schists, since these deposits were contemporaneous with an intense degree of plant-life; but it is hard to explain why deposits of petroleum and of natural gas, if they have the same origin, are not abundant in the rocks of the same epoch and are found oftenest, on the contrary, in strata earlier than the carboniferous epoch, when vegetable life was less flourishing. On the other hand, as life has been continuous on the earth since the carboniferous period, we should find petroleum in all the later strata, and we even ought to be able to observe its formation at the present time. Now this is not the case. To-day, in all cases where decomposition of organic matter takes place, it is so complete and so swift that it is ended before its burial in the earth and the mineral part alone remains—ashes, shells, bones. It must have always been so; we find in certain strata, it is true, shells containing petroleum, but this is in quantity much more considerable than that which corresponds to the living organic matter that they once contained, and in this case the surrounding rock is also strongly impregnated. Rocks and shells have been impregnated at the same time and later than the deposit.

"The formation of coal is the only process that can be followed by organic matter; it has taken place at all times, even before the Carboniferous Age, as is proved by the small deposits of carbonized matter found in the Devonian and Silurian strata; and it may also be observed at the present day in lignite and peat.

"It is not easy to maintain that petroleum comes from the destructive distillation of coal, altho the two are sometimes found in the same place; such distillation would produce deposits of coke or ashes, which have never been observed.

"To sum up, the volcanic origin of the petroleums is demonstrated by the impossibility of the conclusions to which we are led by asserting their organic origin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE EUCALYPTUS STORES UP ENERGY.

ALL trees and plants are storers of the sun's energy, but all do not possess this property in an equal degree. The eucalyptus appears to have it in greater measure than other trees, as was first noted in 1882 by D. E. Hutchins, of Cape Colony, and Sir A. Brandis. Mr. Hutchins has been again directing attention in *Nature* to this feature of the tree, which he believes will make it more valuable as a fuel than coal. Says *The Scientific American Supplement*, in an abstract of his article:

"According to Mr. Hutchins, a eucalypt plantation in tropical mountains, such as in South Africa, under favorable circumstances, stores up about one per cent. of the solar energy received on the unit of area, and it is considered much cheaper in some parts of Cape Colony to plow up the land and plant a forest of quick-growing trees than to import coal.

"In 1882 Mr. Hutchins and Sir A. Brandis, as result of their experiments, discovered that eucalypts planted on tropical mountains produce fuel at the rate of 20 tons—dry weight at 60 pounds per cubic foot—per acre per year in perpetuity. The eucalypt plantation reproduces itself when cut without further expense, and its dry timber, heavier than coal, has an equal or a higher thermal power, bulk for bulk, than coal. This result was obtained as a measurement of the maximum yield of Eucalyptus globulus on the Nilgiris, Southern India. If a chance tree on a chance mountain in a chance soil can produce the equivalent of 20 tons of coal per acre per year, it seems not unreasonable to suppose, Mr. Hutchins suggests, that by selection double this, or 40 tons, can be produced. A powerful sun, a heavy rainfall, and a very rapid forced growth are the essentials of such a production of wood fuel. A glance over the rainfall map of the world shows these conditions are fulfilled over about 8,000,000,000 acres of its surface, which is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total land surface of 35,200,000,000 acres. One-half of this area under forest might thus yield the equivalent of 160,000,000,000 tons of coal yearly, which is more than 288 times the world's present consumption of coal, assuming that coal and eucalypt timber are of approximately equal heating power. On the basis of the actual forest yield of the present day, we have half of this, or the equivalent of 80,500,000,000 tons. In Germany, one-fourth of the total area is under forest, and taking the Germany standard of one-fourth forest, on the basis of the present maximum yield we should obtain 40,250,000,000 tons; while if the maximum forest yield be converted to an average forest yield there would still remain a yearly product of 20,175,000,000 tons, which is rather more than thirty times the world's present consumption of coal. Thus it is seen that the yield of firewood from the world's tropical and extra-tropical forests, wherever they are fully stocked and scientifically worked, will yield the equivalent of from 30 to 122 times the present consumption of coal, or even up to 243 times the present consumption, if by cultivation the present timber yield be doubled, as it might be without difficulty."

Another Waste Product Utilized.—As industrial evolution goes on, we have fewer and fewer "waste products." One by one these are discovered to have value, and sometimes they turn out to be more valuable than the primary product. A very important advance along this line is in the utilization of the waste gases of the blast-furnace, which is described by a writer in *The*

Electrical Review as probably the most promising field for economizing in power-production. Says this paper:

"The enormous amount of waste from the blast-furnaces indicates a field for exploitation that is revolutionizing. It is claimed by all who have studied the question closely that the blast-furnaces may in the near future be great gas-producers, while the production of pig-iron will be only of secondary importance. In other words, the gas which was formerly wasted is now considered, when collected and burnt in the gas-engine, of more value than the pig-iron product. The different methods employed in the past for using this gas by burning it to make steam were always inadequate, and the amount recovered in this way did not figure conspicuously.

"Our production of pig-iron has steadily increased in the past year, and a number of new large blast-furnaces has been erected. Each one of these groups may become the center of electrical manufacturing industries which will be of prime importance. . . .

"In Europe the utilization of the waste blast-furnace gas has been more active than in this country, and according to a recent report there were upward of 175,000 horse-power of blast-furnace engines in successful operation in continental Europe. Germany has led all other nations in this respect."

FLOATING ISLANDS IN LOUISIANA.

A RECENTLY formed crevasse on the Mississippi just above New Orleans has been pouring water into the great Des Allemands Swamp, which, with its network of lakes and waterways, extends for more than one hundred and fifty miles toward the Gulf. The result, according to a recent letter to the New York *Sun*, has been to multiply the so-called "floating islands" for which the swamp has long been noted, until they constitute a menace to the inhabitants and to the railroads. Says *The Sun* correspondent:

"Most of the swamp is what the Creole swampers call *prairies tremblantes* (trembling prairies). It is land, but floating land, built up over the water by the accumulation of centuries, of logs, branches, leaves, and vegetable mold. It is light enough to float but strong enough to support men and even cattle. It trembles when walked on.

"The earth is held together by the intertwining branches of the plants or trees, for frequently very large trees grow on these trembling prairies. Occasionally some of the land is torn away and becomes an island. Such islands are known as *flottants* or floaters, by the Creoles, and are among the most picturesque sights of these Louisiana lakes, sailing upon them, borne hither and thither by the winds or currents.

"In old days, there were dozens of these floating islands, some of them acres in extent. This year the rush of the Mississippi through the Hymelia crevasse has torn up the trembling prairies, and created floating islands by hundreds.

"They are to be found in all the many lakes and bayous of that region, and are most confusing to visitors and even natives. The landscape changes, not every day, but every hour, and the land and forest shifts from one side of the river, bayou, or lake to the other in a night.

"The natural tendency of the islands is to drift toward the Gulf, and when the Hymelia crevasse begins to empty its full force into the Gulf of Mexico, ship captains navigating that body of water are likely to be confused by discovering new lands and tropical islands where the charts show none.

"For the present, however, the *flottants* are proving most troublesome to the railroads by threatening their bridges. So many islands have floated down Bayou Des Allemands as to endanger the big bridge of the Southern Pacific over that stream.

"The railroad company has a large force of men near the bridge. They have driven piles and built up a network above it to catch the floating islands, which are blown up, cut up, or otherwise destroyed, so as to prevent them from floating against the bridge and wrecking it.

"The soil is found to be from six to eight feet deep, with the intricate entanglements of vines, grasses, and trees, and the islands are very picturesque. They would be handsome ornaments in a pleasure lake, and they are attractive even in the Louisiana swamps; but the railroads and the settlers there say that they are a nuisance, as they frequently run aground in the network of smaller bayous, act as a dam in the stream, and help to overflow the neighboring lands, even when they do not carry away the railroad bridges."

Why is Morning Air Fresh and Sweet?—Every one recognizes the sweetness and freshness of the early morning air, and knows that these attractive properties disappear as the day advances; but, so far as analysis goes, the composition of early morning air is not different from that of air at any other time. Why is this? Says a writer in *The Lancet* (April 25):

"It is well to remember that during the passing of night to day and of day to night several physical changes take place. There is a fall in temperature at sunset and a rise again at dawn, and consequently moisture is alternately being thrown out and taken up again, and it is well known that change of state is accompanied by electrical phenomena and certain chemical manifestations also. The formation of dew has probably therefore far more profound effects than merely the moistening of objects with water. Dew is vitalizing not entirely because it is water but because it possesses an invigorating action due partly, at any rate, to the fact that it is saturated with oxygen, and it has been stated that during its formation peroxid of hydrogen and some ozone are developed. It is not improbable that the peculiarly attractive and refreshing quality which marks the early morning air has its origin in this way. . . . The difficulty of inducing grass to flourish under a tree in full leaf is well known and is generally explained by saying that the tree absorbs the nourishing constituents of the soil or that it keeps the sunlight away from the grass and protects it from rain. It is doubtful whether any of these explanations is true, the real reason most probably being that the vitalizing dew can not form upon the grass under a tree, whereas as a rule both rain and light can reach it."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE manufacture of quartz glass is rapidly developing in Germany, writes Richard Guenther, United States consul-general at Frankfort. The product consists essentially of melted quartz, which is made into tubes and other articles. It is perfectly translucent. The initial experiments in the manufacture of the new glass were made in England, but a firm at Hanau, a few miles from Frankfort, was the first to place quartz-glass apparatus upon the market. "Everybody who knows the properties of quartz glass admits that it will soon replace ordinary glass for many uses. It is only a comparatively short time since German manufacturers revolutionized the manufacture of optical glasses and obtained a monopoly of this important industry, and there is reason to believe that this will be repeated with quartz glass."

A RECENT newspaper despatch quoted in *The Electrical Age* states that Sherman Hobson, a railroad man of Pueblo, Colo., has just perfected an appliance which, if all proves true that is claimed for it by its inventor, will greatly reduce railroad collisions and save thousands of lives annually. "The new appliance is a sort of looking-glass to be hung on each side of an engine to enable the engineer and fireman to see the roadbed for six miles, both in front and in the rear. The chief value of the invention is that it does not make any difference if the road is curved or straight. The instrument works on the principle of a mirage, and it has been named by its inventor the 'miragescope.' It has been tested from Denver to Grand Junction on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland, and also passed favorable tests on the Colorado Southern and Missouri Pacific."

ON a recent proposition to introduce vertical penmanship into the English schools, *Nature* (London) says: "There can be no doubt that sloped writing necessitates a strained and asymmetrical posture, and has contributed to the production of countless cases of lateral curvature of the spine and of eye-strain, while upright writing is compatible with a natural and healthy posture. This fact alone constitutes a sufficient and, indeed, urgent, reason for the teaching in all schools of upright in place of the old-fashioned sloped writing. But it seems that some of the advocates of upright writing claim as one of its principal advantages the fact that it can be easily executed with the left hand. They propose to form an association to promote the teaching of upright writing with both hands, believing that the child taught to write equally well with both hands will easily acquire left-handed skill in all other manipulations. This belief is probably well founded, but there is at present no sufficient ground for the assumption that a child's mental development will be aided by the training of his left equally with his right hand. The balance of probability seems to be against it. It is further proposed to teach children to write different matter simultaneously with the two hands, a feat which appears to have been accomplished in one or two instances. If this proposal should be carried into practise the results should be of great interest to psychologists, but the process may be prejudicial to the development of strong and sane personalities by the subjects of the experiment."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

STARVATION OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH.

IN the country, says Mr. G. T. Nesmith, the redemptive power of the church is nothing whatever because her message is forgotten and marred, the result being that "the spiritual condition of the community falls correspondingly lower." "With no broad, rich social life, no general intellectual activity, no religious inspiration, no initiative to political self-consciousness and community action, life in the rural districts tends toward idleness, vulgarity, animality, and drunkenness." Such, we are told, is the problem of the rural community, "with its highest factor for good an object for apology and pity." We quote further from Mr. Nesmith's article, which appears in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago):

"So we witness in our rural communities a vast destitution of religion. We hear annually long reports of dead and dying churches; we behold churches barely alive, with no settled pastors; we see churches having settled pastors giving their entire strength in a mere fight for existence, and having no money or energy left for community interests and philanthropy. Thus the conception of the church in the rural districts has come to be something to be kept in existence rather than something to be kept on the increase; something to be ministered unto rather than something to minister; something to be built up out of the community rather than something to build up the community out of it; 'a humble pensioner upon the people, hat in hand, begging for support, rather than a divine institution which is to bestow upon men the gift of God in Jesus Christ.'"

The writer quotes Josiah Strong as having said that during the thirty years ending in 1893 thousands of churches died from exhaustion in the rural districts of the United States. And according to an investigator of the New England region: "It is a pathetic sight to see a church, firm in its aims and ideals, yet gradually decaying because its best blood is going to the cities; but it is more pathetic to see churches that have locked their doors, not because there was no one to attend, but because no one would attend." Mr. Nesmith reflects thus upon these things:

"It would seem that a village, with its many church-spires pointing to the sky, would be the center of growing civic and religious life. On the contrary, the ethical and religious condition of the rural community seems to be very low. Idleness, vulgarity, and drunkenness seem to be on the increase, while the churches appear to be gradually dying for lack of community interest.

"The causes leading to this sad condition are many. Migration has deprived the church of its best element. Immigration has brought into the farming districts a class of people not friendly to the church of Puritan ideals. Denominationalism has subdivided the small community into organizations too weak to do anything but barely to live; while its fierce strife and contentions have created a feeling of disgust and religious indifference. Irregular and inefficient ministers, narrow in theology and weak in personality, have added to the growing indifference. A lack of means to carry on the work has put the church in a begging attitude, depriving it of its spiritual aggressiveness. The preaching of dogma and the emphasis of creed above character have deprived the church of the sympathy of the people. An undue worship of cherished ecclesiastical traditions compels the use of a polity inefficient and untimely. An illogical application of successful urban methods to rural problems wastes energy and delays the solution of the problem. A conception of religion which emphasizes its defensive agility instead of its aggressive qualities deprives the church of its inspiration and leadership. An undue exaltation of the clerical office and of the functions of public worship draws away the sense of divine agency and appointment from other offices and functions, and tends to divorce religion from the people, who feel that the clergy is exalted instead of the church, and that the community is sacrificed for the church instead of the church for the community."

We are also assured by the writer of this article that a false conception of the world-order as "permanently and necessarily corrupt" deprives the church of a large part of its proper influence. "This view causes the church to neglect the general interests of society and makes religion something external, to be gotten by special experience, a system of dogmas to be accepted, and of forms to be regarded, instead of consecrated devotion to the best interests of the community. . . . Finally, the cause of low ebb of church influence in the rural districts is the failure to study the problem scientifically and to adapt its program of reform along sociological lines instead of the traditional polity of the apostolic fathers."

ANGLICAN RIDICULE OF THE NON-CONFORMIST CONSCIENCE.

PASSIVE resistance on the part of non-conformists to the payment of the school tax levied under the new English Education Act has assumed the proportions of a "tremendous" movement, according to the London *News*. "Since the abolition of church rates," remarks the great Liberal organ, "there has been no principle more firmly established in England than that the upholders of one creed should not be called upon to pay for teaching another." It adds:

"This 'passive resistance' movement has received no support from the Opposition press, or from the opposition leaders. It has been a people's movement. There was probably no politician who was not taken by surprise when last week the first beacon-fires glowed from Oxford and the Isle of Wight! The wiseacres had put the thing out of sight and memory. The materialists, both Liberals and Tories, had decided that this was not an age in which any man would put himself to stress or trouble over a religious conviction. If the fight had been for wealth, privilege, or power, then this might have been credible. In such contests, the only surprise is nowadays if a man does respect the law; and the surprise is even greater if the law dares to vindicate itself. But the idea that a non-conformist should ever take strong measures because he is forced to pay for having his children proselytized, and to support a school from which they are excluded as teachers, has seemed even to many Liberals an incredible and improbable thing. And yet, lo! it has happened."

The religious organ of the non-conformists in England, *The British Weekly* (London), has warmly supported this passive resistance movement. "When," it says, "we declared that it was a matter of conscience with us to refuse the payment of rates for sectarian schools, we bound ourselves to abide by the consequences, whatever they were. It was and is for us a matter of life and death." This last sentence, retorts *The Church Times* (London), the official Anglican organ, "is splendid in its humorous suggestiveness." It continues:

"It conjures up a picture of Dr. Clifford being led to the scaffold by those arch-sacerdotalists, the Prime Minister and Sir William Anson, while the whole bench of bishops gloat over the horrid deed. At the same time, the actual price of martyrdom seemed likely to be extraordinarily low. The average martyr, let us suppose, occupies a house rated at £40. The majority, perhaps—so unappreciative yet is Britain of its greatest men—occupy more humble dwellings. But let us put the ratable value at £40. On a 6d. educational rate, the half-yearly payment demanded will be ten shillings. Not all of this is to be withheld. 'It is for local leagues of citizens, acting with the National Passive Resistance Committee, to fix the sums to be refused. It will always be easy to know within a little what proportion of the rate is paid for sectarian schools.' (Is a Wesleyan school, one wonders in parenthesis, a sectarian school?) In other words, the total amount which our typical martyr will refuse to pay may be about five shillings. But even as regards this sum he must be careful. Martyrdom is very desirable, but he should not pay a penny more than is necessary in order to secure it."

The Anglican organ next quotes from the non-conformist organ the following, which it calls "delicious irony":

"The demands of conscience are satisfied when the goods of

the ratepayers are taken out and sold. It is not necessary, and it is not wise, to allow them to be sold at a ruinous sacrifice to furniture dealers."

"This presumably means," says the Anglican organ, "that a sympathizer is to fill the rôle of purchaser." It adds:

"A vast concourse of 'free churchmen' will assemble with banners and trumpets. One of Dr. Clifford's henchmen will deliver an impassioned speech. Then a minion of the law, loathing his task, and his utterance well-nigh choked by sobs, will proceed to put up to auction the martyr's kitchen coal-scuttle. The scene will be one of huge emotion. But a friend will purchase the coal-scuttle for five shillings, amid rapturous applause, and will restore it to its tearful owner. Whereupon the procession will reform and the drama will be complete. Never before, we are convinced, has so striking and effective a martyrdom been obtainable at so very modest a price."

FASTING AND THE CAUSE OF LEPROSY.

ACCORDING to Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who has long been recognized as one of the first experts on leprosy, the institution of fasting, or rather the use of fish on fast-days, is the cause of the growth of that disease in certain parts of the Orient. "Wherever Catholic missions are successful," writes Dr. Hutchinson in the London *Times*, with particular reference to India, "there is increase of leprosy." He continues:

"The facts which I have brought forward are such as to impose a duty upon the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church to reconsider their fast-day ordinances. The facts seem to show conclusively that in all districts where leprosy occurs—in other words, in all places where there is risk of obtaining unsound fish—the use of fish on fast-days ought to be forbidden. I have long ago and many times expressed the opinion that neither contagion nor the crusades, but Christianity, was responsible for the prevalence of leprosy in Europe during the Middle Ages. It now appears that what occurred then is being repeated now in India, and, it is to be feared, in many other parts of the world. . . . A convert from Hinduism to Roman Christianity incurs at once an enormously increased risk of becoming a leper. In most of the Indian asylums 'native Christians' abound, and by far the larger proportion are Catholics. Conversion to any of the Protestant sects incurs some risk, because it removes the prejudice to animal food which, to some extent, is natural to the Hindu mind; but conversion to a creed which imposes the use of fish on one or two days at least of every week increases that risk immensely. My calculation is that the risk to a Catholic convert is twenty-fold that of one who remains in the Hindu faith. If I dare trust my figures—chiefly those of the last census—it may possibly in Bengal amount to ninety-fold."

Dr. Hutchinson admits that figures are deceitful and "statistics are often fallacious," but "the margin which may here be allowed for error" throws no doubt upon "the general bearing of the facts." To resume:

"Similar conclusions are suggested whether we examine the statistics of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, or the Punjab. Respecting the Chota Nagpur district of Bengal, the census compiler writes: 'The great center of Roman Catholic missionary enterprise in this province is Ranchi, where its converts exceed 54,000, or about three-fifths of the total number in the province.' The increase during the last decennium was 15 per cent. Now it is in precisely this district that leprosy also has increased (from 4.5 to 5.8 per 10,000), while in all the adjacent districts it has diminished. A fallacy which may possibly to some extent diminish the force of my estimates is that in some instances lepers who have been registered as 'Christians' may have been converted subsequent to the development of their leprosy. I have no means of knowing whether or not this has been the case to any large extent, and certainly it does not invalidate the records of the Bombay asylum at which the expression 'Salsette Christian' means a descendant of those who were converted more than three centuries ago by St. Francis Xavier and his devoted colleagues. Most willingly do I bear my testimony to the temporal advantages which have accrued to these by their conversion; and it is because fish fast-days are no essential nor even important part of Christian ritual that I feel entitled to urge that they ought to be done away with. It may not be out of place here to point out that this preponderance of the disease among Catholic converts gives the *coup de grâce* to the belief in the contagiousness of leprosy."

GOD AS A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

AT the time when the books of the Bible were written, monarchs were absolute. There were no Magna Chartas, no declarations of the rights of man, no constitutions, written or unwritten. Man instinctively, therefore, invested God with the attributes of despotism. He was the King of kings. Nowadays we tend, without being quite conscious of the fact, to make a constitutional monarch out of God. This explains some of the drifting of doctrine which characterizes our age. So, at any rate, thinks that brilliant Irish clergyman and scholar, Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, who brings the point out quite clearly in *The Hibbert Journal* (London and Oxford). "If the Deity be recognized as a constitutional monarch," he declares, "who in His wisdom has laid down the best laws for the world to obey, the notion of caprice or special legislation, or exceptions for any particular reasons, becomes more and more inconsistent with the perfection of His wisdom":

"Hence, even among the most religious people, the importance of miracles as a proof of divine power, or of special interpositions to please particular people, can not but wane and pass into the background, as being suited to a ruder age and less developed people, and not perfectly consistent with the establishment of wise laws by an omniscient power. The appeal to miracles becomes less and less frequent, and they no longer play a prominent part in the spiritual life even of those who faithfully receive the truth of the Gospel. The fact that they have disappeared gradually, and are even still asserted among the more superstitious branches of the Christian church, shows that it is not by controversy but by the drifting of opinion that the change has taken place."

Without going so far as to imply the further modification of God's system along republican lines, the Irish thinker anticipates that the tendency which he points out will remain active. Hence he sees no escape from the conclusion that the modern mind, tinctured with notions of the consent of the governed, may view "the eternal pains of hell" accordingly. We quote:

"With the lapse of centuries a new ideal came into the world—that of a constitutional monarch, far greater and wiser than the legitimate despot. Men came to understand the wisdom and humanity of a fixed code of laws, which even the sovereign would not infringe, by which he bound himself voluntarily, and of which a violation, owing to anger or caprice, would be a lowering of his own perfection. Such a monarch was quite ready not only to create subjects, but to give them rights; and the disregarding these rights would not only be harsh or even cruel, it would be positively *unjust*."

Dr. Mahaffy does not mention the devil, but he fears that the conversion of hell into a poetical expression may make us suspicious of "the inexpressible joys of heaven." We quote once more:

"The fact is, that with the faith in hell the faith in heaven was more closely bound up than was suspected; and when the faith in the one has faded, the faith in the other seems to be fading also. I do not hear, as I used to do, pious old people comforting themselves with the hope that very soon they will find again those of their family whose loss was the bitter trial of their lives. They seldom speak about it, they do not disbelieve it, but the faith of the religious world is drifting away from it, to that worst form of despair—

> "'When I shall meet him in the court of heaven
> I shall not know him; therefore, never never
> Shall I behold my pretty Arthur more.'"

RIVAL MESSIAHS IN A PROPOSED PRAYER DUEL.

MIRZA GHULAM AHMAD, of Qadian, Punjab, India, is "the promised Messiah," according to statements made over his own signature. He has challenged Dr. Dowie, of this country, to a duel, the weapon being prayer and each side to petition the Almighty "that of us two whoever is the liar may perish first." The person who issues this challenge, according to *The Review of Religions* (Gurdaspur, India), is "the Promised Messiah" sent "for the reformation of the world exactly at the time fixed by calculations based on biblical prophecies as the time of the advent of the Messiah," and he has a following of over a hundred thousand members, "rapidly growing." The teaching of this Messiah is that Christ was a mere mortal, a good man, without divinity. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad further declares in the organ already named:

MIRZA GHULAM AHMAD.

He has challenged Dr. Dowie to a prayer duel to the death.

"Dr. Dowie should further bear in mind that this challenge does not proceed from an ordinary Mohammedan. I am the very Messiah, the promised one, for whom he is so anxiously waiting. Between Dr. Dowie's position and mine the difference is this, that Dowie fixes the appearance of the Messiah within the next twenty-five years, while I give him the glad tidings that the Messiah has already appeared. I am that Messiah, and Almighty God has shown numerous signs from earth as well as from heaven in my support. My following, which already claims a hundred thousand souls, is making a rapid progress. The proof that Dr. Dowie furnishes in support of his extravagant claims is the very height of absurdity. He claims to have healed hundreds of sick men. But why did his healing-power fail in the case of his own beloved daughter, where it should have been exercised in the highest degree?"

John Alexander Dowie, writes the Messiah, "claims to have been sent by the son of Mary in his capacity of Godhead, that as his apostle he may draw the whole world to a belief in the despicable dogma of his divinity." The Indian claimant proceeds:

"Whether the God of Mohammedans or the God of Dowie is the true God may be settled without the loss of millions of lives which Dr. Dowie's prediction would involve. That method is that, without threatening the Mohammedan public in general with destruction, he should choose me as his opponent and pray to God that of us two whoever is the liar may perish first. I look upon the son of Mary as a weak human being, altho I recognize him as a prophet of God, while Dr. Dowie takes him for the Lord of Universe. Which of us is right, is the real point at issue. If Dr. Dowie is certain of the divinity of the son of Mary, he should publish the proposed prayer with the signatures of at least one thousand men affixed to it. Upon receiving it, I should address the same prayer to Almighty God and publish it with the signatures of the same number of witnesses. If Dr. Dowie has the courage to accept this challenge, he will thereby open a way for all other Christians to the acceptance of truth. In making this proposal, I have not taken the initiative, but the jealous God has inspired me upon Dr. Dowie's presumptuous prediction that all Mohammedans shall perish."

"An important discovery regarding Jesus Christ" has been made by the followers of the challenging Messiah, as we read in the Indian publication already named. This discovery is that "Jesus did not die upon the cross," but was "taken down alive and senseless." Subsequently the son of Mary "recovered, traveled eastward, and lived up to a good old age." His tomb, it is also stated, is "situated in the Khan Yar Street at Srinagar, Cashmere." Our authority opines: "The incontrovertible testimony afforded by the tomb itself, backed as it is by the unanimous oral testimony of hundreds of thousands of men, and by the written evidence of ancient documents, becomes in our opinion too strong to be resisted by the most determined of skeptics."

TRANSFORMATION OF THE QUAKER.

QUAKERS, "the people called Friends," have been greatly changed by time, according to Edward Gardner, himself a Quaker, who writes in *The American Friend* (Philadelphia). This transformation, according to him, is one of the significant religious phenomena of the day, and it should not be overlooked by those who would understand the moral forces now at work in this republic. A great future is predicted for the transforming movement. "It will be an aggressive church, not a passive one," he says. "Its work will be constructive as well as preservative." He gives the following details of the Quaker's transformation:

"For a century or more, Friends were known by their peculiar dress. At length it was discovered that simplicity of dress did not mean uniformity, and that the cut of the coat or the shape of the bonnet did not add to the spiritual life of the wearer. The Quaker of to-day is not known by his dress; if he dresses with taste, but not with extravagance, he is, no doubt, conforming more nearly to the spirit of early Quakerism than did his predecessor of a hundred years ago. George Fox himself, it is said, bought his wife a red mantle, and William Penn's dress did not at all conform to the Quaker ideal of a later period.

"Music, painting, and literature are now taking their rightful place among Friends. Congregational singing is recognized as being a part of true worship, and in many places instrumental music is also made a part of the devotional service.

"In the Quaker home of a century ago the sweet influence of song was unknown. The Bible and the writings of early Friends were the only books; no pictures adorned the walls, and Puritan austerity was the rule of life. In the Quaker home of to-day we find music, paintings, and an abundance of books; means of recreation abound, and a daily paper has become almost a necessity."

The Quaker home of 1800 "lacked somewhat in grace," thinks the Friend we are quoting, "in kindly sympathy, and in a broad view of life." Quaker "sternness" may have "repelled some." But there is reason to think that the Quaker home of 1900 has less of these faults. We read further:

"Closer interdenominational fellowship has become very prominent within the last few years. It is very gratifying to know that the Friends have entered heartily into the spirit of it. This agreement on the essentials of Christianity and hearty cooperation in active work gives great encouragement for the future. The sharp contrast between the bitterness of the church-members of one denomination toward those of other denominations in

the time of George Fox and the kindly spirit shown at this time, is evidence that Christianity is doing more for the world now than it did then.

"The total membership of Orthodox Friends in America at present is 93,204; in the world, 113,930. Notwithstanding there has been a slight decrease in membership during the last year, the Society seems to be on solid ground, with no serious dissensions likely to mar it."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF EUROPE.

IT is evident that, in the various Protestant churches of Europe, the injunction for women to keep silent in the church is by no means a dead letter. Fräulein Paula Müller, in an address on the "Rights and Duties of Women in the Churches," delivered at the recent National German Social Congress, furnishes evidence of this fact. We condense as follows some of her statements:

The rights of women in the different Protestant state churches of Germany are few and far between, even fewer in the ecclesiastical than in the political field. Of the forty-eight Protestant state churches in the empire, there are only three, Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hesse-Kassel, that give to women the right to protest in the case of the election of a pastor. Even in these three churches she has no right to vote. In Bavaria and Würtemberg the law expressly denies her any right to protest. In all the other state churches, as also in the few independent churches, women have absolutely no rights in the churches except to participate in the services.

Christian women are beginning to feel the injustice of this legal status, because they are the most active in the work of the church. The only real exception to this denial of right is when a woman, as the owner of a large estate, has the right to select the pastor for the village church in which her dependants and workingmen worship. In the management of orphans' homes and other charitable institutions, it not infrequently occurs that there are women managers on the board, but nowhere in Germany have women anything like the rights they enjoy in the churches of America and Australia. In Norway and Sweden women have the right to vote in the selection of a pastor and in the selection of the church council. In the Free Church and the National Church of the Vaud Canton and in Geneva women have the franchise in the selection of a pastor. The same is true in Ireland and Scotland, and in the Presbyterian Church in England. Elsewhere in Europe their church rights amount practically to *nil*. In Germany at least there are as yet poor prospects that there will be any marked improvement in this respect in the near future.

Another speaker at the same convention, Fräulein Mellien, declared that the state has in principle already broken the rule that women shall keep silent in the church by the appointment of women as supervisors of women convicts.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A "DECLARATION OF WAR" UPON "HIGHER CRITICISM."

ONE result of the radicalism taught by Delitzsch and others in Germany, who have denied that the books of the Old Testament contain any divine revelation, has been a renewed activity on the part of the conservatives. The most pronounced champion on the conservative side is doubtless Dr. Johannes Lepsius, a recognized scholar and vigorous combatant. In his own journal, the *Reich Christi* (No. 1), he publishes what he calls a "Declaration of War" against "the Hegel-Darwinian-Wellhausen" school. He says, in substance:

We are at the beginning of a new epoch in the life of the Church. The seventy-year war between mythology and theology in the domain of the Old Testament has seemingly ended in a complete defeat of the traditional views. The critical views practically control Protestant thought everywhere and have assumed international proportion. Not one university man in Germany holds to the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch, and all make concessions to the newer views.

And yet when a person coolly and deliberately looks at the so-called "certain results" of the critical investigation of the last century and a half, what are these "results"? Nothing else than the conclusion that most of the books of the Old Testament are literary frauds; that they do not correctly teach the historical development of the religion in Israel, and, to make matters worse, intentionally and purposely misrepresent this history, especially those books that have been "revised" in harmony with the spirit of the Deuteronomist. The whole Mosaic code, in its real essence, at any rate, is held to be a later fabrication, and its claim to have been given in the wilderness is regarded as an historical falsehood. Its whole historical background, it is asserted, is a fabrication, and the Law is but the outcome of a struggle between the advocates of the local cults and the hierarchical tendencies of the Jerusalem priesthood.

There is only one other religious book that, in its origin and development, can be compared with the Old Testament, as the critics regard it, and that is the Book of Mormon. A mere glance at this parallel must convince the earnest Christian that he can have no share in the radical criticism of the times. The strongest argument against the hypothesis is to state it in its simple and naked truthfulness.

The *Deutsch-Amerikanische Zeitschrift* greets this declaration by Dr. Lepsius with enthusiasm, and declares that he will prove himself a worthy antagonist. Dr. Lepsius has begun the publication of a series of investigations in the *Reich Christi*, in which he purposes to demonstrate that the reconstruction of the religious history of Israel by the modern hypothesis is substantially based upon a begging of the question in two directions, namely: (1) That the methods and results of the investigations of the sources of the Pentateuch are unassailable; and (2) that the archeological data in reference to the historical books of the Old Testament have been sufficiently investigated and have been correctly interpreted. Both claims, which are essential to the newer criticism, are false, he holds, and a reinvestigation from the very beginning is necessary. If this is done, the radical views can not stand.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

WE made a mistake according to Friar Paul, S.A., who writes to us from Graymore, Garrison, N. Y., in naming the Rev. Spencer Jones, M.A., author of "England and the Holy See," as the editor of *The Lamp*, organ of the Society of the Atonement. He contributes to *The Lamp*, but Friar Paul is the editor.

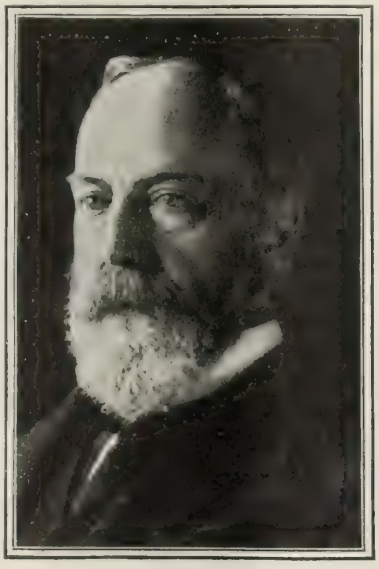
"EVERYWHERE and by everybody," says the New York *Times*, "the Devil is regarded as a comic personage, save only by persons of austere Puritan temper, who, never having had any fun themselves, are incapable of thinking the Devil funny. Millions of good men who, when they stop to think about it, know and feel that the Devil ought to be abhorred, have really given up trying to abhor him because they realize the absolute impossibility of doing him the awful justice which his immeasurable wickedness demands. He has been painted so black that he quite transcends human powers of abhorrence. So for some centuries there has been a reaction in his favor—not, to be sure, in favor of sin and wickedness, the things he stands for, but in favor of the image in which he appears to us."

THE publication in our columns (May 30) of an article from *The Independent*, by Paul E. More, on Emerson's responsibility for Christian Science philosophy, has elicited from Mrs. Eddy a personal statement which appears in the Boston *Journal* (June 8). Mr. More spoke of Mrs. Eddy as an "ignorant woman." Apparently to refute this, Mrs. Eddy writes: "I was early the pupil of Miss Sarah J. Bodwell, the principal of Sanbornton Academy of New Hampshire, and finished my course of studies under Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn, author of Sanborn's Grammar. Among my early studies were Comstock's Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Blair's Rhetoric, Whateley's Logic, Watt's 'On the Mind and Moral Science.' At sixteen years of age I began writing for leading newspapers, and for many years wrote for the best magazines in the South and North. I have lectured in large and crowded halls in New York City, Chicago, Boston, Portland, and at Waterville College, and have been invited to lecture in London and Edinburgh. . . . I am the author of the Christian Science text-book, 'Science and Health' with Key to the Scriptures'; the demand for this book increases, and the book is already in its two hundred and seventy-fourth edition of one thousand copies each. I am rated in *The National Magazine* (1903) as standing the eighth in a list of twenty-two of the foremost living authors." She also quotes Judge S. J. Hanna, a Christian Science editor and lecturer, as follows: "Mrs. Eddy is from every point of view, a woman of sound education and liberal culture."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND BRITISH OPINION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has asserted that were Cobden alive he would be an advocate of the preferential tariff idea. But such an event, according to the retort of Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons, would merely prove that, having lived to an advanced age, Cobden was suffering from softening of the brain. To this view of the case the British press, with a notable exception here and there, tends to rally. As topics of editorial comment, Ireland and the land bill, London and the education bill, the Established Church and the clergy discipline bill have, for the time being, been swept completely off the political stage. In their stead we have what are termed "Mr. Chamberlain's proposals"; but the English newspapers are not agreed as to the exact nature of these proposals. Mr. Chamberlain himself refrains from being explicit. "Somebody asked for a plan," he said in the course of one of the recent debates in the House of Commons. "If by a plan he means a detailed scheme of some new tariff or some new fiscal arrangement or reciprocity treaty, nothing of the kind can be produced at the present moment; and that is not the question I have raised. . . . I am bound to consider the possibility at any rate that the views of the nation may be in favor of some such change as is the subject of this discussion. Now in that event, when we have got the mandate—if we ever get it—then will be the time to produce the plan." At which, according to the parliamentary report, there was laughter.



SIR CHARLES DILKE.

His action in the House of Commons led to the Balfour-Chamberlain debate.

The Prime Minister has taken pains from the first to repeat that there is no lack of harmony between Mr. Chamberlain and himself. "I am certain," he said in the debate referred to, "—no, I am not certain that this scheme is practicable" (here there was an outburst of laughter) "—but I am certain that unless this scheme proves to be practicable, or unless some other scheme having the same results can be brought to fruition, and if the British empire is to remain as it is at present, a series of isolated economic units, it is vain for us to hope that this branch, at all events, of the great Anglo-Saxon race is destined to have the great and triumphant economic progress which undoubtedly lies before the United States of America." To this effect the Prime Minister expressed himself in every subsequent debate, even when almost every member of the ministry had repudiated all sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain. Whereupon the London *News*, the great Liberal daily, remarks:

"The best friends of Mr. Balfour will feel the profoundest compassion for him in the sorry figure which he cut in the House of Commons. . . . He is still nominally Prime Minister of this country. But his short reign is already, it would seem, near its eclipse. The shadow of a more powerful planet is falling across him, and Mr. Chamberlain is to add one more to his long list of betrayals. It is inconceivable that the present situation can continue long. . . . He deferred to Mr. Chamberlain in tones of whispering humbleness and apology, while that powerful electioneerer blustered and dictated for all the world as if he already wore the purple. It looks as if we were to see the tragedy of Richard II. repeated on the modern political stage. Mr. Chamberlain already speaks of a 'new mandate.' He tells us, with the air of the real king, that the Zollverein proposal has come to stay. He announces to the Opposition, with characteristic arrogance, that this is the question which they 'will have to discuss in the country.' They will be only too delighted. . . . During his visit to South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain seems to have imbibed every Protectionist fallacy. He throws at us the old consolation of a hypothetical rise in wages, ignoring the fact that Johannesburg at present is almost in a state of revolt against the high prices and low wages which have been the result of khaki in that part of the world. Really, it would have been less astonishing if a leading and respectable politician had suddenly run amok down Piccadilly."

The London *Times*, which has hailed the Chamberlain proposals from the first with enthusiasm, sees no discrepancy whatever in the respective positions of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. The idea "that there is a difference of opinion and conviction between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain," it terms "the amiable theory of the Opposition," which has now been "totally demolished":

"In the next place, it is rendered perfectly clear that the particular sign for which the Opposition are hungering is not to be given them. Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain is going to produce a detailed fiscal scheme for them to tear in pieces. The Colonial Secretary showed very conclusively that nothing of the kind is so much as possible at this moment. There is an immense amount of work to be done before anything of that kind can be produced. Information has to be collected, principles have to be debated, the mind of the country has to be familiarized with the subject-matter, and the opinion of the country has to be crystallized upon the broad issues of the case. When all that is done, there will remain the work of negotiation with the colonies before anything in the nature of concrete proposals can be laid before Parliament. In the third place—and this is the most important point—it is made absolutely clear that a great question of principle is to be laid before the country without ambiguity and without reservation. . . . The question is not about the theoretical merits of free trade and protection, nor will its discussion be furthered in the smallest degree by the only process which some appear capable of applying—the vehement restatement of the formulas of an outworn controversy. On the contrary, the question is whether, in the actual conditions of the world, and in presence of economic reversal of the relative positions of this and other countries, this nation will be content to trust to the familiar incantations, or will carefully revise its arrangements in view of its actual needs and of the growing menace to its financial and political prosperity."

This brings out clearly the argument of the not very great number of papers supporting the Chamberlain idea. They insist that the question of free trade against protection is only incidentally involved, being swallowed up in the larger one of imperial unity. The London *Times*, whose support of the Chamberlain proposals is admitted to be powerful by the London *Spectator*, does not seem to anticipate insuperable difficulty in ultimately convincing the country of the practicability of such imperial conceptions. It makes no definite references to the rumor of a coming dissolution of Parliament, while intimating, nevertheless, that such a contingency enters into its calculations. *The Times* proceeds:

"It is said that we can not procure any means of dealing on equal terms with foreign Governments and trusts except by taxing foodstuffs. Mr. Chamberlain is not dismayed by this apparently conclusive deterrent. It is perfectly true, he cheerfully admits, and he is going to tell the workingmen that, if we are to hold the empire together, to keep the only neutral market left open to us, and to maintain any power of selling goods to the world at large, we must tax food. He is going to tell the workingmen with the utmost frankness just what the thing will cost

them in their weekly bills, and, on the other hand, what they will gain by it. He considers that there will be a heavy balance in their favor, and he believes that they are quite able to understand and very likely to approve the transaction. It is said, of course, that the democracy will never stand a tax on corn. But other democracies cheerfully pay taxes upon everything they eat and drink, generally twice over, once to the state and again to the local authority. Mr. Chamberlain does not prophesy, tho he holds that the prophecies of the other side are generally falsified by the event. Perhaps we had better all abstain from prophecy. The appeal is to Cæsar, and by the verdict we shall have to abide. One thing clear is that a very large issue is about to be placed before the constituencies of this country."

It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all the leading Conservative papers seem to take their cue from Mr. Balfour in commenting upon the Chamberlain proposals. They are not certain that the scheme will succeed, but they think some scheme is wanted.

"There are strong arguments for, as there are strong arguments against, the policy of tariffs and preferences," thinks *The Morning Post* (London). "It may be that we stand at the opening of a new economic era," says *The Standard* (London), an organ of the old-fashioned school of Conservatism, which has been doubtful from the first mention of the Chamberlain idea. "Before long," it continues, "the country may find itself involved in controversies which will make some of the political discussions of the past few years seem jejune and parochial." *The Yorkshire Post* says "the nation must count the cost fairly and squarely before entering upon the new policy." *The Saturday Review* (London) says the question is a hard one for a free-trader, but an imperialist "will have to make up his mind to give up either imperialism or free trade," because "he can not retain" both. The Conservative papers, as these extracts denote, are non-committal so far as regards Mr. Chamberlain. Nor is the Unionist press, upon which Mr. Chamberlain has special claims, much more outspoken, with the exception of the London *Times*. The Birmingham *Daily Post* says:

"They [the Chamberlain proposals] will, we believe, create a new dividing-line in political life, for the very indefiniteness of the policy foreshadowed will inevitably tend to confuse the issues. Already it has been proved that Lord Rosebery was right when he said that the country was threatened by a new classification of parties."

The Liberal papers for the most part profess to be bewildered by the indefiniteness of the Chamberlain scheme. "One thing only is definite in his proposals," asserts *The Daily Chronicle* (London), "namely, that the food of the people shall be heavily taxed." "The issue is certainly not less important to the country than when Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule scheme," thinks *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "and the dissentients may be expected to act with at least equal firmness." *The Daily Post* (Liverpool) thinks there is "no possible retreat" for the Colonial Secretary. "He must succeed, or end his great career with a colossal failure." *The Daily Independent* (Sheffield) says: "Great Britain and the empire must be saved from this ruinous scheme, and the Liberal party must save them." *The East Anglian Daily Times* pronounces Mr. Chamberlain's scheme "outrageous," and the Manchester *Guardian* declares:

"Some of the most effective trade advertisements are those which, with a fine robust air of openness, avow that the advertiser is not purely a lover of his kind, but just a business man who wants to make money out of you, but who asks you whether money can not be made out of you more to your advantage by him than by rival establishments. There is something of that note in Mr. Chamberlain's startlingly direct enumeration of the baits which he proposes to use. There is a fine obtrusive way of setting the net in sight of certain human birds which is not in vain at all, but often decidedly alluring; they are apt to think there must be something akin to benevolence in such a plain, blunt way of setting out to take you in."

THE FATE OF THE CANAL TREATY.

THE fate of the Panama canal treaty will soon be decided so far as the Congress of Colombia is concerned. There is, indeed, some discrepancy in the information upon which European organs base this idea of the subject, for we find the London *Times* stating that the Colombian Congress convenes this week in special session, while the Parisian press believes that the expedient of an extraordinary legislative meeting was abandoned. President Marroquin, we read, preferred to wait until next month, when Congress comes together in regular course, for he could not persuade himself that the majority favor the treaty to which he stands committed. Press despatches from Bogota have stated positively that the Congress convenes today.

Definite information, however, regarding the attitude of the executive branch of the republic of Colombia toward the interoceanic canal treaty is supposed to be afforded by a recent publication in the *Correo Nacional* (Bogota) over the signature of a statesman long honored with the confidence of President Marroquin. If we are to accept this authority, the canal concession to the United States is perfectly legal and binding as it stands. "The United States alone," we read, "is in a position to undertake the completion of the great work with any prospect of success." The statement that Colombia feels concern at the prospect of a diminution of her sovereignty in the Isthmus is scouted by the publication we are quoting. The sovereignty of Colombia is doubtful even now, it is added. "That sovereignty has never been absolute, since, by the treaty of 1846, the Americans may land troops whenever they deem it advisable." However, it is well, we are told, not to push this logic to extremes, out of deference to patriotic susceptibilities, "and because in a hundred years or in two hundred years, Colombia will perhaps have become a strong Power"; for which and for other reasons the South American authority thinks the United States should pay a little more than the sum agreed.

The European press was at first inclined to expect the failure of the treaty, owing to opposition when the Colombian Congress convened. Latterly, however, a less pessimistic view has been entertained, even the anti-American *Hamburger Nachrichten* deeming it inevitable that the United States must ultimately carry the day. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) adheres still to the opinion that the coming session of the Colombian Congress may be marked by such irreconcilable opposition that the treaty will have to be postponed. It says further:

"Hostility to the Hay-Herrian treaty has lost nothing of its energy, and it is not easy to see how President Marroquin can secure a vote for the measure to which he is personally so favorable. Congress was to have been called in special session, but the idea was abandoned, it seems, because it was foreseen that a majority of the members would refuse to vote for the treaty with the United States. So the ordinary session of the Congress, which convenes in regular course on July 23 next, will be patiently awaited. In the mean time efforts will be made to win over a sufficient number of members to avoid complications. . . . We may reasonably conclude that the interoceanic canal, altho decided in principle, is not yet on the eve of realization, and that the advocates of the Nicaragua route, who are strongly supported by certain American financial interests, need not abandon hope, notwithstanding that their project is much less advantageous than the other. President Roosevelt, who has intervened personally to secure the adoption of the Panama route, will have to use all his influence to attain his end."

The statement of the Belgian paper regarding the date of the Congressional session is contradicted by *The South American Journal* (London), which states positively that the Colombian legislators have been summoned for the present week to decide finally upon "the ratification or rejection of the treaty," and this investors' organ adds:

"That it will meet with strong opposition is certain, and that it may even fail to receive ratification is not by any means im-

possible. Some object to it as wounding the territorial sovereignty of the republic, and others on the ground that the pecuniary compensations are not good enough. Whatever the result, there is talk of trouble in the country as a consequence—of a separatist revolution in the Department of Panama and occupation by the United States of the Isthmus. Again, it is said that President Marroquin, using the extraordinary powers conferred upon him during the revolution, and which still subsist, as well as the state of siege, will, in accord with his Cabinet, assume the responsibility of ratifying the Hay-Herrian treaty, just as he has taken that of prolonging the concession of the French Company from 1904 to 1910 without any intervention whatever on the part of the Congress. Such a proceeding would, no doubt, cause much disturbance throughout the republic, but the Government of the United States would probably have no hesitation in acting upon the President's authority, and, without further ceremony, protecting the rights so acquired."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHANG-CHIH-TUNG, YUAN-SHIH-KAI, AND PRINCE CHING.

YUAN-SHIH-KAI'S rapid rise to influence and high office at Peking surprised all who follow the political situation in China, with the exception of the very few whose sources of information are close to the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor. The rise of Yuan-Shih-Kai is suspected by *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published in Shanghai, to be more or less connected with the decline of Chang-Chih-Tung's influence. Chang-Chih-Tung would be described in this country as "a statesman out of a job." He "is now being fooled with promises of an audience," we read in the Anglo-Chinese organ already quoted, while "his finances," according to the London *Times*, "have been recently exposed to severe criticism by Yuan-Shih-Kai." Nevertheless, Yuan-Shih-Kai has his political defeats, and the Empress-Dowager lately inflicted a public humiliation upon him by revoking the scheme of taxation which he had matured for the province of which he is viceroy. This is interpreted by the London *Times* as a setback indeed for this influential statesman, of whom it said editorially not long ago:

YUAN-SHIH-KAI,

One of the many rivals for the Empress-Dowager's favor.

CHANG CHIH TUNG.

In spite of his great age he leads the "reform" party.

"By the more enlightened and progressive of his own countrymen Yuan-Shih-Kai is regarded as the best hope of their cause. Chosen at the early age of thirty by the late Li Hung Chang to uphold, as Resident in Korea, the claims of China against those of Japan, when the court of Seoul was still regarded as a vassal court by the Peking Government, he showed the strength of his character by the vigor and resolution with which he carried out his instructions. He was not too old to learn the bitter lessons of the war to which his mission led. . . . He has had insight enough to see, and moral courage enough to recognize, that his country owes her disasters to the self-sufficient and intolerant ignorance which led her first to challenge Japan and then to defy Japan and all Europe together without in either case counting the cost. Like them, he has given the strongest of proofs that he is not blinded by the delusions which haunt the palace, the Manchu camp, and the examination-halls from which the ruling class of the oldest empire in the world emerge panoplied in vain and futile pedantry. During the anti-foreign movement he took the same wise and courageous course as they did. He stoutly refused to give the smallest countenance to the Boxers, in spite of the known wishes and even of the edicts of the court. He even anticipated their action, for in his then province of Shantung he made a clean sweep of the conspirators before the plot had fully matured in Peking. His conduct since he has taken up his new appointment in the metropolitan province of Chi-li has borne out his reputation. The foreign ministers express their satisfaction at his good faith and at the good faith shown by the court under his influence. The missionaries, who sometimes know more and see further than the diplomatists, are equally pleased. He transacts the business of his office with the punctuality and directness that belong to a strong man. He has restored order and tranquillity to the distracted capital. His foreign-drilled soldiers observe excellent discipline. The streets of Peking are crowded and busy, and foreigners can move through them without fear of molestation or of insult."

PRINCE CHING,

Raised to high office, it is said, because of his timidity.

Chang-Chih-Tung, represented sometimes as the friend and sometimes as the foe of the eminent Yuan-Shih-Kai, receives the highest praise from the Paris *Temps*. He prevented a general massacre of Europeans in the interior of China at the time of the Boxer outbreaks. He is a Manchu, a thinker, a man of letters, with a sharp wit. That he is a poet is shown conclusively by the English version of his ode to the Emperor of China, which appeared recently in *East of Asia*, an able Shanghai magazine. "So unswerving is his diligence," asserts Chang-Chih-Tung of the Emperor in the ode we have alluded to, "that he sleeps in his clothes," and from the foreigner the poet-statesman says his country derives great profit. "With equally kind and cordial hospitality we meet all aliens; may they live upon the borders of our sea, or on our distant mountains!" But the Empress-Dowager is thought to dislike Chang-Chih-Tung, either on account of the tone of his poetry or because he is a friend of the progressive party in Japan. To the great disappointment of the English, she did not appoint him to the post of Grand Secretary, which corresponds roughly to that of a Minister of Foreign Affairs in Europe, when the illustrious Yung Lu died last April.

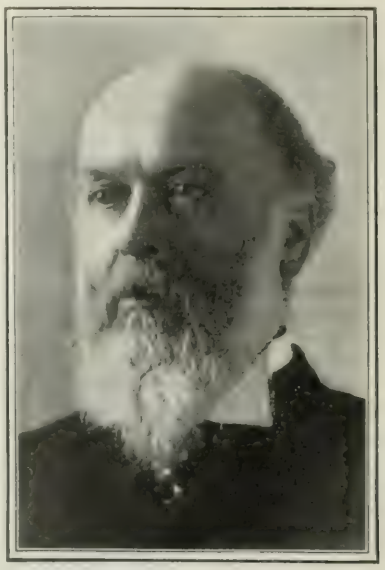
She appointed Prince Ching, whose name came into prominence during the recent Manchurian flurry with Russia. Prince Ching is a descendant of a former Emperor, and if we may accept the estimate of the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome) he is a mere figurehead, a puppet in the hands of the Empress-Dowager, whose only positive trait is a tendency to deception. He has also cunning and much cowardice. As hatred of the foreigner is a passport to the favor of the Empress-Dowager, it is surmised by the *Figaro* (Paris) that Prince Ching is no friend to Europeans. According to this and other Paris papers there is much alarm in the royal palace at Peking regarding the health of the aged woman who rules China in fact, if not in name. The Emperor is a friend of reform; he is taking measures to outwit the Empress Dowager, who wants his deposition, and if the situation does not clear there will soon be exciting news involving the Empress Dowager, the Emperor, Chang-Chih-Tung, Yuan-Shih-Kai, and Prince Ching. The Powers can not very well interfere, it is conjectured by our French authorities. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) actually insinuates that they may look on in the guise of spectators should any dynastic feud break out in the palace. It observes:

"In order to understand the situation clearly and to avoid going from one mistake to another, it must never be lost sight of . . . that the intention of the Powers was not to revivify this worn-out empire, to draw it out of its lethargy, to start it on the path of modern civilization, or to place it in the category of honestly and wisely governed states. Such an undertaking would have been almost indiscreet, for the Chinese ought to understand better than the people of the West or than even the Japanese what mode of government is best suited to themselves. . . . We are told that Prince Ching, the new Grand Secretary, a weak and devious character, will be the Empress-Dowager's puppet, and that she herself will be the real ruler. It is said also that this woman, regarding whose character there has been general agreement for a long time, continues hostile to all reforms, and that she has shown her hostility anew by abrogating the fiscal measures of Yuan-Shih-Kai. We are told that the officials continue their exactions, upon pretext of getting money with which to pay the indemnity to the Powers. The immorality prevalent at Peking since the return of the court to that capital is also denounced. In other words, nothing in China has changed since the insurrection of the Boxers. If all this be true, it is deplorable, but there is no reason to be surprised at it. The Powers have confined themselves strictly to obtaining redress for their own several grievances."

This attitude they will maintain so long as public order continues, says the pro-Russian organ of the French capital. As regards Manchuria, the Paris papers say that the Chinese masses know little about that question and would scarcely understand it even if they were supplied with the facts.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED KONGO HORRORS.

GREAT BRITAIN is about to invite the attention of the Powers to the so-called horrors of the Kongo Independent State, and, according to Mr. Balfour, a full and unprejudiced investigation will be made of what Sir Charles Dilke calls "a complete enslavement of the whole population," aggravated by monopoly and militarism. Sir Charles Dilke told the House of Commons lately that "the Kongo State had been spending money like water within the last few weeks in publishing denials" and in distributing "lying books." Sir John Gorst said he understood that President Roosevelt "had already taken steps to protest against the condition of affairs in Kongoland," altho the United States is not a party to the Berlin act by which the huge African domain is handed over to Leopold, King of the Belgians. In reply to allegations of this sort, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says "there is an international intrigue against the Kongo State." W. T. Stead, writing in the London *Daily News*, declares that the entire Belgian press has been "gagged," and that we are not to accept its judgment upon conditions in "that modern hell known as the Kongo Free State." The Paris *Temps* says:



SIR JOHN GORST,
Who inspired the Congo investigation.

"The Kongo Free State is accused of having duped the civilized world. A host of reports emanating from missionaries, traders, and officers openly accuse the Government of resorting to forced labor, of employing cannibals as troops, of hurling them in raids upon the peaceful population, of practising violence and cruelty in the collection of the excessive taxes levied upon the unfortunate savages. Horrible stories have dealt with nameless atrocities, with demoniacal acts perpetrated against the natives. Thousands of fugitives have abandoned the villages, seeking refuge in the forests or with the missionaries. In a single enclosure, according to an eye-witness, there were on one occasion as many as eighty amputated hands, sanguinary evidence of the activity of the tax collector. Such is the bill of indictment brought against the Kongo Independent State and its sovereign. . . . It is right to wait for the defense. Every accused, and particularly every accused state, is entitled to plead in its own case."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

EGYPT.—"A French politician the other day muttered something in his beard about the evacuation of Egypt," remarks *Blackwood's* (Edinburgh). "He ought to be told, and his countrymen ought to learn—if Fashoda has not taught them, as we believe it has—that even if Mr. Morley and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were to contemplate so retrograde a policy, the whole empire would rise against them. Evacuation is impossible, and even Mr. Morley must now recognize this fact. Mr. Gladstone left many bad legacies. In Egypt he prevented a logical arrangement; and until we frankly assume the protectorate of that country, our position there will be anomalous, tho in no way insecure."

ALGERIAN COMPLICATIONS.—On the eve of the French President's trip to Algeria, the resignation of the governor-general of that province came like a theatrical sensation, says the *Illustration* (Paris). Governor-General Revoil, it continues, came to Paris to discuss Algerian interests before the Chamber of Deputies. He was preparing to return to his post and was twice refused an audience by the Premier. He did not think this an indication of confidence in himself, and resigned. The Premier, continues our authority, thought the governor-general was partly responsible for the charge in the *Petit Dauphinois* to the effect that the Premier's son had asked a million francs from one of the religious orders for the use of his political influence in its favor. As yet, concludes the Paris paper, the connection of ideas here is not evident to the public.

M. DE WITTE'S BOMB.—"On the declaration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance 'so runs the yarn' according to *The Kobe Herald*, an Anglo-Japanese organ, "the Russian generals were mad for war, and their only misgiving was lest M. de Witte should impose his usual veto. However, at the customary state council, presided over by the Czar, it was noted with satisfaction that the spoil-sport was absent. Indeed, he only put in an appearance after the Czar had been persuaded to adopt an aggressive policy against Great Britain. M. de Witte listened while it was all explained to him, and then, to the intense delight of everybody, he proceeded to praise the idea of the war in the most extravagant terms. His colleagues naturally inquired of him by what means he proposed to find the money, whereupon M. de Witte looked round him in pained surprise; 'Surely your Majesty does not expect *me* to raise the money?' he cried, laying especial emphasis on the word 'me.' 'The thing is impossible. The treasury is practically empty, and when I expressed approval of the war I never dreamt but that the generals who advised your Majesty so declare it had the money already in hand'—at which bombshell the council broke up in confusion."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A PROMISING FIRST NOVEL.

THE LEGATEE. By Alice Prescott Smith. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 324 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin Company.

IN this her first book, Mrs. Smith proves herself mistress of the knack of story-telling. The workmanship is much above the average. Yet, after all is all told, one feels a vague sense of something wanting—a lack of that vital, human propulsion which compels some stories to write themselves out.

A young Southerner inherits through the death of his uncle a lumber-mill in a Wisconsin town, and with the mill he also comes in for the animosity felt by the people of that section toward the man departed. The animosity was largely political, the effect of the feud between North and South during the Civil War. Besides the Americans in the place, the mill hands were made up of French, Belgians, Scandinavians, and other foreigners, and among the latter flourishes a queer medley of Socialistic sentiment. Many complications arise, which culminate at last in a strike and in attempts upon the hero's life.

ALICE PRESCOTT SMITH.

The heroine is the youthful daughter of a local physician. Important parts are played by two other young girls, one Scandinavian, the other French. Many of the scenes are graphic and picturesque, and a climax of dramatic intensity is reached during the progress of a forest fire, which sweeps over all the region, destroying in its wake both property and people.

The dialog is always good, sometimes touching the brilliant. The hero and a picturesquely desperate Belgian—who could do credit to himself on any stage—succeed in rescuing many of the people. By means of this dramatic episode of the fire, all the cross-purposes of the story seem to be righted.

The narrative moves rapidly, the incidents are almost unflagging, the air of local color seems true, and the sincerity of aim unquestioned. Yet when all is done, one feels a sort of remoteness from the actualities of life—something of the unreality of a stage picture.

TWO STORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

BEFORE THE DAWN. By Joseph Altsheler. Cloth, 5¼ x 7⅞ in., 372 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE CAPTAIN. By Churchill Williams. Cloth 5¼ x 7¾ in., 439 pp. Price, $1.50. The Lothrop Publishing Company.

THESE two books, each dealing with phases of the Civil War, have been published almost simultaneously. In certain superficial traits, the two books are not unlike. Yet one, Mr. Altsheler's work, while it falls far short of being the great novel of the Civil War, is an excellent story, and the other falls only a little short of being a rather silly tale. In each, Grant plays an important part: in Mr. Altsheler's book, only as the victorious general, who by his victories affects the lives of the characters; in Mr. Williams's book, it is a domesticated Grant to whom we are introduced—Grant in his early and unsuccessful days before the war, and Grant on his way to being a great general. The author leaves him at the beginning of his great fame. It is very clear what the author has tried to do—that is, to give an intimate picture of Grant and to trace the various traits of character which ultimately made him one of the greatest of modern commanders, never permitting the picture of the hero to dim the picture of the man. Mr. Williams never in the course of his book calls Grant by name. He always speaks of him as "the Captain." He has resorted to many similar tricks to make Grant appear close to the other characters in the story and close to the reader. The author evidently studied his subject well and made a part for Grant which was more truth than legend. The only trouble with the book is that Mr. Williams was not quite a big enough man to write it. His sympathetic touch is apt to become a sentimental one at the least provocation. There is no doubt that he went at his subject with a sincerity almost reverent; nevertheless, "the Captain" is a poor story. One might easily make two stories out of it, so separate is the love interest, to which much space is devoted, and the chapters relating to the Captain himself. It reads as tho the author had first written his character-study of Grant, and some one had said to him: "My boy, books without love interest don't sell," whereupon the author wrote a number of chapters full of "love interest," in which three couples are neatly paired off.

JOSEPH ALTSHELER.

CHURCHILL WILLIAMS.

In Mr. Altsheler's book there is also much love-making that could be spared and the book be benefited thereby. When an author succeeds in arousing one's interest in anything so serious as our Civil War, a reader has scant patience with the needlessly prolonged misunderstandings of two silly young people whom we are sure will in the end marry and be happy ever afterward. Otherwise it is a stirring war-tale written with force out of a full knowledge of historical facts, and, one would judge, from a personal acquaintance with the country in which the action takes place. The story deals with the fall of Richmond and the Wilderness battles—a period which has been singularly neglected by the many novelists of the Civil War.

MARRED IN THE MAKING.

DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES. By Irving Bacheller. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 410 pp. Price, $1.50. Lothrop Publishing Company.

MR. BACHELLER is happier in the name of his latest novel than in his technique. The conception is a good one, rich in promise, but there is inadequate realization. "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" is a blend of the melodramatic and the ethically ideal, with the flavor throughout of that "North Country" out of which he has already gathered a golden harvest. You feel the artisan putting together material selected for effect rather than for wear. It is a "made" story, or, at least, has savor of the bibliofactory, altho Mr. Bacheller, in a preface, more than insinuates that there was an actual prototype of Darrel the tinker, and further declares, in a prelude, that the tale, in its nucleus at least, awaits the visitor to the "North Country."

A collie escapes from a childless couple up there in the primeval hills, and, after a month's absence, comes bounding back over the snow with a small red sleigh in which is a four-year-old youngster, who said "Anah jouhan" and other things in the same strange tongue, which, later, the reader is informed is Syriac. The Allens adopt him and a French farm-hand of theirs called the foundling Trove, a presumable corruption of *trouve;* and he grows up into an exemplary young man of mechanical virtue.

IRVING BACHELLER.

Altho such a good young man must needs be the hero, Darrel the tinker, bizarre absentee landlord of the "Blessed Isles," which he visits only in the spirit, is the dominating figure. His speech is whimsically rhetorical, he is eloquent in maxims of rectitude, and he knows the Bard of Avon by heart. Trove is a boy of fifteen when the tinker comes his way with a mare and a filly, an Arab barb, a rather strange outfit for a mender of clocks in the North Country! Trove is a "cute" youngster, for when Darrel tries to stick him with a riddle and asks: "How is it that the clock can keep a sober face?" he instantly replies: "It has no ears." He also goes fourteen miles, to Hillsborough, the next day and buys "The Works of Shakespeare," being no longer able to do without them after learning that the crisp, rhythmical remarks of Darrel are quotations from that bard.

Trove goes to school at Hillsborough soon after and runs across the tinker there. That worthy's small room, with many clocks ticking away the flight of time, becomes the boy's real academy and Darrel its Plato, tho his method is Socratic. Trove confides to him his desire to write tales, which gives Darrel just the opening for a stunning one about a banker who stole one hundred thousand dollars in order to ransom his kidnaped boy and forever after is a very repentant and unhappy thief.

Then Darrel tells the boy of the Blessed Isles. "Imagine the infinite sea of Time which is behind us. . . . Thou shalt see rising out of it the

Blessed Isles of the Imagination." There are a score of well-worn books of choice poetry on the tinker's shelves, and he reads from them to the boy in order to supply him with a passport to these same isles.

With a scheme like this, the author should keep it well in hand, tooling it briskly and with a firm grasp on the reins to its goal. But Mr. Bacheller's penchant for realism draws him away from the development of his romance, and he repeatedly dwells on things quite by-the-by, to the reader's no small annoyance. One is also confused as well as bored by the ever-emergent new countryman who has very little to do with the plot, but furnishes excuse for a "story." Everybody gets into trouble, and the tangled skein is not deftly straightened out, but is plucked at in rather a desultory and rambling fashion. After telling the story himself, Mr. Bacheller, without any special rime or reason, introduces an aged old man, in the last chapter, who gives the *denouement* to some unknown auditor. In a word, there is a lack of literary form in "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" as a whole, and the tinker himself is so laboriously *factus ad unguem* that he reeks of his creation. There is no real grip to the story anywhere.

JOYLESS IRELAND.

THE UNTILLED FIELD. By George Moore. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¼ in., 381 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

GEORGE MOORE is not, as many of his readers claim, "the greatest of living creators of fiction"; but he may with justice be called the greatest destroyer of fiction, for at one blow he has smitten into unrecognizable fragments an image of a nation which has been hallowed by time and tradition and fondly cherished even by those who had most reason to know that it was a sham.

Romantic Ireland, as shown upon the stage, is no more. Gone are the lovers strolling among beautiful old ruins by moonlight. In fact, after reading Mr. Moore's melancholy book, one wonders if the moon ever fulls in Ireland. Everything else, certainly, is on the wane.

Rollicking Ireland is no more. The lads of spirit and gaiety, the Con the Shaughrans and Handy Andys, have emigrated long ago—to the blessed isles of Avalon it must be, for the gossoons who land at Ellis Island do not answer to their marks of identification. And Kathleen Mavourneen and Nora Machree have swelled the maiden tribute, the twenty thousand virgins which, to use the rhetoric of Ned Carmady, Moore's type of the anti-clerical Irishman, Erin has immolated upon the altar of that monster which menaces not only the joy of the nation, but its very life—the church.

For, tho he is careful not to indorse the view editorially, the cause of Ireland's miseries which Mr. Moore expresses through the mouths of his characters with most cogency and fervor is not so much an economic as it is a psychical one—the Christian priests have killed the pagan joy of life which is Ireland's right by ancient inheritance. With the ascetic view of love, they have frowned upon the natural mating of the sexes through lovers' strolls and merry-makings. They have arranged marriages of convenience, and charged exorbitant fees for consummating them. They have discountenanced the natural and universal taste for little luxuries, and more or less costly pleasures, that contributions might be augmented toward the building of never-completed churches. The effect of this program Mr. Moore endeavors to show in its various phases through thirteen stories. The first and the last, "In the Clay" and "The Way Back," deal with the expulsion of art from Ireland as a natural, tho not designed, consequence of priestly asceticism. A young sculptor is given an order to make a statue for a church. He takes a young Irish girl as a model. Her little brothers, who intend to be priests, learning of it, break into his studio and destroy his work. The girl, who is a "pagan" by temperament, flees from her uncongenial environment to London, where good fortune alone saves her innocence from wreck on the coasts of Bohemia.

GEORGE MOORE.

"Some Parishioners" tells several tragedies of priest-made marriages, not the least of which is the spiritual agony of the conscience-stricken Father when he realizes the evil wrought by his meddling with nature.

In "The Wild Goose," the longest and strongest story of the collection, the situation of that "most distressful country" is set forth in all its phases. It is the tale of an adventurer, a wandering knight in the cause of the oppressed, who is stayed in Ireland by a woman who idealizes him as the destined redeemer of the country. She is an heiress and adds her fortune to his eloquence in the cause of restoring Ireland to its pristine glory. But her conception of this state is Catholic Ireland, and his goes back still farther, to pagan Erin. Their propaganda falls to the ground, their lives divide, and the husband leaves his wife and child with relief to fight unhampered for the cause of human freedom in the Transvaal.

"Home Sickness" is the tale of a returned emigrant, for whom life is so joyless in Ireland that he leaves his affianced sweetheart to return to the glad rush and gay company of the saloon.

"Julia Cahill's Curse" describes a desolate district upon which, the peasants believed, a ban had been placed by a coquette whom the priest, because she would not obey his command to marry, had hounded from the parish. All the young people who could imitated her example and, despite the efforts of the priest to detain them, left the country.

"'He has sent away Life,' I said to myself, 'and now they are following Life.'"

BEHIND THE SCENES.

A DAUGHTER OF THESPIS. By John D. Barry. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 347 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page Company.

THIS story sets forth the career of a young New England girl who, after training for a teacher, goes upon the stage, not from an innate propulsion toward that life, or toward art in general, but merely as a means of earning a livelihood. The story reads much like a transcript of the daily life of stage people, from the point of view of one who catches frequent, if scrappy, knowledge through having been admitted behind the scenes as observer or critic. There is scarcely anything like a plot. The interest is wholly sustained through the daily contact with other actors and through intimate conversations which air a great deal of "shop." But the conversations are bright and seem life-like, and will doubtless be read with interest by the large number of people who are fascinated more or less by whatever connects itself with the mimic life.

JOHN D. BARRY.

The tale is well told, after the leisurely and minute fashion of stories in which nothing in particular happens to disturb the reader's nerves. The diction is correct and smooth, but as a whole lacks virility. If this story has a message, it is to show that those born without dramatic fiber may through circumstance emit at times sparks of fire, but can never hope to retain more than mediocre place.

THE EXALTATION OF A "SHILLING-SHOCKER."

THE HOUSE ON THE HUDSON. By Frances Powell. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 416 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS novel is a tremendously sensational one. The interest is absorbing. One gets early on the trail of the *denouement*, but when it comes there is an element of surprise in it.

The young woman in the story is her own biographer. Instead of a plain female who, later, is to exercise all the inebriating blandishments of Helen of Troy, the fair scribe sturdily dwells upon her ravishing charms. She had no bringing up to speak of, and her papa and mamma suffer dreadful reverses of fortune and launch the young Venus on a cruel world with the disagreeable need of making her own way. The book is extremely up-to-date in the athletic accomplishments of Athena Derohan (there is a name that *had* to be lived up to!); for her gay papa, with no prophetic foresight of how useful the lesson was to be, had trained his child to box like a professional! So when it is "up to her" to do the trick, she delivers a swinging blow and follows it up by a faultless *coup de grace*. That the gentleman survives and is afterward disposed of in a sinking yacht is probably only to leave the heroine without the stain of homicide on her young soul.

The character of the book is Madame Ferranti, the fascinating old lady in her dotage, who is extremely sensitive to thunder-storms, which make her see dogs and babble darkly of the final revelation of the mystery. She is a sort of blend of "the Honorable Mrs. Screwton" and "Miss Havisham." Philip is so fascinating and masterful and delightfully bad that you almost wish he could turn out noble. One is frankly more interested in him than in the nice young man who wins the lady in quite a casual way, and who, when he has the center of the stage, is like a poor relation at dinner.

The invention and atmosphere in the book are admirably sustained, and the style is one that takes its place with that of the late "Duchess" and Rhoda Broughton. Despite the feeling that it is "awfully sensational," the reader will shamelessly devour page after page. It is proof of the author's ability in the field she has chosen that, despite the feverish absorption her tale arouses, the incidents, for nearly the whole of the action, are restricted to a queer old house smothered in woods on the Hudson.

Frances Powell is clever, and she has written a briskly entertaining book with much imaginative force. But it is not the kind of one that takes root in a library and is known to successive generations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The New Force."—W. I. Gordon. (Suggestive New Thought Publishing Company, Cleveland, $0.25.)

"Breakers Ahead."—Jane R. Griffing. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $0.25.)

"The Peril and the Preservation of the Home."—Jacob A. Riis. (George W. Jacobs & Co.)

"Memories of Yale Life and Men."—Timothy Dwight. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50 net.)

"The Old China Book."—N. Hudson Moore (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $2 net.)

"Felix."—Robert Hichens. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"Discourses on War."—William Ellery Channing. (Ginn & Co.)

"A Gentleman of the South."—William Carrott Brown. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

After Love.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

Oh, to part now, and, parting now,
Never to meet again;
To have done forever, I and thou,
With joy, and so with pain.

It is too hard, too hard to meet
If we must love no more;
Those other meetings were too sweet
That went before.

And I would have, now love is over,
An end to all, an end:
I can not, having been your lover,
Stoop to become your friend!

At Dusk.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

Earth, mother dear, I turn, at last,
A homesick child, to thee!
The twilight glow is fading fast,
And soon I shall be free
To seek the dwelling, dim and vast,
Where thou awaitest me.

I am so weary, mother dear!—
Thy child, of dual race,
Who gazing past the star-beams clear,
Sought the Undying's face!
Now I but ask to know thee near,
To feel thy large embrace!

Tranquil to lie against thy breast—
Deep source of voiceless springs.
Where hearts are healed, and wounds are dressed,
And naught or sobs or sings:
Against thy breast to lie at rest—
A life that folds its wings.

Some time I may—for who can tell?—
Awake, no longer tired,
And see the fields of asphodel,
The dreamed-of, the desired,
And find the heights where He doth dwell,
To whom my heart aspired!

And then— But peace awaiteth me—
Thy peace: I feel it near.
The hush, the voiceless mystery,
The languor without fear!
Enfold me—close; I want but thee!—
But thee, Earth-mother dear!

—In June *Scribner's Magazine*.

The Mount of the Holy Cross, Colorado.

By ROBERT MACKAY.

Changeless as Horeb's ever-during rock,
Since Moses smote the water from its side;
Unaltered by the lashing of the tide
Of years, whose surges thy foundations mock;
Silent, serene, ringed round with massive towers,

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Cross of the driven snow, the western winds,
Whispering among the boughs that woo them rest,
Touch some twin chord that vibrates in my breast,
And waken in my heart a hope that finds
Its purpose, stimulated by each breath,
That thou wilt be my crucifix in death!

—In June *Traveller*

Racers.

By JOHN B. TABB

The winds from many a cloudy mane
Shake off the sweat of parching rain,
And whicker with delight.
No slope of pasture-land they need
Whereon to rest, or drink, or feed—
Their life the rapture of the speed,
The frenzy of the flight.

—In June *Harper's Magazine*

The Game of Life.

By GELETT BURGESS.

Not the quarry, but the chase,
Not the laurel, but the race,
Not the hazard, but the play,
Make, me, Lord, enjoy alway.

—In June *McClure's Magazine*.

New York Bay at Dusk.

By MILDRED I. MCNEAL.

Now comes the grateful night in from the sea
And all her flowery purples soon unfolds,
Like April-countries, violet-sown, where we
May have the hush the eager time withholds,
Methinks heaven sometimes takes the world aside
And lends a happy ear to all it says—
Soothing its great unrest, and for its pride
Showing again the simple fields of praise.
This starry-lighted island is no more
The quick and restless city of my task:
It dreams with me and what may be in store
For either, we do neither know nor ask,
Leaving the dear fulfilment of our youth
In the safe care of thought and time and truth.

—In June *New Metropolitan Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

Dumas in Conversation.—Dumas the Elder was celebrated for his never-failing wealth of repartee in every-day conversation. To illustrate this, *Collier's Weekly* tells this story:

One evening Dumas was at a theater in Paris with a literary colleague, witnessing a play written by the latter. The author of "Monte Cristo" noticed that one of the audience in the parquet had gone to sleep during the performance. He

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"Think so?"

"Yes—I'll bet you a dollar I can name this cigar."

"Done."

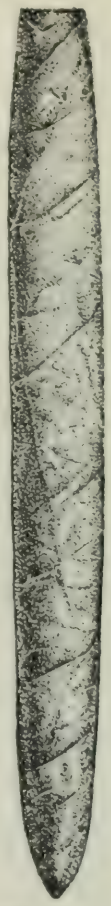
"It is a —— Panatella," naming a well-known brand of imported cigars.

"You've lost. This cigar is made in Philadelphia and it costs me five dollars per hundred."

"Will you order a hundred for me?"

"Yep."

And now the friend is my customer.



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Then again, think a moment what this means. I risk one-tenth of my cigars and expressage both ways for the mere chance of making a customer. Could I afford to take chances by sending out goods that would not stand this test? I don't know how to make a more convincing offer. However, if you smoke and will write me, I will send you some further facts. Address Herbert D. Shivers, 44 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

nudged his friend, pointed to the sleeper, and whispered: "That's the effect your plays have on people."

Soon after the same couple went to the same theater on an evening when a play by Dumas was being produced. Again there was a man asleep in the parquet. "Look," said Dumas's friend, "at the result of your dramatic works."

"Why, my dear fellow," was the reply, "that's the same man we saw asleep here the other night. He is not awake yet."

Depew Subsided. At a dinner given to a crowd of railroad men Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the star speaker. In the course of his remarks, says the New York *Times*, he told a story wherein a certain manufacturer, left practically alone in his factory through a lockout, was represented as pointing to the office clock over his desk and saying to his friend:

"There are only two hands in my office that never strike."

"Whereupon," said the Senator, "the clock struck two."

After the dinner one of Senator Depew's friends came up and congratulated him:

"Your speech was great," he said. "That story about the clock is a daisy."

The Senator beamed. "I think it is pretty good," he said modestly.

About five minutes later another friend came up who was not so eulogistic.

"Chauncey," he said, "I think that story about the clock better every time I hear it. I think to-night was the fiftieth time."

"Why, President Newell says that story is a daisy," expostulated Mr. Depew.

The other laughed. "You ought to study botany, Chauncey, and you would learn that a daisy is a hardy annual."

And thereupon the Senator subsided.

How Milburn Won His Spurs.—The death of William Henry Milburn, for many years famous as "The Blind Chaplain," recalls to *Everybody's Magazine* the incident that led to his first election as a chaplain of Congress in 1845. Says that magazine:

When Milburn was twenty-two, a very slight figure, his left eye entirely blind, his right eye having but one little transparent point not so big as the head of a pin, giving him but a glimmer of the outer world, he was traveling by Ohio River steamer from Cincinnati to Wheeling, W. Va. He was then entirely unknown to the world except to the little band of circuit riders among whom he had preaching in the backwoods for a year. To his great delight he found on the steamer a large number of Congressmen of both Houses, who were on their way to Washington for the opening of a session. Milburn expected great profit from their conversation, but was soon shocked at their profanity, their gambling, and their drunkenness.

The Ohio River was low, and fogs coming on, they were detained over Sunday. At breakfast a committee of passengers invited Milburn to preach, and he accepted. A congregation of three hundred persons assembled, the young preacher taking his place at the door between the ladies' and gentlemen's cabins; the Congressmen were seated immediately on his right and left. At the close of a brief sermon, to the astonishment of all, he bowed to the men before him and said: "I understand that you are members of the Congress of the United States, and as such you are, or should be, the representatives, not only of the political opinions, but also of the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the people of this country. As I had rarely seen men of your class, I felt, on coming aboard this boat, a natural interest to hear your conversation and to observe your habits. If I am to judge the nation by you, I can come to no other conclusion than that it is com-

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[illegible] swearers, card-players, and drunkards. Suppose there should be an intelligent foreigner on this boat, traveling through the country with the intent of forming a well-considered and unbiased opinion as to the practical working of our free institutions—seeing you and learning your position, what would be his conclusion? Inevitably, that our experiment is a failure, and our country is hastening to destruction."

The Congressmen were a plucky lot, and so admired the nerve and sincerity of the young preacher that they at once bestowed a purse upon him, and on arriving in Washington secured his election as chaplain. He held the position for fifty-eight years.

Three English Statesmen.—Mr. Justin McCarthy, in his book "British Political Portraits" (The Outlook Company), which has been recently published, pays considerable attention to the personalities of many of the most prominent workers in British public affairs. From his interesting accounts we glean the following concerning Mr. Balfour:

"Balfour is a man of many and varied tastes and pursuits. He is an advocate of athleticism, and is especially distinguished for his devotion to the game of golf. He attained at one time a certain reputation in London society, because of the interest he took in some peculiar phases of fanciful intellectual inventiveness. He was for a while a leading member, if not the actual inventor, of a certain order of psychical research whose members were described as 'The Souls.' . . . One sometimes came into social circles where Balfour was regarded chiefly as a man of literary tastes and somewhat eccentric intellectual developments. All this cast a peculiar reflection over his career as a politician and filled many observers with the idea that he was only playing at parliamentary life, and that his other occupations were the genuine realities with him. Even to this day there are some who persist in believing that Balfour, despite his prolonged and unvarying attention to his parliamentary duties, has never given his heart to the prosaic and practical work of administrative office and the business of maintaining his political party. Yet it has always had to be acknowledged that no man attended more carefully and more closely to such work when he had to do it, and that the most devoted worshiper of political success could not have been more regular and constant in his attention to the business of the House of Commons."

Very telling is the comparison Mr. McCarthy makes of Chamberlain and Balfour. He writes:

"For a long time there had been much speculation in these countries concerning the probable successor to Lord Salisbury, whenever Lord Salisbury should make up his mind to resign the position of prime minister. We all knew that that resignation was sure to come soon, altho very few of us had any idea that it was likely to come quite so soon. The general opinion was that the country would not be expected, for some time at least, to put up again with a Prime Minister in the House of Lords. If, therefore, the new Prime Minister had to be found in the House of Commons, there seemed to be only a choice between two men—Arthur Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain. It would be hard to find two men in the House of Commons more unlike each other in characteristic qualities and in training than these two. They are both endowed with remarkable capacity for political life and for parliamentary debate. . . . Balfour is an aristocrat of aristocrats; Chamberlain is essentially a man of the British middle class. . . . Balfour has gone through all the regular course of university education; Chamberlain was for a short time at University College School in London, a popular institution of modern origin which does most valuable educational work, but is not largely patronized by the classes who claim aristocratic positions. Balfour is a constant reader and student of many literatures [illegible]; 'Mr. Chamberlain,' [illegible]

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ing to a leading article in the London daily newspaper, 'to put it mildly, is not a bookworm.' Balfour loves open-air sports and is a votary of athleticism; Chamberlain never takes any exercise, even walking exercise, when he can possibly avoid the trouble. Balfour is an esthetic lover of all the arts; Chamberlain has never, so far as I know, given the slightest indication of interest in any artistic subject. Balfour is by nature a modest and retiring man; Chamberlain is always 'Pushful Joe.' Stamp and character of a successful and municipal politician are always evident in Chamberlain, while Balfour seems to be above all other things a university scholar and member of high society. I suppose it must have been a profound disappointment to Chamberlain that he was not offered the place of Prime Minister, but it would be hardly fair to expect that such a place would not be offered to the First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons, even if that First Lord did not happen to be a nephew of the retiring Prime Minister."

Varied has been the intellectual activity of Mr. John Morley, and it is with interest we read of the beginning of his political career. Mr. McCarthy gives an account of Morley's maiden speech in the House of Commons:

"What first impressed the House of Commons was the ready, quiet force of Morley's delivery. He had a fine, clear voice, he spoke without notes, and without any manifest evidence of preparation, every sentence expressed without effort the precise meaning which he wished to convey, and his style had an eloquence peculiarly its own. What most men expected of him was the philosophical discourse of a student and a thinker no longer in his fitting place, and what was least expected of him was just that which he delivered, a ready, telling, and powerful parliamentary speech. He had some unexpected difficulties to encounter, because he gave out his opinions so forcibly and so boldly that their utterance called forth frequent interruptions—an unusual event in the case of a maiden speech, which is generally regarded as a mere introductory ceremonial and is taken politely as a necessary matter of form. The House soon found, however, that John Morley's speech did not by any means belong to the ordinary category of maiden performances, and the very interruptions were therefore a positive tribute to the importance of the new member's argument. The interruptions were, in every sense, fortunate for Morley, because they enabled him at this very first opportunity to prove his ready capacity for debate. He replied on the spur of the moment to every interruption and every interjected question, and he showed all the composure, all the promptitude and the command, of a practical parliamentary debater. Every man in the House whose opinion was worth having at once recognized the fact that a new force had come up in parliamentary debate, and when John Morley resumed his seat, he must have known that he had accomplished a complete success."

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

June 8.—A mass-meeting at Sofia adopts resolutions appealing to the Bulgarian Government to stop the Turkish atrocities in Macedonia.

June 10.—The Turks pillage a village in the district of Adrianople and massacre the inhabitants.

THE SERVIAN REVOLUTION.

June 11.—A revolution breaks out in Belgrade, Servia; King Alexander, Queen Draga, and many other persons are assassinated; a provisional government is formed.

June 13.—It is reported that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch will be chosen to succeed King

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Nov. 30.—Prince Adalbert, Admiral Prussian Navy, [illegible]

Dec. 1.—Secretary Hay [illegible] to C. F. McKim, the New York architect who designed the plans for remodeling the White House at Washington.

June 9.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, it is rumored, will resign from the British Cabinet, as the result of [illegible] Ministers both in favor of free trade [illegible] in the House of Commons.

June 10.—The British Premier, by a diplomatic [illegible] avoids a cabinet crisis.

Russia disavows all [illegible] Japan already at sea [illegible] the Korean [illegible].

June 11.—Rumania refuses to permit the Standard Oil Company to exploit its oil-fields.

June 12.—The British House of Commons passes the Budget bill.

June 13.—General Matos makes an appeal to President Castro to allow those engaged in the rebellion to return to Venezuela, and announces the collapse of the revolt.

The Italian Cabinet resigns.

June 14.—Father Hendrick, of Rochester, is selected as Bishop of Cebu, Philippines; Monsignor Rooker and Father Dougherty are consecrated bishops in Rome and appointed to sees in the Philippines.

Domestic.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

June 8.—The Groff Brothers are indicted on the charge of bribing A. W. Machen in connection with postal contracts.

June 11.—Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow is investigating the alleged "graft" in the choice of sub-stations in cities.

June 12.—The offer of George W. Beavers, former superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances, to aid in the postal investigation, is declined.

June 13.—The Civil-Service Commission, in a report to Postmaster-General Payne, sustains S. W. Tulloch's charges of violations of the Civil-Service law.

THE FLOOD SITUATION.

June 8.—The river front for seven miles at St. Louis is under water; more than twenty are reported drowned.

June 10.—The Illinois Central Railroad embankment gives way and part of East St. Louis is submerged.

June 12.—Kansas City issues another appeal for aid in caring for its flood sufferers; the Mississippi rises at St. Louis.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 8.—Samuel Parks, business agent of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, is arrested in New York, charged with extorting $[illegible] for calling off a strike.

Governor Taft replies to the report of General Miles upon conditions in the Philippines.

June 9.—J. N. Watson, Jr., is arrested, accused of embezzling public funds to the amount of from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

President Baer testifies before the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of complaint against coal-carrying railroads.

June 10.—Generals Young, Corbin, and Carter are selected for the general staff of the army.

June 11.—President Roosevelt [illegible] the story connecting the postal fraud with an attempt to defeat his renomination in 1904. He declares that no one would accept the guilty men.

The *Republic* [illegible] the postal [illegible] the American Line [illegible] the *Philadelphia* to [illegible].

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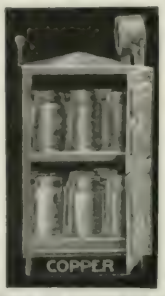

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five minutes, fifty-two seconds, and the *Lusitania* by more than twelve minutes.

June 12.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, declares that the public meetings in the United States would have no effect on Russia's internal policy.

June 13.—The President confers with William N. Cromwell, attorney for the Panama Canal Company, relative to the opposition in Colombia to the canal treaty.

June 14.—*Skamvoki III.*, accompanied by *Skamvoki I* and *Iris*, arrives at New York.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

June 3.—*Philippines.*—The Philippine Commission enacts a bill providing for a form of self-government for the Moros.

CHESS.

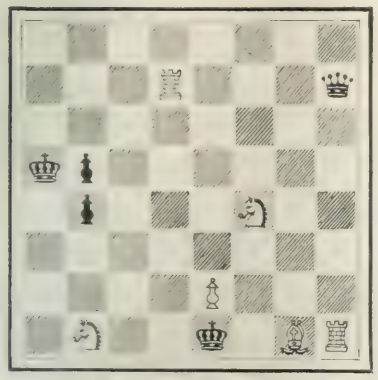
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 837.

By A. KLIR.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

4; 1 R 1 ; 8; k p 6; 1 p 3 S 2; 8; 4 P 3; 1 S 3 K 3 R.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 838.

By J. MOLLER, Denmark.

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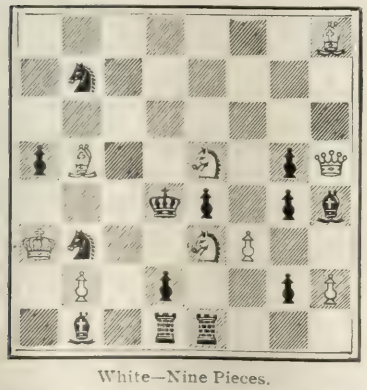
Second and Third Prize (*ex aqueo*). *The B. C. M* Eleventh Problem Tourney.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

7 B; 1 S 2; 3; p B 2 S 1 p q; 3 k p 1 p b K s 2 S P ; 3 P 1 p 2 P; 1 b r r 3.

White mates in three moves.

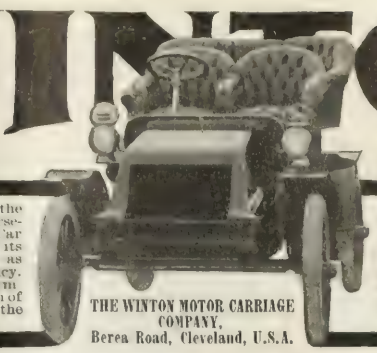
Solution of Problems.

No. 688. Third-Prize Two-er.
Key-move: Kt–Q B 6.

No. 742. Third-Prize Three-er.
Key-move: Kt—B 3.

No. 724. Honorable-Mention Two-er.
Key-move: Kt—B 7.

WINTON



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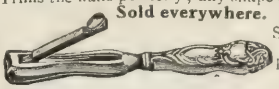

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DR. HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

No. 838. Honorable-Mention Three-er.
Key-move: B—R 6.

In addition to names on "The Honor-Roll," re[illegible] were awarded as follows: A Knight Tyler, Texas, Twenty-three; Palmer Hall, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Colo.

688 and 742: W. T. St., Auburn, Grosse-pointe Farms, Mich.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn, N. Y.

688 and 724: W. K. Greely, Boston.

731 [illegible]: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

724: M. Almy, Chicago.

[illegible]: The Rev. C. H. Rowley, Harwich, Mass.

711: Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.

Additional comments (688): "An all-round beauty"—A. K.

742: "A great problem"—A. K.; "Very elegant"—W. T. St. A.

[illegible]: "Seldom that a key is so thoroughly hidden"—A. K.; "Very clever."—"Twenty-three."

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Bishop's Gambit.

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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 K x Q	R—K sq
2 P—K B 4	P x P	24 K—B 3	Kt—K 4 ch
3 B—B 4	P—K B 4	25 K—Kt 3	B—Q 3
4 Q—K 2	P x P	26 K—Kt 2	P—K Kt 4
5 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 3	27 R—K sq	R—K B sq
6 Q—K 5 ch	Q—K 2	28 B—K 3	Kt—Kt 5
7 Q x R	Kt—B 3	29 B—Kt sq	P—Kt 3
8 Kt—Q B 3	P—B 3	30 P—K R 3	Kt (Kt 5)—B 3
9 B—Kt 5	P—Q 4	31 Q R—Q sq	Kt—Q 4
10 K Kt—K 2	P—B 6	32 P—B 4	Kt—B 5 ch
11 Kt—B 4	B—K B 4	33 K—R sq	K—B 2
12 P x P	Kt x B	34 B—K 2	Kt—B 3
13 Castles	Kt—Q 2	35 B x Kt	P x B
14 P x P	Castles	36 K—K 6	Kt—K sq
15 Q—Q 4	Q—Kt 4 ch	37 P—R 3	P—R 4
16 K—K sq	Q x Kt	38 P—K R 4	P—B 6
17 P—Q	Q—K 5	39 P—R 5	R—B 4
18 Q P x K P	B—B 4	40 P—Kt 4	P x P
19 Q—Q 2	P x P	41 P x P	B x P
20 P x P	B x P ch	42 K—R 2	Kt—Kt 2
21 Kt x B	Q x Kt ch	43 R—K 3	R x P ch
22 Q—Kt 2	Q x Q ch	44 Resigns.	

Marozy Tried the Dangerous "Muzio."

Muzio Gambit.

Marshall. White.	Marozy. Black.	Marshall. White.	Marozy. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	9 P—B 3	B—R 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	10 P—Q 4	Kt—K 2
3 Kt-K B 3	P—K Kt 4	11 Castles	Castles
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	12 Kt—Q 5	Kt x Kt
5 Kt—B 3	P x Kt	13 Q x Q	Kt x Q
6 Q x P	P—Q 4	14 B x B	Q Kt—Q 2
7 Kt x P	P—Q B 3	15 B x R	K x B
8 Kt x P	Q—B 3	16 P—K 5	Resigns.

White's 12th move is highly ingenious. He wins his piece back, and virtually the game.

After White's 16th move, there is nothing left for Black. If 16..., Kt—Q 3; 17 B x Kt, P x B; 18 P—K 6 wins.

Problem 836, First Prize *B. C. M.* Tourney, is the work of A. F. Mackenzie. The blind problematist divided second and third prizes with J. Moller. The other prize-winners are: P. F. Blake, fourth; Vincenz Schiffers, fifth; Ottmar Nemo-Weiss, sixth; L. Vetesnik and G. Heathcote, seventh and eighth; Max Meyer and Schiffers, first honorable mention; L. Vetesnik and E. E. Westbury, second honorable mention.

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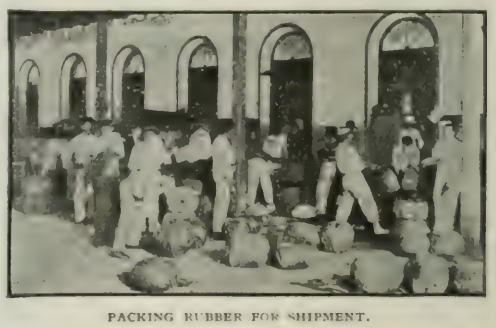

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The Literary Digest

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

The Index of Vol. XXVI. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEW FEATURES OF THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

THE two most sensational developments in the postal scandal during last week were the dismissal of Superintendent Metcalf, of the Money Order Department, on a charge of favoritism in the awarding of government contracts, and the publication of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's report on the Tulloch charges (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 30), together with the reports of the inspectors on the investigations conducted in 1899 and 1900. These documents not only implicate First Assistant Perry S. Heath, and his former chief, ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, but are even regarded by Postmaster-General Payne as damaging to the reputation of President McKinley himself. In his summary of the papers published, Mr. Payne is reported to have said:

"The charge of Mr. Tulloch is in its essence against President McKinley and Postmaster-General Smith. President McKinley is no longer living; Postmaster-General Smith, who carried out President McKinley's policy, has answered for himself."

The nature of the new revelations evokes scathing comment on all sides. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"General Bristow's report . . . proves the Tulloch charges up to the hilt. By the unimpeached evidence of government inspectors, by transcripts from the official records, it shows that systematic violations of the postal laws were practised at the direct orders of First Assistant Perry Heath and Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith. It is mainly a story of petty thieving, infinitely base in conception, incredibly sordid in execution. Stealings of a few dollars here, illegal foisting of this and that name upon the payrolls for no services rendered, and the carrying of all kinds of suspicious favorites and impostors—the whole document reads like a brief abstract from the Newgate calendar or a fragment of a report on sneak thieves in the Bowery. But it is absolutely convincing, and is acknowledged even by the Postmaster-General to prove that Mr. Tulloch did not begin to tell all the disgusting truth."

And the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) comments:

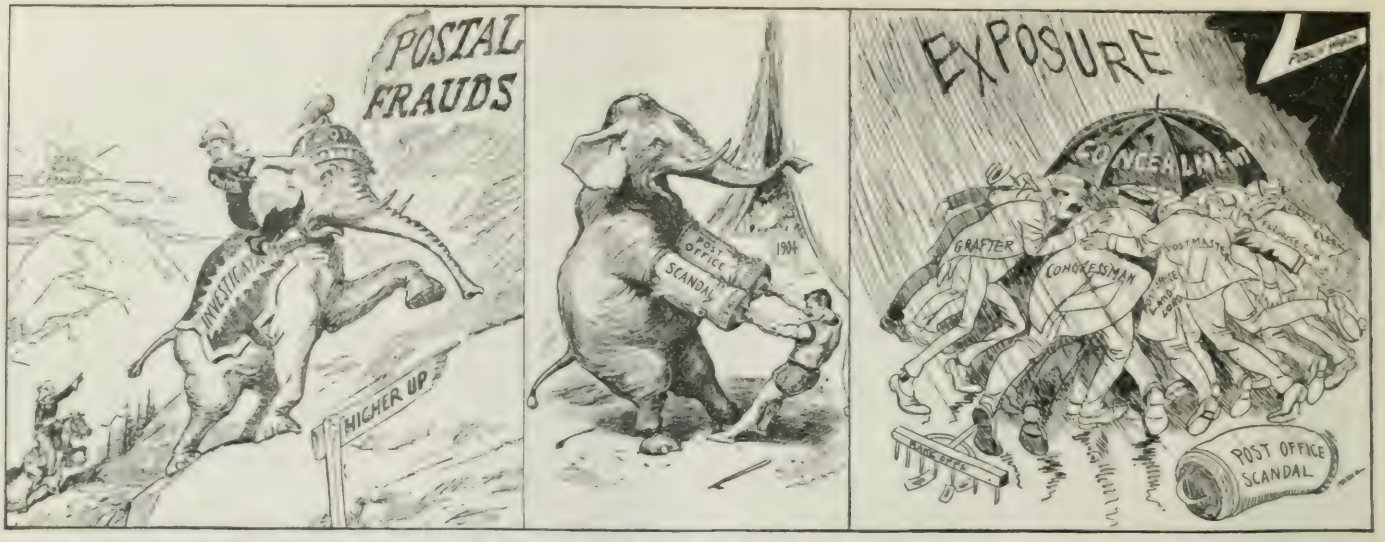
"It is a surprise and a shock to the people to know that corruption has fastened upon the Post-Office Department and spread through the postal service until a condition exists which may without the least exaggeration be compared to that which existed twenty-two years ago, when the exposure of the Star Route thieves was begun. The conspiracy of plunder then unearthed was found to pervade the department. It struck its roots deep, and among the guilty were men high in place and power. These thieves were defiant and hard to conquer. Some of them survived the storm and held on in the Post-Office Department for years. Not one-tenth part of the number was ever punished. As the investigation of Postmaster-General Payne proceeds, he is very likely to discover new names, broader ramifications, and almost certainly here and there a stubborn and powerful resistance to his attempts to let in the light. The uncovering of Mr. Perry S. Heath as the center of this conspiracy points unmistakably to politics, Ohio politics, as the underlying motive of the irregular and corrupt doings. That means that high and mighty influences will be exerted to stop the investigation. If Mr. Payne does stop it or permit it to stop until the broad daylight illuminates every corner of the department, he will destroy himself and do an amount of damage to the Administration that next year may prove to be irreparable."

Postmaster-General Payne's reference to President McKinley is interpreted in some quarters as new evidence of his disposition to "hush up" the whole investigation, and as a hint that the lines of inquiry indicated by Mr. Tulloch should not be further followed, lest they reflect upon the late President. Mr. Payne's attitude, however, is characterized by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) as one of "unnecessary solicitude"; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says:

"The words used by Mr. Payne may have been employed with no intention of throwing responsibility for irregularities upon the dead, who can not speak, but they convey to the general public the impression that that was the purpose of their employment.

"The utter lack of any force in these words as a defense of Mr. Payne becomes apparent when we consider that the 'policy' which Mr. Smith carried out as Postmaster-General under direction of President McKinley was to establish increasing usefulness of the department to the general public. The Bristow report on the Tulloch charges, now made public, is full of matter, mostly incidents of petty sharpness, of small evasions, of 'fixing' of payrolls so that some man drew salary as a laborer and 'expenses' as a mechanic. It would be nothing strange if Postmaster-General Smith knew nothing about these details of the pay of laborers, cleaners, and charwomen.

"It would be, on the other hand, very strange if President McKinley, in the midst of the consequences of the war with Spain, dealing with such tremendous questions as the assertion of our authority in the Philippines and the China crisis, could know that there were more charwomen than were needed employed in the Washington Post-Office; that somebody had obtained an irregular transfer, and somebody else paid $40 of the Government's money for a washstand. President McKinley had



BEGINNING TO BE AFFECTED BY THE ALTITUDE.
—*The New York Herald.*

MUST BE GOT RID OF BEFORE THE PERFORMANCE BEGINS.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

GETTING UNDER COVER.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

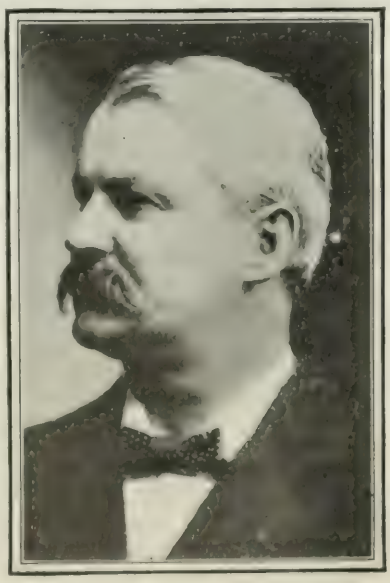
THE POSTAL FRAUDS IN CARTOON.

to depend upon his Postmaster-General, and the latter upon his subordinates, just as President Roosevelt has depended upon Mr. Payne, and Mr. Payne upon his subordinates. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Payne expressed a high regard for Mr. Machen, who is now under arrest, and declared that Mr. Tulloch's charges, on which he now lays so much stress, were only 'hot air.' He, too, has been taught lessons as to the dangers and difficulties that attend a cabinet officer who, at the head of a great and complicated department, must depend from day to day more or less upon subordinates."

Papers of every political hue are already clamoring for the removal of the Postmaster-General. "The President would do well to let the Wisconsin politician go back to the environment whence he was taken," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). The New York *Press* (Rep.) says:

"In view of the facts shown by the Bristow report, proving that the patronage of the Washington Post-Office and its revenues were used for the personal convenience of Hanna's man Heath and their parasites, and in view of the Postmaster-General's contemptuous reference to the frauds as 'glittering generalities' and 'hot air,' and his concealment of them in the face of a public demand for their exposure, the keeping of Mr. Payne at the head of the department is an impossibility. Without the incident of the Tulloch charges, which have been proved to the full satisfaction of the public by Mr. Bristow in spite of the Postmaster-General's intervention in behalf of the guilty men; there would have been little doubt that Mr. Payne was not the kind of official President Roosevelt could trust with the cleaning out of jobbery and graft in the department. . . . . But if anything was needed to show Mr. Payne's unwillingness as well as his constitutional incapacity to do the house-cleaning of the Post-Office Department, the papers on the Washington post-office frauds, which he hadin his desk when he said they contained nothing but 'hot air,' furnish a damning case against the man.

"Public confidence in the President's purpose to clean out the professional spoilsmen in the public service as well as the criminals who have plundered the Government under the protection of the officials 'higher up' is unabated. It will be increased as to the Post-Office Department when Postmaster-General Payne gets out. If he can not see that the logic of events demands the immediate offer of his resignation, President Roosevelt will have no course open to him but to compel him to resign."



W. E. COCHRAN, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Who has taken a prominent part in uncovering postal "irregularities."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF SEYMOUR W. TULLOCH,
Whose charges against the Post-office are now admitted to have been well founded.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF SERVIA'S FUTURE.

PUBLIC interest in the Servian *coup d'état* has been largely focused during recent days upon the attitude of the various European Powers toward the new Government. Great Britain's decision to withdraw its minister from Belgrade and to sever diplomatic relations for the present evokes commendatory comment in the American press, and is believed to have had considerable influence in determining the policy of France and Germany. Up to date King Peter has been formally recognized by the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, and the Prince of Montenegro, but the communications from both Russia and Austria are coupled with grave reproofs. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The British Government sets a good example in withdrawing its minister from Belgrade and declining to maintain ordinary relations with murderers. . . . . Considering the keen rivalry between Austria-Hungary and Russia in the Balkans, it was not to be expected that they would go so far. But even they have con-

demned the means through which the sovereign they are recognizing and congratulating has come to his throne.

"For the Russian Government has revised its first action in the matter. A few days ago the Czar sent to King Peter a note of greetings and good wishes, without a word or a hint of reprobation of the abominable crime by virtue of which Peter had become king. That message, with that omission, greatly surprised the world at large, and was in striking contrast to the message of the Austrian Emperor, which was no less cordial in its good wishes for Peter, but was, nevertheless, outspoken in its condemnation of the regicide. But the Czar's note gave great joy to the murderers at Belgrade, who cheerfully announced that bygones were bygones, and that all the world would have to follow Russia's lead in recognizing King Peter. Now, however, Russia thinks better of it, and issues one of the most vehement notes on record, offering an apologetic explanation of the former note, with its amazing omission, and almost demanding that King Peter shall rigorously punish the assassins of his predecessor.

"Leaving out of the question the motives of the Russian Government in pursuing this course, it is evident that this latest note confronts Servia, or rather King Peter, with a most embarrassing dilemma. If Peter is not to jeopard the favor of Russia he must 'mete out rigorous punishment to those traitorous criminals who have stained themselves with the infamy attaching to regicides.' Doubtless he ought to punish them, or ought to be able to do so. But how can he? Those 'traitorous criminals' have just received complete amnesty from the very body which elected him king. Their title to exemption from punishment is every whit as valid as his title to the throne. For him to deny the authority of the Servian Parliament would be to impeach his own standing as king."

"Every civilized Government on earth," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "should refuse to recognize the blood-stained crown." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* declares:

"The Servian people are overwhelmed in a moral night so black, and the new king—whether or not he were an actual accomplice before the fact in the murder of his predecessor—now stands convicted of turpitude so base as to be without the pale of civilization. The action of the Skuptshina yesterday [in granting a general amnesty] made it impossible for any enlightened Government to recognize Peter without dishonoring itself.

"The United States Government should take the lead in disclaiming acquiescence in the Belgrade enormity. . . . Has the President or the Secretary of State no keener realization of the fact that the outraged conscience of humanity calls for official reprobation on the part of enlightened governments of an enormity which staggers belief, and, if allowed to pass unrebuked, will be an irreparable blow to civilization?"

AN APPROPRIATE UNIFORM FOR KING PETER.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

BE SEATED, PETER.

PETER THE PRETENDER "They want an Independence Day, and it doesn't look much like a noiseless celebration."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

The Washington *Times*, however, thinks that this is "strange American doctrine." Whatever may be said of the atrocity of the crimes committed, they were "in their effect and intention purely political," it maintains, and as such "in no sense within the province of the United States to either condemn or redress." *The Times* continues:

"Disavowing, as we do, the doctrine of the divine right of kings, we have wisely refused to commit ourselves at any time to the theory that crimes like those committed at Belgrade deserve our political reprobation. Are we ready to pass retroactive resolutions 'disclaiming acquiescence' in the execution of Charles I. or of Louis XVI.? Are we ready to repudiate that treasured legend of our own Revolutionary days—'Sic semper tyrannis'?

"No, we have troubles enough of our own without going to hunt fresh fields for moral protest in the benighted Balkans."

All kinds of views are expressed in regard to the future of the new Servian Government. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* thinks that "if King Peter keeps his head, and the Servians show as much intelligence as he displays, his administration will probably be a very successful one"; and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks: "The new king is admirably fitted to play a strictly constitutional rôle. . . . The fact that he has two sons would seem to assure the perpetuity of his line; and, so far as externals are concerned, Servia now possesses all that is needed for a régime more peaceful and more prosperous than any which she hitherto has known." In marked contrast with such opinions is that of the Springfield *Republican*, which says:

"The little tawdry 'prince,' who has spent most of his life in Swiss boarding-houses, now becomes a king—62 inches of him—and monarchical Europe will give him the grip and password. King Peter I. bows low and enters, the newest bargain-counter sample of royalty. As for us, give us Mr. Castro or any other South American dictator. Even Venezuela compares favorably with Europe's job-lot of Balkan kingdoms."

The Chicago *Evening Post* comments:

"The constitution just revived, it is said, makes Servia more democratic than ever, 'virtually a republic with a king at its head.' We fancy that the republics of the world are not congratulating themselves on this accession. Paper constitutions

are nothing where there is no real capacity for self-government and where murder, violence, plots, and counterplots are the regular methods of political 'reform' and settlement of dynastic conflicts. Eventually Austria or Russia will exercise sovereignty in the Balkan states, and the hope of the world is that the transition may be effected without a great European war. For the present, at any rate, the *status quo* is to be preserved. The king is assassinated; long live the king! Such is the way of the world—in Servia and elsewhere."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GERMAN SOCIALIST TRIUMPH.

THE large gains made by the Social-Democrats at the recent general election in Germany are very widely noted and commented upon in the American press. To the Baltimore *American* the success of the Social-Democrats appears as merely one phase of a spirit of "European unrest" which has manifested itself in England, Servia, Italy, and Spain; and the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* takes the view that the victories gained are but steps in the evolutionary progress of Germany toward "genuine constitutional government, ultimately leading to a veritable republic." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Later figures only confirm the first reports of extraordinary Social-Democratic successes in Germany. So far from having gained only fifteen seats, they are admittedly in possession of twenty-five more than after the first balloting in 1898, and confidently maintain that their delegation in the Reichstag will number at least eighty. But their moral victory is far greater than appears from these figures. To have carried Saxony by 100,000 more votes than all other parties is an achievement which Liebknecht surely never dreamed to be at hand when he served his last term of imprisonment for *lèse-majesté* only four years ago. In the previous election, the Social-Democrats polled nearly 27.18 per cent. of the total vote of Germany. This year they are certain to have received about 3,000,000 votes, or considerably more than a third of all that were cast. The London *Times* correspondent puts it well when he interprets this result to mean that the empire 'is honeycombed with unappeasable discontent,' and this despite its great industrial progress of the last two decades. The pity of it is that the triumph of the Social-Democrats will mean no milder policy toward the party and no effort to reduce taxation and improve the condition of the masses. The losses of the Conservatives and the spectacular disappearance of the selfish Agrarian leaders will only sting the devotees of absolutism into strengthening the army for fear, not of France, but of Germany, and into insisting more vigorously than ever on high tariffs. But a radical wing of more than one hundred Liberals and Social-Democrats furnishes Von Bülow with a far more difficult parliamentary problem than he has yet had to face."

Attention is drawn to the fact that the Social-Democratic gains have largely been made at the expense of the Radical party, which occupies a position of "moderate constitutionalism." To the Radicals, declares the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, belong "some of the most enlightened men in Germany, among whom are numbered such men as Mommsen, Barth, and Richter"; and their losses seem to indicate that "the fundamental questions now underlying German politics must be settled either in favor of the autocratic principle or in favor of the uncompromising opponents of that principle." In this judgment the Springfield *Republican* concurs, observing that the Social-Democratic triumph "can hardly fail to be a staggering blow at the absolutism, militarism, and imperialism incarnated in the Kaiser." It continues:

"The result is a personal blow at the Kaiser by reason of his succession of tirades against the Social-Democrats during the past five years. Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, in a remarkably caustic speech in answer to the Kaiser's attacks, said that every such utterance of the monarch was worth 100,000 votes to the Socialist candidates in the coming elections. And Bebel was evidently well within the truth. As a campaigner his majesty has not been a success. Note the result at Essen, where the immense Krupp steel-works are located. The town would have no existence but for the Krupp gun-factories, which in turn feed on German militarism. When Mr. Krupp died some months ago, the Kaiser embodied in a funeral eulogy of the dead gunmaker a furious assault upon the Socialists, who had severely attacked the Krupps as the leading embodiment of private capitalism in Germany. Special efforts were made to keep the Krupp workmen uncontaminated by the Socialist propaganda. Yet the election returns from Essen reveal an astonishing Socialist triumph, the increase of Socialist voting strength since the last election being from 4,400 to 22,705, or several hundred per cent. . . . . "

"The result of the general elections shows that republican

THE SAME, ONLY DIFFERENT

THE G. O. P. ELEPHANT.—"What's the matter with you, G. B.?"

THE BRITISH LION.—"They're trying to force protection on me—what are you?"

THE G. O. P.—"They're trying to take a little of my protection away."

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

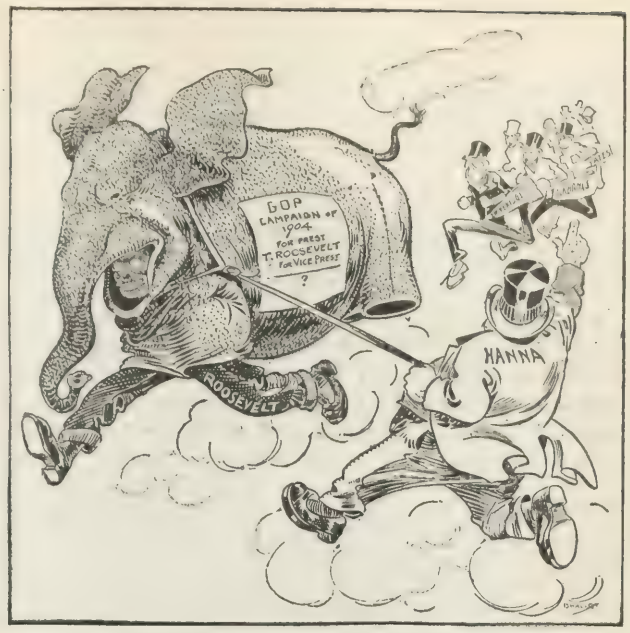
THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES

UNCLE SAM.—"Afraid I live in a conservatory, I feel like throwing this brick."

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS CARICATURED.

TEDDY—"Do you know a man with about seven years' experience whom I could get to drive this rig?" —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



WANTED—SOMEBODY WHO CAN KEEP UP. —*The Chicago News.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CARTOONISTS.

rather than monarchical principles, that democratic rather than aristocratic principles, that anti-militarist rather than militarist principles, are gaining strength in Germany. Whether the pure collectivism of the Socialist theory has scored an advance in popular favor is the more open to doubt, because the Socialist party in recent years has grasped the opportunity of materializing the opposition to the autocracy of the monarch. The extreme collectivist program gave way, in the present elections, to a very moderate program, comprising such issues as these:

One vote for every man and woman; a holiday on election day; payment of members of Parliament.
Responsibility of the Government to Parliament; local self-government and the referendum.
Substitution of militia system for great standing army.
Freedom of speech and the press.
Legal equality of the sexes.
Disestablishment of the churches.
Free non-sectarian schools, with compulsory attendance.
Gratuitous legal proceedings.
Free medical attendance and burials.
Progressive income and inheritance taxes."

A somewhat similar view is expressed by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which thinks that the program of the Social-Democrats contains "nothing that is revolutionary and very little that has not already been realized in the United States." The American Socialist papers, however, protest against this tendency to regard the German Social-Democracy as a moderate "reform" party. Says the New York *Worker*:

"The Social-Democratic party of Germany is the revolutionary party it has ever been, teaching the same ideas and striving for the same ends advocated by the Socialist party or Social-Democratic party, as it is variously called, in the United States—that is, working for the overthrow of capitalism, the abolition of private property in the means of production, the elimination of profit, interest, and rent, the building up of the cooperative commonwealth.

"It is true that our German comrades make a special fight against militarism in its various brutal manifestations, against the colonial policy with its accompaniment of hideous cruelty and demoralization, against the 'hunger tariff,' in favor of laws for the immediate tho partial amelioration of the condition of the workers, and against the haughty pretensions of Kaiserism. So do we make use of immediate and partial issues in our campaigns, and legitimately. But we do not forget to make a Socialist campaign all the time, and no more—rather, much less—do our comrades in Germany.

"It is not the Kaiser alone, nor the aristocrats and army officers alone, that have reason to dread each election as it brings increased strength to the Social-Democratic party. Social-Democracy threatens the whole capitalist system, with all its agencies and adjunct abuses, and bids fair soon to sweep it away."

On June 25 a second election will be held in 169 constituencies in which candidates failed to receive a clear majority of the votes cast. The Social-Democrats are hardly likely to be as successful in this second balloting as in the first, for the reason that the other parties are expected to combine against them.

The Porto Rico Libel Laws.—Pennsylvania is not the only territory in revolt against what is deemed antiquated and arbitrary libel legislation. In Porto Rico, the newspapers are calling attention to the provisions of the new penal code which make it illegal to publish the portraits of living Porto Ricans, except with their written consent, and which, furthermore, forbid the printing of caricatures that "reflect in any manner upon the honor, integrity, manhood, virtue, reputation, or business or political motives of the person so caricatured, or which tend to expose the individual so caricatured to public hatred, ridicule, or contempt." In other words, as the Chicago *Record-Herald* remarks, "the cartoon as an agency for illuminating and interpreting the news of the day is absolutely barred." The same paper continues:

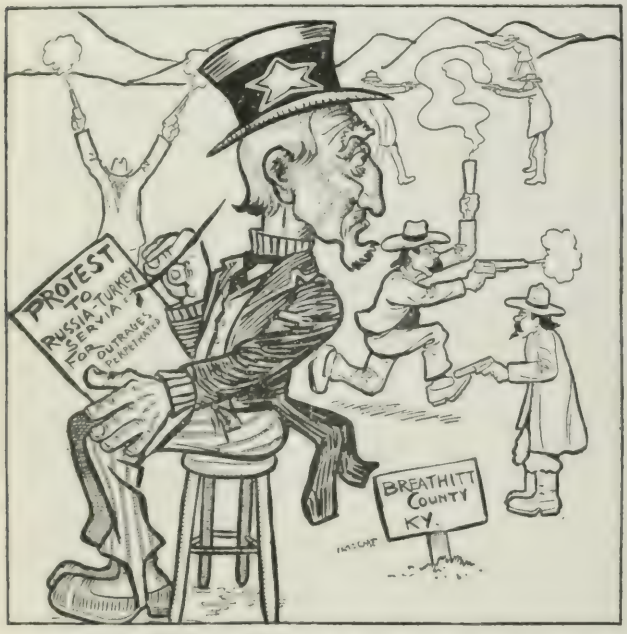
"Such a law seems out of place in any colony administered by a land of liberty. At its worst it would be a powerful instrument in the hands of a bad Government. At its best it will limit to some extent the means that Americans have for acquiring knowledge about the feelings and wishes of their dependent people.

"Our rule over colonies is still in the experimental stage. In the end judgment will be passed upon it, and action taken concerning it, not by any body of officeholders, however worthy, but by the people of the whole nation. It should be made a fundamental principle in dealing with the colonies to encourage freedom of expression under no limitations other than those that apply in our own land.

"The Porto Rico law approximates too closely to the Pennsylvania libel law, which is a burlesque that can never be enforced. The difference as regards the Porto Rico law is that it stands on the statute-books of an island in which it can and will be enforced. Congress has retained the power to annul the acts of the Porto Rico legislature, and this seems to be an excellent case in which to use it."

A "SYSTEM OF ASSASSINATION" IN KENTUCKY.

THE trial of Curtis Jett and Tom White, the alleged murderers of Attorney J. B. Marcum, of Jackson, Ky., which has been terminated for the time being by the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict, has attracted national attention to a "reign of terror" existing in Breathitt county and other parts of Kentucky. It appears that for several years there has been bitter factional struggle in that State between the adherents of the Hargis and Cockrill families, and when Mr. Marcum was recently shot in the doorway of the Jackson court-house, the responsibility for the murder was laid at the doors of the former family. It is believed that Jett and White were hired to murder the attorney because he aided the political ambitions of a member of the Cockrill faction. Many are said to have witnessed the assassination, but only one man, B. J. Ewen, dared to denounce



UNCLE SAM'S BAD BOYS.

UNCLE SAM. "Here, here, you boys, keep quiet! How do you expect me to draft these protests?" —*The Louisville Post.*

the criminals. Friends of the Hargis faction offered him $5,000 if he would quit the country and fail to testify against Jett and White, but he refused, and his life was threatened. At the trial it became necessary for Governor Beckham to station troops in and about the court-house to prevent intimidation of the witnesses and the liberation of the accused, while Mr. Ewen had to be detained in camp, heavily guarded by soldiers. On June 14 the feudists set fire to Mr. Ewen's hotel and residence, which were situated near the camp, and his family and several boarders barely escaped with their lives. It is believed that the burning of Ewen's property was a plot to lure him away from the camp unguarded, and then assassinate him, but the commandant refused to allow him to leave until a detail of soldiers could accompany him. Mr. Ewen has lost all his possessions and the people of Kentucky are contributing to help him. This latest act of incendiarism, together with the murder of Mr. Marcum, helps to swell a total of fourteen cases of arson and five cases of assassination since the Hargis-Cockrill feud started less than three years ago.

"There is no feud in Breathitt," declares the Winchester (Ky.) *Sun Sentinel*, "but a regular system of assassination to get rid of people objectionable to a corrupt gang at present in control of affairs there." So, too, thinks the Louisville *Herald*. It says:

"The feud cry has been gotten up by the dominant gang to cover its own iniquity. Outsiders, when informed that the lawlessness in Breathitt is due to feuds, are likely to declare that one side is quite as guilty as the other, and that both must be wiped out to secure peace. But if Breathitt were rid of the one dominant murderous faction which has blackened its name there would be an end of trouble and of blood-letting. . . . . .

"Murders committed through feud hatreds are atrocious enough, but murders resulting from deliberate and systematic assassination are a hundredfold more abominable. The people of Kentucky will next November have an opportunity of declaring whether systematic murder is to be perpetuated in a section of the State whose people in overwhelming majority love order and believe in peace and justice."

Many of the papers hold Governor Beckham responsible for the existing conditions. They argue that he has over-exercised his right of pardoning, and that since he assumed office, three and a half years ago, he has pardoned a large number of criminals in Breathitt county, the majority of whom were convicted of murder or manslaughter. The papers disagree as to the number of pardons, because, it is declared, the governor has closed the pardon-book to the inspection of newspaper correspondents. The correspondent of the Louisville *Herald* has found that twenty-seven pardons were issued in Breathitt county alone, in the past three years. "He pardons the assassins to go back to Breathitt county," declares *The Herald*, "where, at this blessed moment, the armed power of the State is invoked and necessary to preserve peace and protect an investigation into other assassinations that have followed with such awful rapidity as to horrify and dishonor the State and the whole country." How long is this "reign of anarchy" to be permitted? asks the Louisville *Courier Journal*, and adds: Does not the governor "believe that it is time to demonstrate that the law, and not those who, charged with the local administration of the law, only use their positions for the encouragement and practise of lawlessness, shall be supreme?"

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes:

"Tho the jury disagreed in the trial of Jett, accused of the heinous Breathitt-county assassination, it looks as if there would be a chance of eventually bringing the culprits to justice, even in barbarous Kentucky. The change of venue to another county and the postponement of the other trials to another term of court will give the State time to establish its evidence, to take better precautions for the protection of judge, jury, and witnesses, and to try the cases in a region where every participant in the case will not rest under the fear of a sudden and violent death. It must be plainly evident by this time that parts of Kentucky are in a state little short of barbarism, and that the conditions prevailing there are not one whit better than in Servia or other semi-civilized countries which we are in the habit of regarding with sovereign contempt and aversion."

Our Railroad Development.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's report of general railway statistics for the year ended June 30, 1902, has just been published, and shows that the steam railroad mileage of this country has passed the 200,000-mile limit, being in fact 202,471. The New York *Journal of Commerce* notes this great total, and goes on to summarize the other notable features of the report:

"The financial statistics are still more imposing, the aggregate capitalization amounting to $12,134,182,964, of which $6,109,981,669 consists of funded debt. Of the capital stock, $2,686,556,614, or 44.6 per cent. of the whole, still pays no dividends; but to no small extent this represents common shares, which in former times of construction and reorganization were issued to cover future earning capacity and distributed as a bonus to buyers of bonds. The railroads have not yet grown up to the capitalization put upon them, and vast and profitable as the transportation business has become, the earning capacity over nearly half the system is not equal to paying dividends upon stocks inflated years ago.

"The railroads give employment to more than a million per-

ons, the number for the last fiscal year being given as 1,180,315. These with their families constitute something like eight per cent. of the entire population of the country. The amount paid in salaries and wages for the year was $676,028,592, which was 60½ per cent. of the entire operating expenses. This indicates how important an element labor cost is in the business of transportation, and consequently in the charges for the service and the chances of income for the holders of securities. Nothing is more intimately connected with all the industries and business operations of the country, more dependent upon them or more capable of affecting them, than this vast network of 200,000 miles of railway."

OPIUM MONOPOLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FEW, if any, of our papers look with favor on the bill which is pending before the Philippine Commission, granting to the highest bidder a monopoly of the opium traffic in the islands. In fact, the bill has roused protests almost as vigorous as those that followed the forcing of the opium trade on China by Great Britain. Governor Taft and Secretary Root have approved the bill, but President Roosevelt is not yet committed to it, and he is earnestly called upon to veto the measure. The plan was devised by the Philippine Government in an effort to restrict smuggling in opium and to prevent its sale to and use by Filipinos and Americans. It forbids selling or giving opium for use "as a narcotic" to anybody save a full-blooded Chinaman. It permits Chinamen to smoke, eat, or otherwise use opium in their own houses, but makes it illegal to sell or give away quantities of the drug to other Chinamen or to Americans or Filipinos, or to allow Americans or Filipinos to use the drug in Chinese houses. Druggists, however, may import direct and sell to anybody on a physician's prescription. Heavy penalties are provided for violation of the law. The offenders shall be subject to a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for three years, or both. It is estimated that the highest bid for the opium monopoly would be about $500,000, which would be devoted to Philippine educational purposes.

The Chicago *Evening Post* calls the plan "a grave mistake," and one "which the President should rectify as quickly as possible." And the Pittsburg *Post* denounces it in these terms:

"The pretext for this shocking scheme is that smuggling will be stopped, and Americans and other residents will be deprived of indulgence in the debauching and emaciating poppy. What kindergarten statecraft, what puerile notion this of preventing the noxious spread of the opium habit by confining its use to one addicted race! The moral agent relied upon to check the inclination of others to test the fantasies and sleep of the drug is the Chinaman, the slave of bribes from mandarins down, and the prince of elusive ways and connivance in criminal sneakiness. If the remainder of the inhabitants can be at all reformed, why can not methods be adopted to prevent the Chinese also from bodily and moral degradation?"

To enforce a measure forbidding the Chinese to give away or sell quantities of the drug, the New Orleans *Picayune* believes would require the "employment of a gigantic system of inspection for which the law makes no provision." It declares that the result will be that "all who want opium will get it." The Chicago *Chronicle* observes:

"It were deplorable to find the Government of the United States beginning its colonial policy where the British imperial Government is entreated to stop. The British opium monopoly is one of the foulest blots upon its Eastern career. After prolonged controversy, scientific and political, the conclusions unavoidable are that the poppy is, as a medieval poet called it, 'the flower of hell.' . . . . . .

"The moral degradation which the opium habit insures is the chief objection to its adoption by the Philippine Commission in the name of the people of the United States. Now it is little known in the islands away from the Chinese dens. If the Taft government sell the right to sell the drug and share in the profits, opium will acquire a dignity in the archipelago it has not hitherto enjoyed.

"A wiser course would be to check Chinese immigration, but the Chinese are in the islands by the hundred thousand. A heavy tax upon opium and prohibition of poppy culture would reflect more credit upon the Taft commission than encouragement of the drug by identifying its use with the sovereignty of the American flag."

The Evangelical Union of the Philippines and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce are also opposed to the plan. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, which is vigorously opposing the monopoly scheme, declares, in a circular that he is sending to the press of the country:

"A curious situation surely that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in an American colony must fight against such sophistries of American officials! The Evangelical Union asks that opium be entirely excluded from the islands. This is Japan's successful policy. Shall we fall short of it? If any persons in the Philippines will not stay without opium, their room is better than their company.

"As the President overruled the War Department in regard to the un-American certifying of prostitutes by American officers, so let the people ask him again to stand for American traditions in this case. We made a treaty not to send opium to Chinese in their own land. Shall we now promote its sale to Chinese and Americans in our new colonies?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE name might be appropriately changed to slaughtomobile.—*The Richmond News-Leader.*

KENTUCKY feudists are burning hotels now, but the whisky stills remain intact.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE quiet people of this country may yet be driven to agitating for a fourthless July.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER of Pennsylvania has merely demonstrated that an illegal cartoon is a heap funnier than a legal one.—*The Denver Republican.*

AFTER all, there is one advantage in being King of Servia. He isn't likely to be bothered much by life-insurance solicitors.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SOME of those Iowa and Kansas Congressmen will probably return to Washington with revised ideas of the merits of ship subsidy.—*The Washington Post.*

IF King Peter ever finds it too tame in Belgarde he will always have the privilege of running over to Breathitt County, Kentucky, for a little excitement.—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

IT is to be hoped that none of the Colombian statesmen have been reading of the ease with which money is alleged to be made in some of the United States legislatures.—*The Washington Star.*

WILL THE LAST LEAF DROP?
—*The Philadelphia Telegraph.*

EVEN Carrie Nation would hardly approve of so much water at Topeka.—*The Chicago News.*

THE present St. Louis exhibition is the most formidable mass of water that has gathered there in forty-five years.—*The St. Louis Republic.*

SENATOR DEPEW says the Post-office scandals will help Roosevelt. It is to be sincerely hoped the other departments will not be moved to come to his rescue in a like manner.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MR. Cleveland has written a letter saying that he is not desirous of a nomination. Well, if he is not desirous of being nominated he can console himself with the thought that he is in harmony with the Democratic party on one question.—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

LETTERS AND ART.

ARE AMERICAN PROFESSORS "CAGED EMPLOYEES"?

IN a lecture delivered recently at the University of Chicago, Prof. Leopold Mabilleau, a French sociologist and director of the Musée Social of Paris, spoke with some bluntness in regard to the status of professors in American universities. He is reported to have said:

"If a professor is to do the highest grade of work and accomplish a maximum amount of good, he must be at liberty to think and speak as he pleases, even tho his thoughts and opinions may be contrary to those of trustees and founders. In America, unfortunately, this is not yet the case. In this country, educators are bound to respect certain interests, and failure in this respect on their part often results in enforced resignation. Numerous instances of this sad state of affairs have arisen in the past few years, and I have personal knowledge of several such cases. Professors in American universities are like caged employees. They may not speak, they may scarcely even think, as they please. They must respect the opinions and interests of the trustees who employ them and of the rich men whose millions make the institutions possible."

In this same connection, the following words from the pen of Prof. John Bascom, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), are of interest:

"Institutions which eagerly seek their resources from the commercial world must be lenient critics of its methods. Ethical, social, and economical truths can not be urged in antagonism to the source of supply. . . . The growth of expenses, the increase of salaries, the magnitude of endowments, all tend to make educators pensioners of the money power."

Professor Mabilleau's remedy for this condition of things would be, it appears, the support of universities by the state, instead of by private interests. Commenting on his criticism, the Springfield *Republican* (May 31) says:

"Perhaps the account of the situation in the United States is a little overdrawn. Perhaps, too, the state university system with us might not carry that assurance of perfect freedom of thought and utterance which it is said to do in France; for partizan politics has at times, in such state universities as we have, crept in with muzzle or club to control university teachings. But in a general way the director of the Musée Social of Paris has touched a great weakness, a great evil, of our system of higher education through privately endowed institutions. There is no sort of question that the sources of the endowment and the opinions, prejudices, and interests of donors, actual or possible, have a regulative and repressive influence upon the utterances of instructors in the departments of economics and sociology, and a more or less controlling power over the management of the institution. What the French sociologist tells us to our face is largely true and as humiliating as it is true. He is assured by President Harper of Chicago and President Eliot of Harvard that the United States is progressing toward, and will soon reach the ideal system which obtains, as he tells us, in France. But whether this means that American universities are to fall more and more under state support, or that private institutions are finally to declare complete independence from the prejudices and material interests of wealthy givers, is left in doubt."

According to the New York *Evening Post* (May 30), M. Mabilleau has over-accentuated the situation. It cites the case of Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, a Methodist institution.

"The Methodist Church is exceedingly strict in the matter of temperance, and requires its members to be teetotalers. When, therefore, Professor Atwater, after long and elaborate experiments, discovered that alcohol in small quantities may sometimes be a food, he was savagely censured by many clerical critics. They labored under the fantastic delusion that, in some way, he was advocating drunkenness; and, of course, they were not interested in getting the truth, but in upholding certain dogmas. The authorities of Wesleyan, to their credit, have thus far resisted all the silly clamor against Professor Atwater; for they realize that scientific research is impossible if the investigator is committed in advance to the theories of ignorant and prejudiced outsiders."

On the other hand, the same writer admits, there are facts in support of M. Mabilleau's contention:

"This matter of tolerance is in some aspects a local question. In the West and the South public opinion is less advanced than in the East. The temper in which the Populists wanted to make a clean sweep of the faculties of several state universities still exists, and will doubtless find opportunities for further display. The man who said, 'You may paint my house any color you choose, provided it be white,' is brother to those Southerners who charge their professors: 'You may think and teach as you like, provided you never run counter to our ancient prejudices.' A few years ago a student from a Southern college came to Harvard and saw on the shelves of an English professor copies of Matthew Arnold's 'Literature and Dogma' and 'God and the Bible.' 'For merely owning those books,' said the young man, 'one of our professors was discharged.' The recent dismissal of Professor Sledd from Emory College, Georgia, for heterodoxy on the race question is another case in point—proof that the South is still a land where the heresy-hunter is eager for his prey."

MIRBEAU'S TRAGEDY OF MODERN PLUTOLOGY.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most successful of the new plays of the late theatrical season in Paris was Octave Mirbeau's "Les Affaires Sont les Affaires" (Business is Business). French, English and Russian critics, including Count Tolstoy, have called it a masterpiece—a realistic yet finely imagined study of the modern disease of gold worship or thorough absorption in the pursuit of material gain for the sake of gain.

Mirbeau, who is the author of several social dramas, intended in this play to exhibit the effect of this all-consuming passion on character and the human affections. Some have accused him of inartistic exaggeration, but he insists that he has been severely logical, and Count Tolstoy agrees with him. The critic of *Le Figaro*, Emmanuel Arène, introduced his extended review of the play with the following observations:

"The audience, troubled at times, and, as it were, violated, realized that it was witnessing an exceptional achievement, a manifestation of loyal and honest art, a work of candor and sincerity. This combination of qualities is rare in the contemporary theater. The boldest reformers, the most spirited assailants of modern morals and manners, when choosing the stage as their medium, readily abate a little of their insurgency, political, literary, or social. They content themselves with middle tints: business is business. Mirbeau presents himself to the public as he is, whole and true to himself, with his hardness, his rudeness, his vigorous and personal way of thinking and saying things. As his fascinating acts unfolded themselves, as his scenes, so vivid and even startling, succeeded one another, with their clear-cut situations, the public, surprised and charmed, felt itself transported into that healthy and noble atmosphere of battle which was so familiar to our elders but which is no longer distinctive of the modern stage."

The critic goes on to speak of the high merit and originality of the play, its powerful "interior," its energetic form, and its accent of conviction. The theater has seen "men of affairs" before, but never has the realism of the portrayal been carried so far as Mirbeau carries it, and no other dramatist has so forcibly illustrated the dominant influence on man of the folly of money and financial power.

The plot, in mere outline, is as follows:

Isidore Lechat is a great man of affairs—a financier, manufacturer, speculator, and promoter. To advance his business

interests and intimidate the Government, he conducts a political newspaper, tho he has profound contempt for the journalistic profession and the literary fraternity.

His château, in the neighborhood of Paris, is seigniorial. It is always full of people having projects to propose to the host or business to transact. Mme. Lechat, a good, simple *bourgeois*, is hardly equal to her husband's scale of social operations and has little sympathy with his ambitious. But she is loyal, resigned, and indulgent. She knows Lechat's faults, but excuses him as best she can and even defends him against the by no means gentle criticisms of the daughter, Germaine, whose sentiments toward her father are the reverse of tender and affectionate.

There are two children in the house—a son, Xavier, and this daughter, Germaine. The former is a spendthrift, an idle, indolent, worthless youth, who merely wastes his father's wealth. The latter is an "intellectuelle," a "revolted daughter," a modern woman at war with her class and environment, who despises plutocracy and condemns the methods employed by her father in acquiring and using his millions. Indeed, she regards her father as a rascal, and her one desire is to leave his house and wash her hands of his iniquities. Her "emancipation" has gone so far that she has entered into an illicit union with one of her father's employees, a young favorite named Lucien Garraud. She presses her lover to take her away, to arrange at a distance a life of independent and honest labor, and of sincere affection. The young man, however, is timid and less scrupulous, hence rather slow to consent.

OCTAVE MIRBEAU,
Whose play, "Business is Business," was the dramatic sensation of the late theatrical season in Paris.

Lechat knows nothing of the situation in his household. His affairs absorb him completely, and everything else in life—family, honor, love, duty—has ceased to exist for him. He has, however, thought of arranging a marriage between his daughter and the son of his neighbor and debtor, a marquis named Porcellet. To coerce the Marquis into the affair, Lechat threatens him with absolute ruin. At the end of a brutal scene the poor old nobleman accepts the proffered bargain. His principles give way to the power of money.

Mme. Lechat and Germaine are sent for, and the Marquis, with humiliating solemnity, asks Germaine's hand for his son. She is astonished at the proposal, but promptly refuses. It is Lechat's turn to express amazement. He storms, demands to know the reason. Germaine finally confesses that she has a lover. Lechat would strangle her in his fury, but the mother intervenes. Forgiveness is impossible. For the first time in his career, Lechat is thwarted and defeated—and by his own daughter. He incontinently drives her out of the house. She must instantly depart with her lover.

But the blow is a severe one even for this inveterate materialist and man of affairs. He falls into a chair, head in hands, apparently unnerved for the time being. At that very moment another catastrophe occurs. He receives the news of the sudden death of his son in an automobile accident. This second and crushing blow so overwhelms him that a stroke of apoplexy is feared. He breaks out in sobs and tears, the crisis is over, and he is saved. He rises to go to receive the body of his dead son, but at this moment two promoters come in with a contract which they had been authorized to draw. They want Lechat to sign it at once. He suggests a delay of twenty-four hours, but they can not wait.

Accordingly—business being business—Lechat returns to the table, closely examines the contract, discovers an attempt to cheat him, to omit a vital clause upon which he had insisted, and turns in rage upon the swindlers. They had tried to take advantage of his misfortunes, but with Lechat business is business, and he never permits sentiment to obscure interest. The contract is duly revised, the affair carefully adjusted, and, business over, Lechat goes out to view the mangled remains of his son.

The *Figaro* critic praises the ending, brutal as it has seemed to some. Mirbeau himself says that he copied it from real life, and that he does not mean to represent Lechat as a monster at all, but simply as one enslaved by a passion. Lechat, he says, is an idealistic materialist. He idealizes money and its might and grandeur. Business has become his paramount object, second nature. Not he, but the social condition of the time, is responsible for his conduct.

Catulle Mendes, in the *Journal*, describes the play as a drama of modern manners, and the character drawing is perfectly firm and consistent. Prejudice and sentimentality may be shocked, but Mirbeau was determined to be strong, truthful, terrible. And in this, Mendes says, he has been entirely successful.

Some doubt is expressed as to whether he intended to make Germaine a sympathetic character. Some critics hold that if this was his intention he failed, for the public is rather with the father than with the doctrinaire, censorious, and hard-hearted daughter.

The drama, running at the Comédie Française, is said to be the sensation of the day. Its popular indorsement is as unmistakable as its literary and artistic success.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CHARGE AGAINST MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM.

"AN Ungrateful Author" has been girding against the present "extremely unsatisfactory" state of book-reviewing. The complaint is not, as might be expected, that the critics are harsh or indifferent in their attitude toward the literary output, but that they are too indiscriminatingly kind. We quote from his paper, which appears in the London *National Review* (June):

"Never, in the history of literature, have books received so much attention at the hands of critics as they do just now; yet, with it all, neither the public nor the authors have reason to be satisfied with the results of all this so-called critical writing. It is hard to say which suffer most—the authors who are injured by injudicious reviewing, or the public which is taught to read the wrong books; but one thing is certain, that both are grievously sinned against.

"Criticism, from being practised by the few and competent, has become a trade carried on by the many and singularly unfit. Every paper, however obscure, has its 'literary' column, and Heaven alone knows who the writers of these columns are—they are frequently much more illiterate than their readers. But it is not the decline of criticism as an art that is the deplorable feature of the case—for even the best and highest criticism is, after all, uncreative work such as the world can do without—it is more the disastrous effects of all this loose, fatuous criticism that we regret. These effects, as I have said above, are traceable both

in the writers and in their public; and the first and most glaring defect in modern criticism is its tendency to overpraise."

The writer proceeds to point out that it is quite as disastrous to spoil our authors by injudicious praise as to crush them by over-severity. "In either case, the goose that lays golden eggs for a greedy public may be killed; there is, however, a refinement of cruelty in the modern method of author-murder decidedly reminiscent of the butt of Malmsey." In the following quotation he aims to indicate the working of this method:

"Let any careful observer of the literary history of the last ten or fifteen years search back in his memory and see if he can not remember a score of authors who have come by their literary death in this way. We all know the steps of this tragedy: the first clever book, received with an outburst of intemperate praise, *from critics whose trade it is to over-praise*—then the quickly growing 'boom' in this particular author's books; the more and more slovenly work appearing year by year, the unpruned style confirming in all its vice till what was at first a mere accident becomes a vicious mannerism—and then cometh the end. For swift is the descent into the literary Avernus. Is it too much to say that many and many of these pitiful disasters are caused only by indiscreet criticism—or, rather, want of criticism?

"The moment that hundreds of critics tell a young writer that he has practically nothing to learn, that his art is perfect, his style mature, and so on, he will in nine cases out of ten believe their pleasant voices; he stops all effort, trusts to this 'genius' with which he finds himself credited on every side, and dashes on down that steep path which it is all but impossible to reascend. You will say that the man is a fool who believes all the pleasant things that are said about him; but human nature being what it is, man will always believe smooth prophecies, and can scarcely be blamed for doing so. The blame in such cases rests entirely with the false prophets, and it is at their hands that the blood of the author will be required."

EDWARD H. SOTHERN,

Who claims that women "sway the destiny of the theater in America."

The writer attributes this tendency to over-praise, not to any conspicuous kindliness of heart or reluctance to wound the susceptibilities of authors, but to a number of more sordid causes. For instance, it is pointed out that most of the present-day reviewers themselves write books, and it behooves them to bear in mind the Scriptural truth, *The merciful shall obtain mercy*.

Another charge against the critics is that they too generally urge an author to repeat himself:

"Why all this eagerness for similarity? Are the critics aware that self-repetition is a fault—that variety of range, diversity of subject, freshness of treatment, are the very blood and bones of live literature? It would seem that they are not, if we may judge by their strenuous appeals to authors to stick, each man, to the 'vein' in which he has made his first success."

That this advice is defensible from a trade point of view is admitted. "It is similarity that sells—for a few years." But even for this tendency on the part of the public to buy books of a kind with which it is already familiar, the responsibility is laid at the door of the reviewer:

"So widespread is the influence of the press just now that I suppose not one person in a thousand chooses his own books without having heard of them through some newspaper or magazine. This is quite natural, and, in the present state of the book-world, reviews form an indispensable bridge between the writer and the reader. But this only makes it more necessary that reviews should be trustworthy, for if the blind lead the blind we know that both will fall into the ditch. There is no ditch the public is more apt to fall into than this of the boomed book."

"An Ungrateful Author" further complains that modern criticism has largely abandoned the method of comparison with accepted standards of excellence—in short, that it is not criticism in the real sense of the word. He believes "that every good writer, if asked his opinion, would vote in favor of more truly *critical* reviewing."

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN RELATION TO THE DRAMA.

"TO my mind there is no question as to the fact that women sway the destiny of the theater in America," writes Mr. Edward H. Sothern in *Good Housekeeping* (June). Men who deal in plays, he says, know from experience that if a drama pleases the feminine contingent, the male will follow; they know, too, the truth of the saying, "The drama's laws the drama's patrons give." Mr. Sothern therefore appeals to the feminine portion of the theater-going public in the cause of a more elevated public taste. As it is, he urges, actors who wish to play great plays often can not, because the supply would meet no demand:

"The tremendous educational and moral force of the stage must be admitted when one reflects that in a great city each night more people attend the theaters than attend all the churches on a Sunday. The power of such an instrument for good or evil is simply tremendous. Every actor worthy the name is hungry to give all his energy and work to make his art an influence for the highest and the best—the control of the forces of the theater is entirely in the hands of our women. Their minds will crave certain things in the theater, and those things they will find, for good or evil. I want to declare that we actors as a class distinctly desire to play the great parts, and that desire is to a very great extent upheld or cast down by the taste of those communities in which we work. Recently it was remarked at a banquet I attended in New York that every important theater in that city was occupied by a musical comedy—an excellent class of entertainment—and the one person playing a play of Shakespeare's was congratulated for being able to hold his own. Here is food for reflection, if you please. This taste of the public as a mass is infinitely lower than the tastes of the actors. We know what we would like to do, but we are not able to do it always."

Were public taste to achieve this higher level of demand, there would follow also a change in the general tone of dramatic criticism, "which is now too often on a low plane of vulgar indifference or foolish levity." For, admits Mr. Sothern, it is of course right that a very high standard of excellence should be demanded in those who interpret the poetic drama. "Indeed, to accept a bad performance of a great rôle," he writes, "would argue a depraved or uncultivated taste quite as much as unenlightened de-

votion to utterly frivolous entertainments; but a more general desire to witness fine, elevating, poetic plays would cause a greater number to be written and produced." Mr. Sothern has something definitive to say as to the kind of play that may exercise a beneficent moral influence:

"The educated women then have it in their power to make our stage what it should be: the great power for the expression of all that is noble and true in the race; and here we come to the kind of plays. For what is noble and true can be expressed negatively. By showing the course of evil conduct, the road to right living is made clear. Here Ibsen is a great teacher, and here Pinero has done fine things—his 'Mrs. Tanqueray,' and, as I have lately argued, his 'Iris.' By pointing out in the latter play the ultimate fate of a weak nature, he teaches us the value of self-control and the cultivation of the moral force. That play also points out to those who can see that they who have strength owe it to their weaker brothers to hold them by the hand when they are falling and not to pick up their skirts and pass on."

ARE TERROR AND TRAGEDY ESSENTIAL TO GREAT FICTION?

MR. JACK LONDON, in a recent magazine article, considers the value of the terrible and tragic in fiction. When Poe was writing his stories, we are told, "editors did not like to publish nor people to read them, yet they were read universally and discussed and remembered, and went the round of the foreign newspapers." According to Mr. London, we are not honest with ourselves in our attitude toward the story of terror and tragedy. He writes (in *The Critic*, June):

"The conditions which obtained in Poe's time obtain just as inexorably to-day. No self-respecting editor with an eye to the subscription-list can be bribed or bullied into admitting a terrible or tragic story into his magazine; while the reading public, when it does chance upon such stories in one way or another—and it manages to chance upon them somehow—says it does not care for them.

"A person reads such a story, lays it down with a shudder, and says: 'It makes my blood run cold. I never want to read anything like that again.' Yet he or she will read something like that again, and again, and yet again, and return and read them over again. Talk with the average man or woman of the reading public, and it will be found that they have read all, or nearly all, of the terrible and horrible tales which have been written. Also they will shiver, express a dislike for such tales, and then proceed to discuss them with a keenness and understanding as remarkable as it is surprising.

"When it is considered that so many condemn these tales and continue to read them (as is amply proved by heart-to-heart experience and by the book sales such as Poe's), the question arises: Are folk honest when they shudder and say they do not care for the terrible, the horrible, and the tragic? Do they really not like to be afraid? Or are they afraid that they do like to be afraid?

"Deep down in the roots of the race is fear. It came first into the world, and it was the dominant emotion in the primitive world. To-day, for that matter, it remains the most firmly seated of the emotions. But in the primitive world people were uncomplex, not yet self-conscious, and they frankly delighted in terror-inspiring tales and religions. Is it true that the complex, self-conscious people of to-day do not delight in the things which inspire terror? or is it true that they are ashamed to make known their delight? . . . . . .

"Perhaps people feel that it is not proper to delight in stories that arouse fear and terror. They may feel instinctively that it is bad and injurious to have such emotions aroused, and because of this are impelled to say that they do not like such stories, while in actuality they do like them."

After a tentative examination of this bit of contradictory psychology in the make-up of the reading public, Mr. London asks the questions: "Can any story be really great the theme of which is anything but tragic or terrible? Can the sweet commonplaces of life be made into anything else than sweetly commonplace stories?" These questions he answers in the negative:

"The great short stories in the world's literary treasure-house seem all to depend on the tragic and terrible for their strength and greatness. Not half of them deal with love at all; and when they do, they derive their greatness, not from the love itself, but from the tragic and terrible with which the love is involved.

"In this class may be ranked 'Without Benefit of Clergy,' which is fairly typical. The love of John Holden and Ameera greatens because it is out of caste and precarious, and is made memorable by the tragic deaths of Tota and Ameera, the utter obliteration of the facts that they have lived, and the return of John Holden to his kind. Stress and strain are required to sound the deeps of human nature, and there is neither stress nor strain in sweet, optimistic, and placidly happy events. Great things can be done only under great provocation, and there is nothing greatly provoking in the sweet and placid round of existence. Romeo and Juliet are not remembered because things slipped smoothly along, nor are Abélard and Heloise, Tristram and Iseult, Paolo and Francesca.

"But the majority of the great short stories do not deal with love. 'A Lodging for the Night,' for instance, one of the most rounded and perfect stories ever told, not only has no hint of love in it, but does not contain a hint of one character whom we would care to meet in life. . . . The 'Fall of the House of Usher' depends upon all that is terrible for its greatness, and there is no more love in it than there is in Guy de Maupassant's 'Necklace,' or the 'Piece of String,' or in 'The Man Who Was,' and 'Baa Baa, Black Sheep,' which last is the most pitiful of all tragedies, a child's."

In spite of the conviction on the part of magazine editors that the public does not want stories of terror and tragedy, the steady sale of such books as Poe's "Tales," argues Mr. London, proves a demand for fiction of this class. Is there not room, he asks, in the otherwise crowded field, for a magazine devoted primarily to the terrible and tragic?

NOTES.

IT is not unnatural to think of post-graduate students at the universities as representing, intellectually, the surviving fittest of the student body. Yet we have from Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard, the statement that the average graduate student "represents as to intellectual energy a lower type of man than the average undergraduate." This inferentially, because the men of greatest energy and stamina follow, as a rule, the more strenuous professions.

A LOAN collection of portraits by American painters of the colonial and later periods, ranging from 1720 to 1840, has been brought together at the galleries of the National Art Club, New York City. The New York *Times* says: "This little exhibition, put together from loans off the walls of a few people, is proof that retrospective loan exhibits might be make in New York with great ease and to great profit and advantage. It is well for modern artists to see what men in their line were doing from a hundred to a hundred and fifty years ago. It is certainly not uninteresting to see how Americans looked in those periods."

A WRITER in *Harper's Weekly*, speaking of the artistic temperament divorced, as it too often is, from that balance of intellectual powers which makes for true sanity, says: "Nothing in this world is such a spiritual mosquito as the violently aggressive artistic temperament, for, usually, it is the assumption of those afflicted by it that crises of the nerves, eccentric conduct, and ethical and social immoralities are to be pardoned by the merely wise and prudent, because the victim of the temperament, like the habitual drunkard, can not help it. This assumption exasperates the most of men, and while it may amuse the larger-minded, it often gives them trouble. The truth is, artistic temperaments to the contrary notwithstanding, that men and women who think straight are fairer and nobler than people who try to feel keenly, and that a well-balanced mind is better than an abnormal emotion."

AMERICAN views of the exhibitions this year by the Royal Academy and the French Salon are not enthusiastic. *The Sun's* correspondent cables of the former: "One of the Royal Academicians was asked the other day what chiefly characterized this year's exhibition. He replied: 'A high level of mediocrity.' The definition was pretty good. The average is a little higher than in 1902, but no picture emerges from the rest so far as to be called the picture of the year." *The Herald* has this to say of the Salon: "It is impossible to speak of the Salon of the Société des Artistes Français without indignation, for at every step one finds pictures marked only by effort and minute painstaking. It is impossible to speak of it in terms of praise, for there are not ten painters in it having a love of color and a delight in it." *The Tribune* correspondent, however, thinks that "the general level of excellence in the Salon approaches a high standard." Sixty-two American painters and ten American sculptors are represented in the Salon exhibition, and some of the papers speak of it as an "American invasion."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE RELATION OF GROWTH TO HEALTH.

THAT the weight of a growing child is the most important index to his general health that we can obtain, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Medical News* (May 23). This fact enables a writer in *The Westminster Review* to make an interesting comparison of the physique of the modern English schoolboy with that of his predecessor of a quarter of a century ago, for careful records of height and weight of pupils have been kept during this period at Rugby and Marlborough schools. It is interesting to know that the advantage in both height and weight is with the modern boy—a fact that is believed by the writer to be "due to the greater care that our growing children shall have more outdoor air and exercise than was formerly considered advisable." He goes on to say:

"The method of computing the comparative physical conditions of the two generations is typical of an order of ideas that has come to have more and more weight with experts in these matters in recent years. While it is not usually recognized, the weight of growing children is a much more important sign of general health than any other set of objective or subjective symptoms that can be obtained. The family physician who can have placed before him a continuous record of the child's weight, taken at regular intervals, say two weeks apart for several years, has more definite information than any amount of personal observation as to the child's habits in eating and sleeping, complaints of tired feeling, and the rest that the mother can provide. If parents were instructed more carefully than at present to keep such a record, physicians would not be so much in the dark as to the real condition of children's growth and health as they are at the present moment, because of the absence of specific data as to the progress of the child's development.

"Needless to say, it is at the ages which have been noted especially at the public schools that this question of weight and health is most important. Just before and after puberty there are likely to be variations of weight that are significant of the conditions of the general health. If besides the fundamental natural change that is taking place in the organism there is a rapid growth, then there are likely to be calls on the child's nutrition that are very difficult for any but the extremely healthy natures to respond to satisfactorily. Rapid growth is of itself a very trying and exhausting process. When to it is added the demand made by puberty, then great care must be taken to see that school exactions and even exhausting exercise shall not interfere with the important evolutionary processes at work."

Children who are growing rapidly at this period are very likely, we are told, to present symptoms of lassitude, with disinclination to outdoor exercise and often also to study. It is, of course, incorrect to ascribe these to laziness. Not infrequently a capricious appetite accompanies these symptoms, with tendencies to eat large quantities at one time and little or nothing at another. The writer goes on to say:

"Careful inspection of the weight chart at these times will show that children or young folks are not gaining normally in weight as they should. When children are found to be below the standard of weight, then they should not be tempted either to play or study overmuch, but should be allowed to follow their inclinations without fear of establishing bad habits. Rapid growth is of itself as hard work as any ordinary human being can be expected to accomplish with any amount of comfort and without injury to the delicate organism.

"With regard to the standard of weight for growing children, that usually given by authorities in the matter is that at five years of age a child should weigh about as many pounds as it is inches high. As a rule this will not be much over or under forty pounds. Children who come of large families should weigh something more than that. The rate of increase should be about two pounds for every inch of growth, with a tendency for the weight to exceed this standard proportionately rather than to fall below it. When a child is rather heavier in proportion to its height than this standard, it is a sign of good health. If the child is growing rapidly, it should not be allowed to fall much below it, without being made to rest more than has been the custom before. A deficiency of weight in proportion to height is always an unfavorable sign. Any interruption in the progress of increase of weight, especially during the continuance of growth, must be a danger-signal that should not be neglected by those interested in the patient.

"Just at this season of the year, when the stress of preparations for examination and of competition for prizes are apt to be felt so much by growing children, the weight record should be carefully kept and frequently consulted. To be under the normal weight is to be especially liable to contract the infectious diseases, for the resistive vitality is considerably lower than normal. The large insurance companies now insist that even individuals who have attained their growth are much more dangerous risks in the matter of tuberculosis if they are twenty pounds under the normal weight than if they are the descendants of families with tuberculous heredity on both sides of the house, when not intimately associated with those who are actually suffering from tuberculosis. The scale then will have to be considered an instrument of precision for diagnosis and especially for prognosis in the obscure conditions that so often occur in growing children. That it has not been thought so up to the present time is a matter for surprise, and is rather due to the old-time tendency to adopt theoretical rather than practical aids in these important questions."

THE AGE OF RADIUM.

THAT no existing radium is more than one thousand years old is asserted by Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy, two English experimenters. They deduce this from a study of the emanations from this and similar metals, which they think shows that the rate of loss is great enough to warrant such a a conclusion. The experimenters publish their results in *The Philosophical Magazine* (London), in an article that is thus abstracted in *The Electrical Review* (June 13):

"Assuming that the emanations from radioactive bodies were vapors, they attempted to condense them, with marked success. A slow stream of hydrogen or oxygen or air was passed over the radioactive material, and then through a spiral tube which could be cooled by various cooling mixtures. This current of gas showed radioactive properties until very low temperatures were reached. Even solid carbon dioxid did not affect it, but when liquid air or frozen ethylene was used, the current of gas lost entirely its radioactive properties. By removing the refrigerating material and allowing the spiral to warm up slowly, a temperature was reached where the gas again became radioactive. This temperature was sharply defined.

"These experiments seem to prove that the emanations from radioactive materials are really vapors which are condensed at very low temperatures, altho the quantity condensed was too small to be perceived. This view is strengthened by the fact that the radioactive emanation can not pass through the tube if the temperature is below a certain point; but that which is caught in the tube can be removed entirely if the temperature is raised a few degrees. This would indicate that there is an actual condensation, and not merely an occlusion.

"The experiments prove that the boiling-point of the thorium emanation is $-120°$, and that of radium is $-150°$. There seems to be some connection with the difference in the boiling-points of the two emanations and the fact that thorium loses its activity in a few minutes, while radium requires as many days."

Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy's calculations concerning the "life" of these interesting substances are based on their own results and those of Prof. J. J. Thompson, from which they deduce a limit for the number of positive electrons each atom is capable of furnishing to the particles it projects. This limit they have placed at 200. Knowing the number of atoms in a gram of radium and the rate at which energy is given out, an estimate has been made of the length of time it will take for any given atom to exhaust its radioactivity. To quote *The Review* further:

"The results indicate that for one gram of uranium or thorium,

more than a million years will be required to change one milligram, but for radium the same change will take place in about one year; and that, therefore, any radium which exists is not more than one thousand years old.

"These conclusions suggest an interesting question—What becomes of this lost substance? This emanation is the radioactive body, but it loses its activity from contact with the air or other substances. However, some final product must be left. This, Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy suggest, may be helium. The study of radioactive materials has been fascinating the physicists, and it now bids fair to become equally attractive to the chemists, and to modify considerably some of our ideas of the immutability of the atom."

AN INSTRUMENT FOR MAKING THE DEAF HEAR.

THE acousticon, an improved form of ear-trumpet whose remarkable results have been widely celebrated in the daily press, is now described at length by a writer in *The Scientific American* (June 13). The explanation of the functions and working of the instrument leaves something to be desired, because, it is explained, certain patents are still pending and it would not do to be explicit. But the device is obviously an adaptation of the microphone and works on the principle of the ordinary telephone-transmitter. It is, of course, of use only to those whose hearing has not been entirely destroyed. Says the writer of the article:

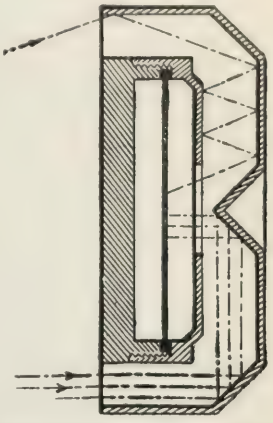
"Many of those whom we are accustomed to regard as deaf are only partially deaf. The essential parts of the auditory apparatus are still present. It is only the subsidiary parts that are missing or defective. Your deaf-mute, so called, is really not in need of an instrument which will amplify sound enormously. What he really needs is something to take the place of the missing or defective parts of his ear. And this is the result which has been attained in some of the instruments devised by Mr. Hutchison. . . . . .

"It is the purpose of one of Mr. Hutchison's instruments (the 'acousticon') to take the place of the middle ear. The 'acousticon' is the outcome of a prior instrument, called the 'akouphone,' which has been abandoned for the reason that the new instrument better answers the purpose of transmitting articulate sound to the inner ear. . . . . .

"The 'acousticon' may broadly be considered a combined telephone and microphone. The principle underlying the construction of the mouth- and ear-piece is well shown in one of the accompanying diagrams.

"The essential feature of the invention is a cup-shaped body, into the open end of which the sound-waves enter, the bottom or inner end of the body being shaped to reflect and concentrate the sound-waves and finally direct them backward until they strike the center of a vibrating-diaphragm mounted in the cup at right angles to its axis.

"Besides the merit of compactness, the device is distinguished by the fact that there can never occur that interference of reflected sound-waves which is so grave a drawback to the use of tubes, trumpets, and horns. In addition to the mouth- and ear-pieces, an exceedingly small but powerful storage-battery, so small indeed that it can be slipped into the coat pocket, is employed.



SECTION SHOWING THE PRINCIPLE OF DEFLECTION OF THE ACOUSTICON.

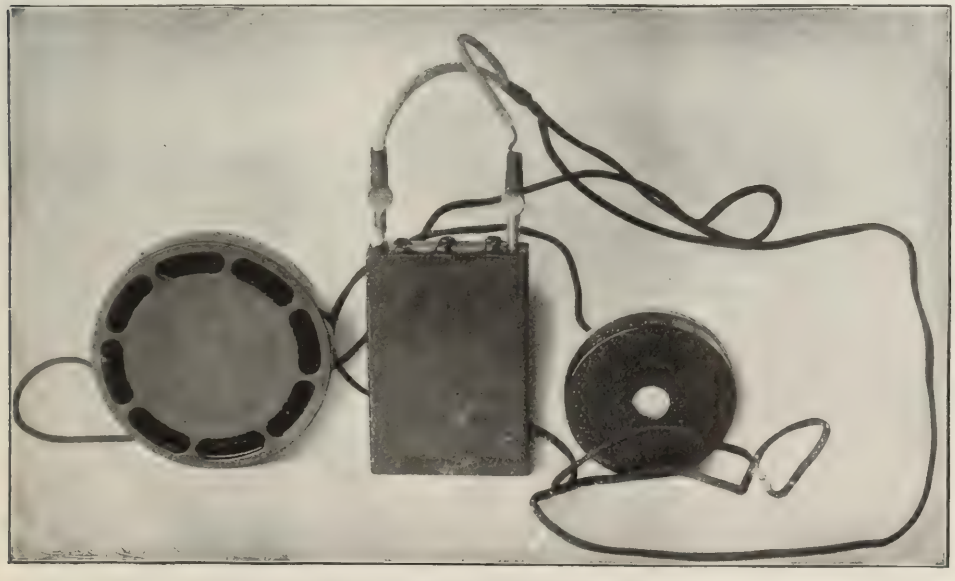
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"It is one of the peculiarities of the 'acousticon' that the articulation of the spoken words is magnified, and not so much their sound-volume. In other words, the instrument talks inversely. A deaf-mute who has never heard sound must learn not only to know what sound is, but, what is of more importance, must learn the meaning of different articulations. For that reason the 'acousticon' has been designed not to amplify sound-volumes, but to emphasize articulation by magnification. So admirably has this result been accomplished that even a faint whisper is clearly heard by the deaf-mute."

WOMEN WHO DRINK WHISKY.

THAT physicians are responsible for a good deal of inebriety among women is charged by a writer in *The Hospital* (London). Of 679 cases treated during the past nineteen years in an English home for inebriate women, only 11 were beer-drinkers, and 36 habitually drank wine. The rest became drunkards through taking spirits, and especially whisky. The fact that so many of these women were whisky-drinkers is ascribed by the writer to the frequent prescription of this liquor by doctors. He says:

"While of late years doctors have very largely avoided recommending alcohol to their patients at all, when they do prescribe any it is whisky. If a man or woman of middle age feels twinges of gout or rheumatism, the medical attendant very often advises the giving up of the glass of sherry or claret which the patient has been in the habit of taking, and substituting a little whisky and soda-water. From the profession the public have learned to believe that whisky is the 'safest' of all spirits, with results very advantageous to distillers. These figures, which tell the temptation to which six hundred inebriate women succumbed, make one doubt if the advice is equally good for the public. It is true that the doctors recommend only 'a little' stimulant, and may even specify the quantity, but they have no guarantee that their limitations are adhered to. The warmth of the spirit not merely induces a pleasant sense of well-being, but may even give a temporary relief from pain. This tempts the patient to return to it when the pain comes back. The doctor is not told of this extra indulgence, and the patient consoles herself with the notion that whisky is 'so safe.' . . . Neither wine nor beer gives the temporary alleviation sought, but spirits do, and the notion that whisky is not



THE ACOUSTICON. A PORTABLE APPARATUS FOR THE DEAF.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

conducive to the development of any disease is a temptation to take it. This is a point which medical men might do well to consider. They may save their patients from falling if they can assure them that whisky-drinking will cause some disease. But it is of no use to warn them of the risk of acquiring the habit of inebriety. That only gives offense, and does little good, for no one realizes their susceptibility to that temptation until, unhappily, it is too late."

WILL THE PLANETS KEEP ON MOVING FOREVER?

ASTRONOMERS put the question in this form: "Is the solar system stable?" In an article in *Popular Astronomy* (June), Prof. F. R. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, tells us that we are not in a position to answer this question, and probably never shall be, tho the work of mathematicians makes it certain that the planets will move in the present orbits for a very long time indeed. Some possibilities not usually taken into account in his connection are thus stated by Professor Moulton:

"It is not known that the law of the inverse squares expresses *exactly* the way gravitation varies. We know that most of the celestial phenomena can be explained under it for the interval of time covered by our observations; but the true law may differ from it to so slight an extent as to have not yet led to appreciable results, but in such a way as to doom the system to ultimate destruction. There are certain phenomena in the kinetic theory of gases which point to the existences of forces among molecules varying inversely as the fourth power of the distances, and it may be that adhesion, cohesion, and chemical affinity are different manifestations of the same force under different circumstances of distance. . . . . .

"It may be that the planets are retarded to some extent by the ether. It may be that matter is slowly wearing out. For example, if an atom is a vortex ring in the ether, as Lord Kelvin supposed it might be, it may suffer some slight resistance which in the course of immense ages will destroy it. It has been found more recently from the researches of J. J. Thompson and others that the atoms are very complex affairs, being made up from a thousand to hundreds of thousands of electrons which under certain circumstances may break away from the groups to which they belong. In this way ordinary matter may become radically changed. On the contrary, it is not impossible or perhaps even improbable that what we ordinarily call matter is developing from some other state in certain other parts of the universe. And it may be that there are regions where the ether does not exist, for example surrounding the whole visible universe. Since light can not cross an etherless space, this would account for the seeming finiteness of the material world. There may be forces whose effects are of the utmost importance in the long run which are at present entirely unsuspected; the fact that known phenomena can be explained without them is not at all conclusive evidence against their existence.

"The fundamental difficulty in our speculations is that we are limited by a narrow experience extending over a very brief period. The lifetime of a man seems fairly long, and the epoch when Troy was besieged, or when the Pharaohs piled up the pyramids in the valley of the Nile, or when our Aryan ancestors separated on the high plateaus of Asia seems extremely remote; but these intervals are only moments compared to the immense periods required for geological evolution and the enormously greater ones consumed in the development of worlds from widely extended nebulous masses. We recognize the existence of only those forces whose immediate consequences are appreciable, and it may be that those whose effects are yet unseen are really of the highest importance. A little creature whose life extended over only two or three hours of a summer's day might be led, if he were sufficiently endowed with intelligence, to infer that passing clouds were the chief influences at work in changing the climate, instead of perceiving that the sun's slow motion across the sky would bring on the night and its southward motion the winter.

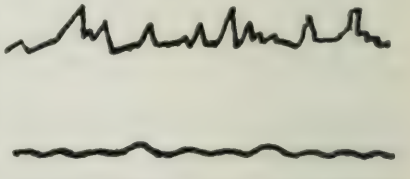
"We may epitomize by saying that there is no such thing as 'natural' motion of the planets, but that they move in obedience to gravitation in orbits which are nearly strict ellipses with the sun at a focus; that they are so nearly independent that no ordinarily noticeable change would take place if one were removed; that the mathematical difficulties are such that we can not yet say whether, under the hypothesis of the Newtonian force and no others, the system is permanently stable or not, altho we can affirm that it will remain in its present general condition for a long time; and, finally, that our limitations are such that we can never be sure that we have the data necessary for the discussion of the question of permanent stability."

Artificial Pulsation of the Heart.—A curious discovery, which may possibly be of interest in medicine, was recently made by Dr. Koulebko, of St. Petersburg, Russia. Says *The National Druggist* in a note about it:

"Having devised an apparatus that produced a circulation similar to that of the blood in warm-blooded animals, he attached to it the heart of a rabbit that had been dead for many hours and succeeded in producing a rhythmical pulsation in the viscera of the dead animal. Many other creatures were experimented with and the response was prompt in every case. Finally a human cadaver was attached to the apparatus, through the heart, and after a little delay the response was the same as in the lower animals. Dr. Koulebko writes that he does not attach much practical importance to his discovery; but, as it has demonstrated that hearts, dead even for as long a time as one hundred and twenty-nine hours, may be reanimated by the circulation of blood, he concludes that artificial respiration may be resorted to with hopes of success in cases of asphyxia, strangulation, etc., long after the period at which it has hitherto been deemed useful—as, for instance, in cases where persons have been found dead from asphyxia by illuminating-gas in hotels, etc. He concludes, too, that artificial respiration should be continued much longer than is the present practise, and that in cases of death from violence where the viscera are uninjured, artificial respiration is far more valuable and has far more chance to a restoration of the apparently dead than has hitherto been dreamed of. His experiments all tend that way, at any rate."

Motor-Car versus Carriage.—Persons disposed to call in question the easy-riding qualities of automobiles have their opinions disputed by the following from *Die Automobil-Welt*, as translated for *Popular Mechanics:*

"There is the motor in the front of the machine, with its easy, elastic vibrations. The vehicle itself swings with it, but so softly that you don't notice it unless it stands still. When going, these vibrations actually reduce the shocks from a rough road, which, with a horse-drawn wagon, hit the body suddenly and harshly, throwing it from one side to another, hard and rude, even if the wagon has good springs. The motor vehicle has not only good springs, but also a lower center of gravity, besides pneumatic tires, by all of which the shocks are very much softened. And what still remains of irregular jolting is bridged over and smoothed out by the soft, undulating, and uniform vibrations of the motor. You can imagine that you are sitting in a boat gliding over a rippling, slightly moved surface."



RELATIVE EASE OF TRAVEL IN A CARRIAGE AND AUTOMOBILE.

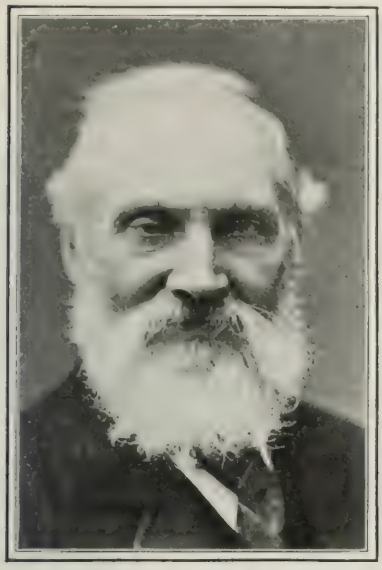
The relative ease of travel in a carriage and automobile, as set forth by the writer, is shown in the accompanying diagrams, of which the upper indicates the jolting motion of the carriage and the lower the relatively smooth motion of the automobile.

"FOR keeping tools bright and free from rust when out of use," says *The Medical Times*, "brush them with a preparation made by stirring enough red or black mineral paint into crude petroleum to make the mixture of consistency easy to spread. This can be applied with a brush made of a piece of sheepskin tanned with the wool on, or with any ordinary brush. It will prevent rust, and may be rubbed off readily, leaving the face of the tool perfectly bright."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

LORD KELVIN ON CREATIVE PURPOSE.

THE recent statement made by Lord Kelvin (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 6) to the effect that a crystal, a sprig of moss, a microbe, a living animal, could not be produced by "a number of atoms falling together of their own accord," has provoked an interesting religious discussion in England. Lord Kelvin later modified his statement, in a letter to the London *Times*, admitting that "a fortuitous concourse of atoms" might account for the formation of a crystal from the purely scientific standpoint," but reasserting that it would not account for the "growth or the continuation of the molecular combinations presented in the bodies of living things," because "here scientific thought is compelled to accept the idea of Creative Power."



LORD KELVIN,
Who asserts that in the growth of living bodies, science "is compelled to accept the idea of Creative Power."

Prof. E. Ray Lankester, the famous biologist, writes a letter to the London *Times*, in the course of which he says:

"So far as I have been able to ascertain, after many years in which these matters have engaged my attention, there is no relation, in the sense of a connection or influence, between science and religion. There is, it is true, often an antagonistic relation between exponents of science and exponents of religion when the latter illegitimately misrepresent or deny the conclusions of scientific research or try to prevent its being carried on, or, again, when the former presume, by magnifying the extremely limited conclusions of science, to deal in a destructive spirit with the very existence of those beliefs and hopes which are called 'religion.' Setting aside such excusable and purely personal collisions between rival claimants for authority and power, it appears to me that science proceeds on its path without any contact with religion, and that religion has not, in its essential qualities, anything to hope for, or to fear from, science."

Regarding "a fortuitous concourse of atoms," Professor Lankester declares that he is unable to understand precisely what Lord Kelvin means by the use of such a phrase in such a connection. To quote:

"It seems to me impossible that by 'fortuitous' he can mean something which is not determined by natural cause and therefore is not part of the order of nature. When an ordinary man speaks of a concourse having arisen 'by chance' or 'fortuitously,' he means merely that the determining conditions which have led by natural causation to its occurrence were not known to him beforehand; he does not mean to assert that it has arisen without the operation of such determining conditions; and I am quite unable to understand how it can be maintained that 'the concourse of atoms' forming a crystal, or even a lump of mud, is in any philosophic sense more correctly described as 'fortuitous' than is the concourse of atoms which has given rise to a sprig of moss or an animal. It would be a matter of real interest to many of your readers if Lord Kelvin would explain more precisely what he means by the distinction which he has, somewhat dogmatically, laid down between the formation of a crystal as 'fortuitous' and the formation of an organism as due to 'creative and directive purpose.'"

Professor Lankester thinks Lord Kelvin "formed the conception of a creator who first of all, without care or foresight, has produced what we call 'matter' with its necessary properties," and then "allowed it to aggregate and crystallize as a painter might allow his pigments to run and intermingle on his palette." Whereupon he criticizes as follows:

"This conception of the intermittent action of creative power and purpose does not, I confess, commend itself to me. That, however, is not so surprising as that it should be thought that this curious conception of the action of creative power is of value to religion. Whether the intermittent theory is a true or an erroneous conception seems to me to have nothing to do with 'religion' in the large sense of that word so often misused. It seems to me to be a kind of mythology, and I should have thought could be of no special assistance to teachers of Christianity. Such theories of divided creative operations are traceable historically to polytheism."

This discussion has drawn forth various other letters to the London *Times*, some declaring that a "fortuitous concourse of atoms" was simply an old Greek expression, derived from Aristotle and used by Lord Kelvin in no sense sinister to science or religion. Mr. W. H. Mallock complains that Lord Kelvin "seeks to reinforce our confidence in religion, not by meeting our difficulties, but by ignoring them"; and the London *Spectator*, after noting that Lord Kelvin "has wisely left all criticism unanswered," remarks:

"The real issue is Lord Kelvin's declaration that science positively asserts Creative Power, that there is no middle path between a scientific belief in Creative Power and the acceptance of the theory of 'a fortuitous concourse of atoms,' and that science has a knowledge of a spiritual influence in the universe. Now this assertion can not be satisfactorily met by a flat contradiction."

"To the unprejudiced mind," the same journal adds, Lord Kelvin's position "appears impregnable":

"The attempt to trip up the great physicist over the use of the time-honored phrase 'a fortuitous concourse of atoms' with respect to the formation of crystals was merely an attempt to confuse the issue in the minds of the public. Again, Lord Kelvin in asserting that 'modern biologists are coming once more to a firm acceptance of something, and that was a vital principle,' never suggested the exploded doctrine which declared that the operations of life are controlled by special laws other than the laws of the inorganic world. To conceive of the existence of a vital principle need in no sense infringe the law of the conservation of energy if such principle is not introduced from without. It is the mechanical conception of God that some scientists are pleased to import into religion which creates the difficulty. Of course if a scientist premises that the God of the universe as conceived by religion is a God who 'sitteth above the waterflood' in a physical sense, who, in fact, exists outside of, and entirely apart from, the physical universe, then one may feel sorry for the scientist, but not, perhaps, surprised at conclusions logically evolved from his own limited and erroneous rendering of religious and philosophical ideas. He has still to learn that revela-

PROF. E. RAY LANKESTER,
Director of the Natural History department of the British Museum, who calls in question Lord Kelvin's recent statement.

tion asserts the kingdom of God to be within the universe, and to be neither external nor intermittent in its operations."

Sir Oliver Lodge, the noted scientist whose investigations into telepathy are believed by many competent judges to open a new and unexplored field in the domain of physics, makes this statement in the London *Times*:

"The adjective 'fortuitous' as employed by Lord Kelvin was evidently not selected by him as specially appropriate or illuminating, but merely used as part of a well-known phrase or quotation. It is clear that what our chief meant was that the formation of a crystal, and such like, proceeded in accordance with the unsupplemented laws of ordinary mechanics; whereas the formation of an animal or plant seemed controlled by something additional—viz., the presence of a guiding principle or life-germ, the nature of which neither I nor any other physicist in the least understands. I shall be surprised if biologists claim that they really understand it either."

NEGRO CHRISTIANITY IN THE WEST INDIES.

CHRISTIANITY in the West Indies has perhaps achieved less than it ought to have achieved, thinks *The Church Quarterly Review* (London). If such be the case, it continues, it is due to the fact that Christians have "aimed at more immediate results" and have failed to take into account "the dark past, clouded with ancestral proclivities and superstitions," of the negro. It is unpleasant, adds this organ of the so-called Catholic party in the Anglican communion, to dissipate illusions regarding the possibility of Christianizing the negro; but in the case of the West Indies, at least, the facts are "discouraging":

"It is absolutely essential to the advance of Christianity that facts should be faced with open-eyed fearlessness, realized, and grappled with. It is possible, it is only too easy, to depict in golden color the bright side of the subject; nor have we any desire to fail in doing justice to this. It is perhaps a less grateful task to portray the dark shadows which disfigure the physical, the ethical, and the religious conditions of the West Indian negro."

Lest its attitude be misunderstood, the London organ hastens to say that it knows of numerous examples of negroes who have proven in their own lives the advantages of Christian faith, and it cites the case of Booker T. Washington, as well as that of the late Sir Conrad Reeves, the first negro to be made a chief justice and a knight-bachelor. These men, we are told, afford "brilliant examples of high character and culture among the negroes"; but of racial differences in general we read:

"There are many physical characteristics distinguishing the negro from the white races which need not be dwelt upon here, except so far as to remark that no attempts to improve the physique or elevate the character of the negro can be successful which do not recognize these traits. One of the least of the differences between the negro and the white man is the difference of color, and the frequent failure of Christian teachers to impress the Christian virtues and morality upon the negro mind and conscience is due to the disregard of this fact. The negro has been treated as a specimen of human nature on the same plane, save for color, as the white man; whereas he is centuries behind the advanced races, and not yet emancipated from a mental childishness verging upon imbecility, from criminal instincts restrained only by a fear of bodily harm, and from a moral obtuseness that permits him to commit deadly sin on the way to and returning from the altar without suffering from any pricks of conscience. Negroes and negresses are guilty of the most abnormal forms of vice, which, tho namable, can not be named in this *Review*, but which are unassociated by them with any idea of sin. These vices are relics, or rather continuations, of old African tribal and family customs, and are taught by parents to their children at an early age. They exist in numberless cases which are unknown and undreamed of by many of the clergy. And yet, unless the fearful prevalency of these horrible moral diseases is known and recognized, a clergyman will be as helpless in dealing with large sections of his flock as a doctor would be who should attempt to treat his patients without any

"My children, you should know your friends, but you should likewise know your enemies."

"He who shoots Dumdum bullets at you and then offers you a Bible is an Englishman."

"If he tortures you or treats you cruelly he is a Belgian of the Kongo."

"If he tries to sell you goods at an exorbitant price he is a German."

"If he wants to borrow money from you he is a Russian."

"If he sells you as a slave he is a Portuguese."

"If he takes a foot while you are at your prayers he is a Frenchman."

"If he demonstrates to you that your territory is within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine he is an American."

—*L'Illustration* (Paris).

THE NATIONS AND THE NEGRO.

knowledge of anatomy and the maladies which attack the human frame."

No negro, we are next assured, has the slightest comprehension of the word virtue. Nor has any negro, in the opinion of the same authority, any better notion of truth or honor. "These are meaningless expressions; and because the negro can not connect words with ideas and ideas with realities, he lies with avidious readiness without undergoing the slightest remorse." "The negro has only the meagrest conception of the import of words and is influenced far more by sound than by sense in their use. This explains much of what is so terribly painful to reverent minds that are shocked beyond measure at the glib and utterly misapplied uses of Scriptural phrases by profane lips; and it also elucidates the monstrous dislocation between a life of grossest vice in secret and the devoutest behavior in church." In support of the burlesque character of negro Christianity, the London organ quotes the following, "addressed by a negro youth who had passed all the standards and was doing well as a carpenter, to another negro, the father of the girl he wished to espouse":

"Satisfaction which I have experienced in participating in these present proceedings has caused me to express my Benevolence or love in addressing you for your Majestic and Judicious Daughter having made my application Quite explicit to her She has me Consent to address you after a keen recognition of visits all appreciable to self and family with tranquillity therefore I have acquainting of Marriage not hastily but at some proper period which I hope will be suitable for us both for scripture saith he that seek me early shall find me therefore Sir Having troubled myself for the Principles and Qualities of your daughter I shall sancierly trust with Congratulation that my request shall come compliable to your respected self and family for I am sensiable of he who knoweth his master will and doeth it not shall be beaten with many stripes."

By way of comment upon the above, the organ of the Catholic party in the Church of England observes:

"Now the point to be observed here is, not the ridiculous spelling and grammar (which is far above the average for a negro of that class), but that the writer was anxious to use long words and to show that he knew his Bible. He therefore dragged in two utterly irrelevant texts, with absolute unconsciousness of the irrelevancy. Indeed as regards education the negro has no ambition to acquire the essential spirit of knowledge; he is satisfied only to imitate it mechanically, and he naturally only succeeds in caricaturing his model. He is essentially an imitator and never a creator. He is also always a creature of impulse; consequently he laughs or cries, not because the ridiculous excites him to merriment or because the pitiful stirs him to tenderness, but simply and solely because the vacuity of his mind is such that every passing sensation moves him to hilarity or tears."

All this means that the West Indian negro has not yet emerged from childhood. He exhibits "all the delinquencies of neglected and badly trained children—duplicity, falsehood, pilfering, a manner sometimes cringing and sometimes insolent, alternate timidity and recklessness," while his passions are violent and under no control. Of capacity for self-government, we are assured, he exhibits not a trace. "A race in its childhood, that is the best description of the African in the West Indies; a people not incapable of warm affections, not insensible to good; but volatile, unstable, thriftless, often ungrateful and irrational as a child." We quote further:

"No doubt the church's discipline can be applied in some degree, but the negro is only affected by, responsive to, and appreciative of open discipline—discipline that alters his status in the eyes of his fellow negroes. The 'open penance' desiderated in the Commination Service would exactly suit his case, but in mixed communities, such as are the churches in the various dioceses of the West Indies, it is very difficult to put this into practise.

"We agree with a writer in *The Guardian* that the chief hope for the elevation of the race centers in the careful training of the young. It will be necessarily the slow work of time and conscientious teaching to eradicate successively in rising generations the vices, one after another, which seem ineradicable in the adult. It is of the utmost importance to get hold of those who will be the parents of the next generation while the material is yet plastic, and to awaken or quicken or instil a moral sense in minds as yet ductile and pliant. Each generation thus influenced will be a stepping-stone to further improvement in the generations to come.

"But this task is rendered especially arduous by the dismal fact that the home influences are, as a rule, conspicuously unhealthy, and but very little lay help can be counted upon. Many of the planters, from selfish reasons, are not eager to see the negro elevated in any sense, and the general attitude toward those who would ameliorate the mental and moral condition of the masses is one of apathy, if not of hostility and disdain. Moreover, as Dr. Caldecott has noticed, that great source of Christian influence, the work of Christian women in visiting the poorer classes, is never easy in tropical countries, and in some cases it is impossible, for reasons which it is unnecessary to give in detail."

An Episcopalian bishop is quoted by this authority as having said that the negro in the Southern States was better off under slavery not only "physically and materially," but "morally and spiritually." However, concludes the London organ, "hope ought to prevail":

"Every prick given to the negro conscience must bear fruit some time and somewhere. And altho the mere onlooker may point to the deplorably high birth-rate of illegitimate children—some fifty to sixty per cent.—yet the Christian teacher will gratefully remember that the forty or fifty per cent. of legitimate births is all clear gain upon the state of things which existed before emancipation, when slave marriages were forbidden, or at least not legally recognized. And, by the grace of God, very many individuals have risen to a high standard of character and morals. Every clergyman can point to some negro members of his flock who exhibit Christian graces, sometimes in a manner such as to put to shame their white employers."

THE "CHANGE-OF-NAME" MOVEMENT IN 1904.

"A LOST cause" is the term used by the Boston *Evening Transcript* in characterizing the movement to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church to a designation in harmony with the "Catholic" tradition of the "Christian fold." Of the future of the movement we are told:

"While it may come up with a formidable front at the general convention, to meet in this city in the fall of 1904, it is now believed by the most conservative that the subject will be quickly laid upon the table. Not a few of the representative bishops have treated the matter indifferently, and argued strenuously that the church attend to 'vaster issues.' The unpopular side of this whole discussion has been disclosed in the fact that it is nothing more than an aspiration of a certain type of churchmen. These have considered the name in the light of a misrepresentation of their own claims. To get rid of the legal title and obtain a historical name would be the entering wedge to other changes. The so-called Catholic party in the Episcopal Church is not slumbering. Recent events have proved that it is well organized. Many of its number hold responsible positions and have increased their influence. But the conservative East is also shrewd and far-sighted. New Hampshire has voted positively for a change, while Maine has voted it down. This seems strange to one familiar with the tendencies in these respective dioceses, and yet it does not alter the conviction that the Eastern dioceses are the strongest opponents of the change. The matter may now be said to be settled, and the title of the church will certainly have a new lease of life for many years to come."

This is not the conclusion arrived at by the New York *Sun*, which has given the subject much attention in its editorial columns. The movement to change the name of the Episcopal

Church is, it says, a logical outcome of the Oxford movement, begun seventy years ago with the purpose of tearing away "every ligament of connection between the Church of England and Protestantism," and the movement will not end until this object is achieved, "even if the result shall bring about the disruption of the Episcopal Church as now organized." And in another editorial *The Sun* observes:

"The agitation for a change in the name proceeds from an impulse so revolutionary that the whole spirit of conservatism in the Episcopal Church, heretofore the most conservative of churches, must eventually be aroused against it. It is not the 'crazy scheme' the Newark rector calls it. It is an agitation which has been gathering force and increasing in intensity of conviction during the whole seventy years since its beginning in the Oxford movement. It may be called illogical, but it is not 'crazy.' It is a very serious movement, for it may be said to lead inevitably to the Roman Catholic Church, to which Newman, the guiding spirit of its start, at last rendered complete submission. In other words, it is a portentous uprising against Protestantism and in favor of Catholicism—an attempt to bring about a radical religious reaction which will not be stayed by any action next year's Episcopal general convention may take."

MISUNDERSTANDING OF CREED REVISION.

SOMETHING like a fundamental misconception of creed revision exists in the popular mind, so many religious and secular papers think, as one result of the labors of the last Presbyterian General Assembly. "It is a mistake to suppose that the adoption of the declaratory statement prepared by the revision committee involves the setting aside of the Confession of Faith," asserts *Christendom* (Chicago), which is anxious to have the subject clearly understood. This paper adds:

"Dr. Herrick Johnson puts the situation precisely: 'It is not to be a substitute for nor an alternative to the Confession. The old and fine form of subscription to the Confession remains without one iota's alteration in word or spirit. We shall still receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of our church as containing the system of doctrine taught in Holy Scripture. But this brief statement of the "Reformed" faith will help all men to a better understanding of what our doctrinal beliefs really are.'"

The task set before the committee on revision was twofold, according to the same authority. It had, first, "to make needful amendments to the venerable Confession of Faith"; and, secondly, to prepare "a brief statement of reformed faith," a statement "free from abstruseness and based upon the accepted doctrine of the church—a statement, in short, to inform and enlighten the people with regard to the significance and religious meaning of the reformed faith and not with a view of becoming a test of orthodoxy." Again:

"The revision committee did not recommend any change in the text of the third chapter of the 'Confession of Faith,' dealing with the matter of election, but contented themselves with adding a declaratory statement. It would have been better, however, if they had discarded that chapter altogether. If the Presbyterian Church does not believe in the unmodified doctrine of unconditional election as set forth in that famous chapter, this was the time to say so. No amount of euphemism can change the meaning of the words, 'By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others preordained to everlasting death.' The Westminster creed-makers were at least consistent, even if a dash of agnosticism would have made their theology more acceptable to men of less rigorous logic.

"So with regard to the article in the tenth chapter, which runs, 'all elect infants dying in infancy are saved.' The straight and simple way would have been to strike out the word 'elect,' and have made the article read, 'all infants dying in infancy are saved.' What the revisers did was to retain the old expression and to explain it, or rather explain it away, by saying that 'all infants who die in infancy are included in the election by grace and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit.' In other words, an early death is an infallible evidence of election."

The paper from whose columns we extract these comments thinks "many Christians by no means radicals would have preferred to see this old and honored creed explicitly replaced by a short and simple creed in harmony with the actual faith of the church to-day"; but "the great Presbyterian Church moves slowly, and its present accomplishment in the way of modification and revision may be taken as an illustration of the safe and cautious way in which it makes progress." "Without modifying the great truths for which Presbyterianism stands, the denomination has now protected itself from the charge of fatalism and the damnation of infants." To this the Chicago *Post* adds that "the Confession has not been revised even in the changing of a single word":

"The Presbyterians have abandoned no syllable of their ancient creed. To the strict Calvinist the articles remain as they have been from the first. But to the more modern Presbyterian is given the sanction of the church so to interpret the Confession that he may eliminate the doctrine of the elect, the theory of 'infant damnation,' and any other ancient interpretation which is not in harmony with the earliest, simplest, and most practical truths of Christianity and with the growing belief in the divine immanence in the world.

"Thus the creed of the church has not been changed; its meaning has simply been broadened. And in this fact lies the strongest probability that the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and the Cumberland Presbyterian bodies may soon come to such an understanding that they may unite into practically one body.

"There could be no stronger proof of the vitality of the Presbyterian Church than the adoption of these interpretative articles. The church is able to adapt itself to an age for which the original definitions of its creed were not designed, while not giving up an inch of the original foundations. And the result can not fail to be immensely beneficial not only to the church itself, but to humanity in general, for through this more liberal spirit the creed has become more vital, and a new relationship has been established with the daily experiences and broader religious views of mankind."

The agitation over creed revision assumed such proportions that "some thought the integrity of the great church was itself trembling in the balance," notes *The Tribune* (New York):

"Briefly stated, the Presbyterian creed now declares that no human being is damned because of God's desire or because of entailed sin, but only because of his personal and deliberate rejection of the means of salvation. That implies free-will, practically to the full Arminian extent. In the words of the Declaratory Statement adopted by the assembly, 'God has provided a salvation sufficient for all and freely offered to all; men are fully responsible for their treatment of God's gracious offer; His decree hinders no man from accepting that offer, and no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin.' Subtle metaphysicians may draw hairsplitting distinctions between that and the doctrine of free-will, but to the lay mind such will appear to be distinctions without differences."

The New York *Sun* goes so far as to say that "the Presbyterian agitation over revision during the past fifteen years may be said to have come to nothing deserving of respectful consideration":

"We are told that after the revision had been adopted so unanimously 'half an hour was spent in prayer and praise for the work accomplished'; but the accomplishment does not seem to have been enough to justify any such demonstration of satisfaction by an assembly of intellectual men. Dr. Van Dyke, speaking with great impressiveness, said he wished to make it clear, especially 'to the brethren of the press,' that 'this revision does not mean that the Presbyterian Church has changed her base one inch.' But 'the brethren of the press' who need any such assurance can not have read the text of the revision or they are incapable of drawing a reasonable conclusion. The changes made are purely verbal, superficial, sentimental."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE EVENTS IN SERVIA.

LIKE the chorus in a Greek play, the European press makes comments upon the tragedy in Servia with an eye mainly to dramatic effect. The midnight rush upon the palace at Belgrade, the hurried lighting of candles in the dark, the leaps from stair to stair, the shrieks of royal ladies, and the come and go of soldiers, conspirators, and victims present a situation that lends itself peculiarly to rhetorical effects, and editorial onlookers indulge in them freely. Nothing is easier than to transcribe the comment on "the personality of its chief actors," the result being the following newspaper estimates of the several personages in the catastrophe:

Draga, the late Queen of Servia, pronounced by the London *News* to have been "as ambitious as she was clever and beautiful."

Alexander, the late King of Servia, "hapless," according to the London *Times*, and "luckless from his birth, . . . the son of a blackguardly father and of a highly excitable mother."

Peter Karageorgevitch, the new King of Servia, whose various interviews in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) are appropriate to the mental condition of a person taken completely by surprise.

Brothers to the late Queen, slain, thinks the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), because "they were given the titles of princes. . . . They held receptions, spent money, and got into debt like royal persons."

Sisters to the late Queen, unassassinated, according to the London *Times*.

General Markovitch, late Premier, slain, was "no statesman," says the *Zastava* (Neustz, Hungary), organ of the new King of Servia's father. This newspaper predicted the fate of the late King and Queen of Servia just two weeks before their taking off.

Premier Avakumovitch, head of the present Servian ministry, whose advent to power, says the *Tribuna* (Rome), "would indicate an intention on the part of the conspirators to mask the atrocious crime with a show of sentimental patriotism."

Austria-Hungary, "a passive spectator," says the London *Times*, who regards the new King "with a benignant eye."

Russia, who will "advise" the new King, according to the *Sviet* (St. Petersburg), which says "that is necessary. . . . It is easy to slip where there is blood."

ALEXANDER AND DRAGA.

"Alexander did not know how to rule," says the Paris *Temps*. "Draga was unable to evoke one of those impulses of popular sympathy which sometimes clear an atmosphere. The people thought no more of her even if she had been wed by a king in robe and crown like a fabled shepherdess."

To these factors and personages may be added "the Powers," represented by the *Temps* (Paris) as "interested, but not involved spectators," and by the *Figaro* (Paris) as "having neither the right nor the duty to express an opinion." But the London *Times* remarks on this head:

"Prince Peter is strong in the moral support of Austria-Hungary. The *Fremdenblatt* is almost effusive in its optimism, and Austrians have, indeed, the best of reasons for regarding an accession of the Karageorgevitch line with complacency. Never have the relations of Vienna with Servia been more cordial than when, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the most prominent Karageorgevitch who has ruled Bulgaria, the father of Prince Peter, sat upon its throne. Austria then saw Bulgarian arms take the field on her behalf in the crisis of 1849, and naturally she is ready to augur the best from a return of the Karageorgevitch dynasty to power. Further, such a prospect bars the possibility of the accession of a Montenegrin prince, with its vista—to Austrian eyes at any rate—of a Greater Servia and the entanglement of the Slav populations ruled by the Austrian crown. But it is Russia which will probably throw the deciding weight into the scale."

But *The Times* anticipates no such series of Balkan complications as were at first predicted by the more pessimistic:

"The one thing that is to be deprecated is a civil war in Servia. If that is avoided, the country may probably escape interference at the hands of its two tutelary, but often inconvenient, great neighbors, Russia and Austria-Hungary. Twenty years ago a sudden crisis like this at Belgrade would inevitably have brought about not only interference, but intervention, with the reopening of the Eastern question as its certain consequence. Now, this is infinitely less probable. The Balkan states, tho still full of combustible matter, depend less for their tranquillity upon Belgrade than they used to do. The new Bulgarian Ministry is laudably endeavoring to come to terms with the Porte. Montenegro, by its matrimonial alliances (especially with Italy), has gone far to satisfy its earlier ambitions. Most fortunately, too, this Servian outbreak has not taken place till after the conclusion of the Russo-Austrian agreement, which, we may assume, covered not only the Macedonian question, but that of the Servian succession. For the present, then, Europe may look forward with hope to the settlement of a new Servian constitution without the employment of threats or force either from St. Petersburg or from Vienna."

At the same time there is an element of persistent pessimism in European comment on the situation, of which the following, from *The Standard* (London) is a fair specimen:

"We know that there is another rivalry behind the family struggle which has doomed all the rulers of Servia to hold their throne on the tenure of the 'ghastly priest' of Nemi—'the priest who slew the slayer, and shall himself be slain.' Russia and Austria contend for supremacy in the Balkan peninsula, and it is difficult to suppose that their strife has nothing to do with the final destruction of the Obrenovitch dynasty. It would indeed be an insult to the common sense of the world to suggest that either the Czar, or the venerable Emperor of Austria, or any responsible Minister, had cognizance of the approaching massacre at Belgrade. They are, no doubt, as much offended by it as the rest of the world. Military mutiny must always be odious to the chiefs of great armies. But the intriguers and assassins concerned have probably had some intention of forwarding the Russian or Austrian influence. The deliberation they have shown, and the exact preparation of the means they have used, prove that they have been working with some definite aim. The news of the next few days or weeks may be relied on

PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH.

"Mounts the throne by a savage and [illegible] passage," says the *Popolo Romano*, but "is in a position to rule better than Alexander."

KARAGEORGEVITCH COAT-OF-ARMS.

The new King's family, according to the London *Times*, may find its right to this armorial bearing disputed.

GEORGE KARAGEORGEVITCH.

The new Crown Prince of Servia, "educated," according to the Paris *Temps*, "along Russian lines."

THE NEW DYNASTY IN SERVIA.

to throw some light on a mystery of iniquity which is at present in darkness."

The political aspect of the tragedy has "yet to unfold itself," asserts the London *News*, which, after glancing sympathetically at "the undoing of the [late] King of Servia, . . . traceable to his passionate devotion to the remarkable woman he chose for wife," speaks thus of the political outlook:

"It is a little curious that one assured outcome of the situation will be to increase Russian influence at Belgrade. For years it has been known that Montenegro is a pawn of Russia. The Servian Pretender married a Princess of Montenegro. The Pretender's son is being educated at St. Petersburg. The army is furnished with Russian rifles, and this year it received a present of ammunition to match. It was the army which stormed the palace of King Alexander, while good citizens were asleep in their beds. Servia is bound to Austria by ties of trade and by a common frontier, which no Russian intrigue can undermine. But it is clear that Russia has been carefully establishing relations of most paternal character with the Karageorgevitch family. . . . King Alexander and Queen Draga have not perished thus suddenly without the previous formation of a deep and cunning national conspiracy, which may have unimagined sources."

The relation of Austria-Hungary to the Servian kingdom causes the comment of the Vienna press to be quoted widely in Europe. The *Fremdenblatt* says: "There is nothing in our former relations with the house of Karageorgevitch which would justify dislike to it. They have always been the best. Austria-Hungary only desires that the state of things may improve in Servia." The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* says: "Austria and Russia have no objection [to the new King] so long as peace and order prevail." The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) asserts: "Our monarchy will certainly keep a vigilant eye on events in Servia." In Russia we note the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) declaring that the events in the palace "will not go unavenged," while the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says that none of the blood spilt will fall on the head of the Czar's Government.

"The European nations have no greater concern in this matter than to see that the tragedy of Belgrade does not become a tragedy for the great civilized Powers," thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), adding:

"The fate of the Obrenovitch dynasty is pitiable. The crime that was committed cries to heaven. But if these events were permitted to lead to political developments, involving the peace of the Powers, the result might be far-reaching beyond the boundaries of Servia. There would certainly ensue many complications that could not be smoothed out in a day. Such complications as there are will have to be dealt with and can be dealt with if the Powers concerned try to understand and make known the new situation in a serious, disinterested, and decisive spirit. Austria-Hungary and Russia are chiefly concerned. Their course will be watched with the utmost interest. . . . Germany has no political interests in Servia and can therefore let the other Powers take the lead."

JEWISH INFLUENCE ON RUSSO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

"EVER since the politicians of the United States unfurled the banner of expansion and imperialism, it has become more and more the custom" in the American republic to "devote time and attention to the affairs of foreign countries, even when those affairs happen to be purely internal in character." This statement prefaces one of the many elaborate studies of American internal affairs which have become a regular feature of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). At present, observes this Agrarian organ, the Jews happen to be the recipients of American imperialist attention. "The atrocities at Kishineff, naturally, afforded the occasion." We read further:

"The matter is highly interesting in more than one respect. We may gather from it what strength Judaism, reinforced by immigration, has gained in the United States. It is also the first time within our recollection that an American popular movement has been directed against Russia. At any rate, anti-Russian demonstrations of this intensity have never before occurred in America. According to the old Washington tradition, Russia and America were born friends, and the thought implied was that both nations had a common enemy in Great Britain. It was formerly an orthodox tenet of American policy that between Russia and the United States there existed many interests of a mutual character and not a single antagonism. As a pledge of this amity, Russia gave Alaska to the Union—of course, with the hidden desire of whetting the appetite of the Yankees for the intervening British America. As long as the Americans saw their hereditary foe in Great Britain, they sought to strengthen their friendship with Russia to the utmost. Attacks and reflections upon the Russian bear were carefully avoided, and in the

White House Russian friendship was kept as warm as possible. In the recent period that has witnessed the transformation of everything, this state of mind has likewise altered. The more intimate the friendship with Great Britain became, the cooler grew the sentiment toward Russia. Since America conquered the Philippines, which are termed the American gateway to the Orient, a gradual antagonism has grown up between the two nations, for the Americans do not want Russia to rule in the East, and if now they are openly striving for the dominion of the Pacific, that is an ambition directed even more against Russia than against Great Britain. The director of the Anglophile policy is principally the present Secretary of State Hay."

The authority we are quoting makes a parenthetical allusion to the jealousy which, we are assured, subsists between Mr. Hay and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts:

"If Mr. Hay has recently shown himself very anti-German, the antipathy is based, as those in touch with the situation think, mainly upon anxiety with regard to Lodge. The arch-Jingo Senator Lodge is not only the most intimate personal and political friend of the President, but also the chief inspirer of anti-German sentiment in Congress. It has often been said that Hay will have to retire and that Lodge will be his successor, but Mr. Hay has not been won over to the change. He wants to stay, and he tells himself that if Lodge is to replace him in order to accentuate the antagonism to Germany, he will demonstrate that he can bring such a thing about himself and thus render a change in the office of Secretary of State superfluous."

Having taken this side-glance at the situation in the President's official household, the German commentator returns to the subject of the Jews. Attention is called to the various mass-meetings to protest against the outrages in Kishineff. "The American people wish to interfere in a purely internal Russian concern," we read. ". . . Russia must promise never to act in such a barbarous way again. This demand is supported by Congressman Goldfogle—note this droll Anglicizing of a German name." Our commentator adds:

"The outcome of this agitation can only be that the individual American must fall more and more under the great delusion that his country is the arbiter of the whole world and he himself—Mr. Brown or Mr. Smith—as a particle of this all-embracing territorial jurisdiction becomes in a sense a co-ruler of all foreign states. The French in the spring of 1870 were not so inflated as the Yankees now are in the opinion of those who can speak from personal observation. When President Roosevelt, in the interest of his own reelection, constantly seeks to increase this national self-consciousness by his series of speeches, he can not have asked himself what the ultimate consequences of it all may be. It is possible that he has enough confidence in himself to think that he can control the wild steed, but this hope seems to us very dubious. No President yet, not even Congress, has been able to control public opinion when once aroused. Public opinion is not made by the framers of the laws, but by the press, which is in truth the ruler of the country. The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, therefore showed his astuteness when he received a reporter and imparted to him his views. To be sure the Count's conciliatory words have helped little, but he made a good impression by speaking through the newspapers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN VIEWS OF BRITISH POLICY.

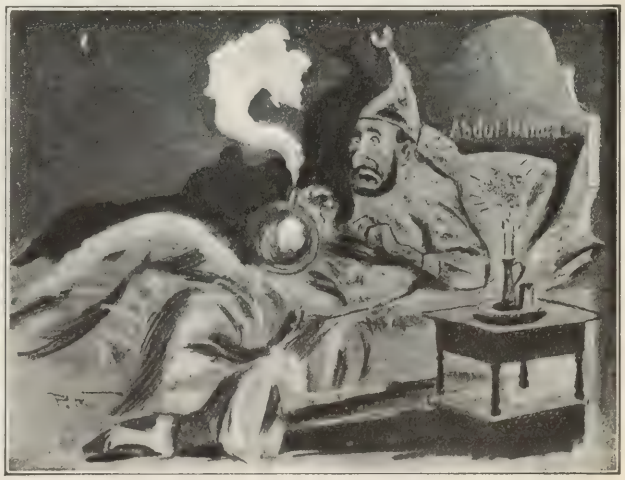
A CLUE to British foreign policy, and the only clue, is "isolation of the German empire," asserts the *Deutsche Monatschrift* (Berlin). It says:

"British diplomacy insinuates into the ear of the other Powers that 'the German empire is so great solely because of the mutual dissensions of the remaining countries, and these dissensions must be done away with.' Suiting the action to the word, British statesmen began a series of negotiations with the other Powers by means of which they strove to settle their various differences with Russia, France, and the United States. What had scarcely ever happened before—that Great Britain should give up a right or a claim—was now brought to pass. Sources of irritation to the United States were removed, Russian aggressions were winked at, France received overtures, Italy, Austria, and even the Pope got honeyed words. From all of them the admission was sought that the rise of the German empire was prejudicial to them and that the fall of Germany would redound to their advantage. . . . What the end aimed at really is may be fairly inferred from Great Britain's conduct to Denmark in 1807. Is it in our case to go so far? Much will depend upon the impression which King Edward has derived from his recent European tour. More will depend upon the policy decided upon in St. Petersburg and in Washington. In some quarters a setback for the German empire or at any rate an Anglo-German war is deemed a God-send in prospect, a welcome, extraordinarily fortuitous outcome of the Boer War. Whether such a state of mind would persist during the course of such a war, whether the victory of Great Britain with all its dire consequences would be equally welcome, others may judge for themselves. Even in France the Government could not refrain from sending a ship to Morocco during the Anglo-French exchange of amenities, because disquieting accounts of the doings of the English friend came in from that part of the world. Centuries of mistrust can not be dissipated by a few words of improvised friendship. Still less can profound antagonisms of interest be swept away by mere acts of the will. Settlement of mutual differences is a thing to be praised when attempted in the interest of peace, but to make peace over trifles for the sake of war over great issues must be universally recognized as a contradiction. France undoubtedly received the over-

FAR AWAY.

When there is trouble at home Ferdinand of Bulgaria leaves.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE SICK MAN AND THE WARMING-PAN.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE CARTOONISTS AND THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

tures of English statesmen in a friendly spirit for the sake of her hopes with regard to Morocco. No doubt Russia will put no curb upon British eagerness for war, altho in thus proceeding she thinks less of the collapse of the German empire than of the impediment to the Bagdad Railway, the acquisition of Manchuria, and her own final arrival at the Persian Gulf. Great Britain must make good the sacrifices she had to submit to during the Boer War. If before a long interval Mr. Chamberlain makes a journey to America, as he did during the period prior to the African war, the German empire will certainly have every reason to be watchful. Whether the present of some Portuguese colonies or even certain sacrifices of British property, such as Jamaica or the Bermudas, would console the United States for the loss of so natural an ally as the German empire might be, is a matter open to doubt."

"It is difficult to believe," adds the same writer with reference to Mr. Chamberlain's recent proposals, "that Mr. Chamberlain did not previously sound President Roosevelt. At any rate, Mr. Chamberlain is playing a big game, and the Powers of the continent of Europe must strive to do away with their mutual dissensions if they do not wish to sink to the level of petty states. A great period is drawing near. May it find among us leaders great enough to rise to the level of coming events!" This aspiration is devoutly echoed by the militarist and Pan-German *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), which says:

"We must either renounce all our ambitions of becoming a world-power, or we must strive with all our might to win a position beside Russia, the United States, and Great Britain. We can have some prospect of success only in case we bestow upon the steady development of our navy the same pains we took to create our present peerless army. Those who try to render us uneasy regarding the cost in money must bear in mind that Prussia had to expend relatively great sums in order to attain the position of a great Power. And all the money expended will ultimately redound to the benefit of home industry, since it remains in the country."

The anti-British *Kölnische Zeitung* notes that when Mr. Chamberlain wished to win public opinion to his tariff proposals he harped upon the anti-German chord. "Germany is made the mischief-maker," it says, but it recommends an attitude of circumspection. "A far-reaching action, of serious portent for Great Britain's future welfare, is about to be taken, apparently. What the outcome is to be no one can predict."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VIATCHESLAV VON PLEHVE.

NOT for years has the personality of a Russian statesman been exploited in the European press to the extent now witnessed in the case of the Czar's Minister of the Interior. M. von Plehve is as timely a topic as the great Mr. Chamberlain himself. According to the Paris *Temps*, the Russian statesman is entitled to all the credit, or discredit, for the initiation of the policy of Russification in Finland, while the London *Times*, in the most diplomatic of editorials, throws doubt on the evidence that he did not send the now famous secret despatch to the former governor of Bessarabia, which is held responsible for police neutrality during the Kishineff massacres. The expulsion of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London daily has followed the publication of the editorial, in the course of which *The Times* felt warranted in saying:

"Our only surprise is that the Ministry of the Interior has not deemed it expedient to disavow the alleged despatch before, as M. de Plehve must, of course, be aware of the effect which it has produced upon the public mind among all civilized nations. We are, of course, sufficiently familiar with diplomatic usage to accept the *démenti*, now that it has come, in the usual way, as, for example, Mr. Hay accepted the formal contradiction issued by the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger's account of the proposed Manchuria convention with China, of which M. de Plançon, the Russian minister at Peking, had handed him a copy written out in his own hand. It is a curious and most unfortunate coincidence that, before and during the butchery of the Jews at Kishineff, the governor of Bessarabia conducted himself precisely as tho he had received this nonexistent letter, and as tho he were endeavoring to fulfil the orders which were not given him. It is regrettable, too, that many incidents have since occurred which seemed to confirm the 'inventions' contained in the alleged letter, and to show that the views which it expressed are those which the bureaucracy really hold."

Not less disparaging are the opinions which the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) expresses of M. von Plehve and his methods. He is about fifty-seven years old, we read, and won the confidence of the bureaucracy by the energy with which he strove for Russification in Finland. He recommended himself to the Czar Alexander II. by his unaffected piety, according to the same authority, which speaks at length of his devotion to the saints and of his pious pilgrimages to noted shrines. Under the Czar Alexander III. he continued to rise in the public service. "He was always the advocate of reactionary measures against the Jews," and may be regarded as "the incarnation of the policy of Alexander III." When M. Sipiaguine, the former Minister of the Interior, was assassinated last year, M. de Plehve was appointed his successor as a recognition of his services in Finland and as a demonstration of the purpose of the bureaucracy to continue the policy marked out for itself. Nor does the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), notwithstanding its deference to Russian opinion, refrain from observations which seem to confirm all that is said elsewhere. "Plehve," it says, "is a Russified German," one who is "thoroughly permeated with Russian national and Russian religious ideas." It adds:

"Taking all these facts together, it seems beyond doubt that a dire misunderstanding is being brought about between Nicholas II. and his people. One feature of the situation is a deliberate and conscious purpose to enslave, and another feature is the constant dread of revolutionary tendencies. . . . But an actual revolution in Russia is unthinkable. What happens and what must continue to happen is a series of disturbances directed against unpopular officials, but not against the dynasty."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

TRAFFIC IN VOTES.—Democracy in the United States will be destroyed by traffic in votes, thinks an anonymous writer in the *Journal des Economistes* (Paris). "Well-to-do people contribute regularly to political funds devoted to the purchase of votes. The money received is considered by the voter a recompense for the time lost in going to the polls. Two dollars is the average price of a vote. Were the Democrats and the Republicans alike without money and were one side to offer a box of cigars, the voters would unhesitatingly decide in favor of the cigars."

PRINCE HENRY IN SPAIN.—The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Spain was a great success, thinks the *Liberal* (Madrid). It asserts that he is doubly welcome because of the sympathy of Emperor William II. for Spain during "the dark days at Manila," when Spain had few friends. The *País* (Madrid) asserts that it was "Prince Henry who, by his unequivocal attitude, revealed the side on which his sympathies lay." This commentator adds: "We must remember that during the Spanish-American war Germany manifested the liveliest sympathy for our side. Spanish sailors recall with gratitude the noble and fraternal conduct of the German sailors stationed at the Philippines during the melancholy period before Cavité."

SUBTLETY OF THE SULTAN.—"Abd-ul-Hamid has two characteristics that come in rather importantly here," says the London *Spectator*, speaking of the Sultan's prompt acceptance of Macedonian reform. "He is an Oriental, and he is Abd-ul-Hamid. He has all the subtlety that marks his race, and he has shown again and again by what methods this subtlety works in his particular case. He has learned that to seem to anticipate criticism, to be ready with concessions even before he is asked for them, to be willing to substitute stronger proposals the moment that those first drafted are declared insufficient, need not be anything more than moves in a carefully devised plan for amusing the Powers until such time as a Macedonian insurrection has changed the whole situation, and given the Turks the advantage of which the Powers have been so anxious to deprive them. The Sultan loses nothing by thus readily falling in with the Austro-Russian proposals. He has the whole machinery of delay in reserve, and it will be none the less effective because it is resorted to last rather than first."

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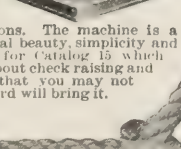

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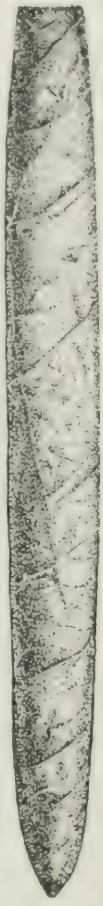

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Anglo-Saxon Century."—John R. Dos Passos. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"The Price of Freedom."—Arthur W. Marchmont. (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1.50.)

"A Prince of Smugglers."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"German Ambitions."—Vaillati von Equus. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Anne Carmel."—Gwendolen Overton. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Alton Locke."—Charles Kingsley. (J. F. Taylor & Co., in 2 volumes.)

"Buddhist India."—T. W. Rhys Davids. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"Mr. Keegan's Elopement."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Master of Millions."—George C. Lorimer. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.50.)

"Fijinham, Society Girl."—L. Josephine and Beatrice Van Slope. (A. M. Robertson, $1.25.)

"Quaestio de Aqua et Terra."—A translation of Azaji Campbell Wylie. (Lucas & Co.)

"How Baldy Won the County Seat."—Charles Josiah Adams. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem."—Edited by John S. Billings. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 2 vols., $4.50 net.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493–1803."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. IV., 1576–1582. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., in 55 volumes, $4 net per volume.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Edited by Daniel C. Gilman, H. T. Peck, and F. Moore Colby. Volume X. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $5.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Richard Grant White.

BY PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

[This was written in 1878, a year before the author's death. The manuscript had been in the possession of the poet's son, William Hamilton Hayne, prior to its publication a few days ago in *The Independent*.]

His voice I had not heard, nor seen his face,
Yet have I marked all features of his mind,—
Their stalwart frankness and their cultured grace,—
And known what largess he has left mankind;
Wise thoughts, pure thoughts, a style as crystal clear
As the still waters of a Zetland mere.

His genius, molded in a form unique,
(Which shuddered at the touch of "Commonplace"),
Held in fair wedlock, goldenly combined,
Modern forthrightness with a charm antique,
A strength all Saxon and a depth half Greek.

And for the rest, he bore his spirit high,
Well-poised, serene, unwavering, even as one
Who, tho earth-bound, would rather front the sky,
And fiery blazon of the noonday sun,
Than crouch in shades of cool humility,
While the great Triumphs of the world sweep by.

He kept the royal ermine of his pride
Stainless,—for his that fast-decreasing clan,
Wherein the Sage and Scholar strives to lift

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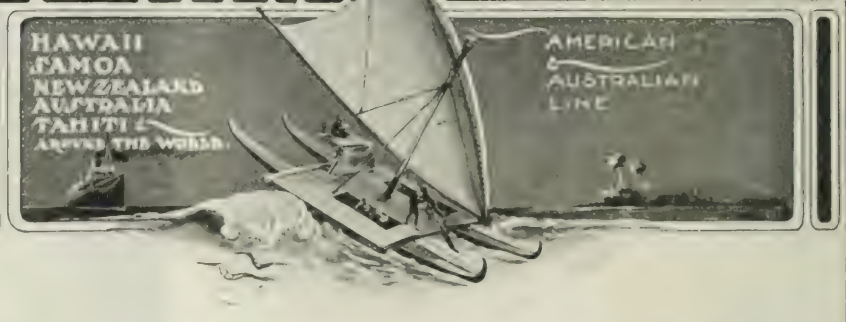

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Those courtly virtues only fools deride,
  Which stamp the heaven-elected Gentleman.

Well were his nature and his toils allied,—
  Large both and liberal!—'tis no marvel then,
He walked in such security of ease
  Through Shakspeare's world of monarchs and great men,—
A kingly Realm he loved and magnified.

Ah, in that heavenly Country over seas,—
  We wot not of, all shadow-wreathed and dim,
I trust I care not its mansions man-fold,—
  I trust a happy Home remains for him,
Wherein the wise Grammarians born of old,
  Scholars and Poets, and bright souls of mark,
  Who starred the blackness of the ancient Dark,
May chorus welcome to the nightless lands,—
  And foremost there (upon his smiling face,
  The softened sweetness of that sacred place),
His Master Shakespeare, with warm, outstretched hands!

PERSONALS.

Descendants of Hiawatha.—New York recently witnessed a "Hiawatha" opera, in which real Indians took the leading rôles and the melodies of which were based upon Indian folk-song. In a recent issue of *The Youth's Companion*, the story is told of the affection existing between the poet and his Indian friends. We quote as follows:

"Longfellow's special friend, from whom he heard the Indian stories, was Bukwujjinene. A few years ago the old chief planned to visit Boston and Cambridge, but just as he was ready to start he was taken ill.

"When he realized that he was about to die, he called his nephew, Kabaoosa, and his grandson, Wabaunosa, and told them to go to the home of the poet and invite Longfellow's daughters to visit the scenes on Lake Huron, which their father knew so well. The chief gave his kinsmen a formal invitation written with a hot iron on a square of birch bark. Translated into English, it ran:

"Ladies. We loved your father. His memory will always live in our hearts, and his kindness will never die. Will you be so kind, you and your husbands, as to come and visit us in our own country, and live with us in our teepees for a little while in the island of Hiawatha, in the land of the Ojibways, to see the remainder of the Indians with whom your father lived, and about whom he has written so beautifully, and to camp together as our parents did. Kabaosa.
Wabaunosa.
In the moon of crusts on the snow.

"The two Indians went to Cambridge, visited the Longfellow house and presented the invitation to Longfellow's daughters. They sat in the chair where the poet sat, and wrote with the pen he had

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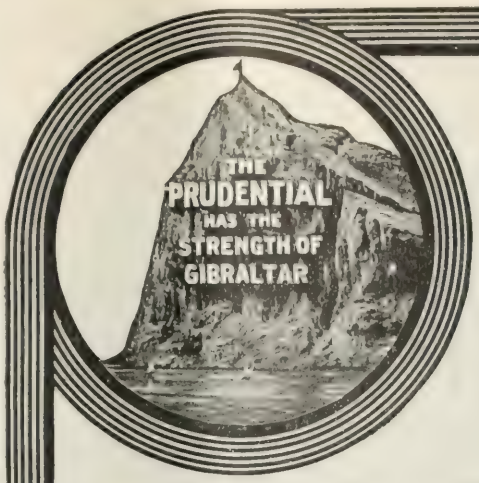

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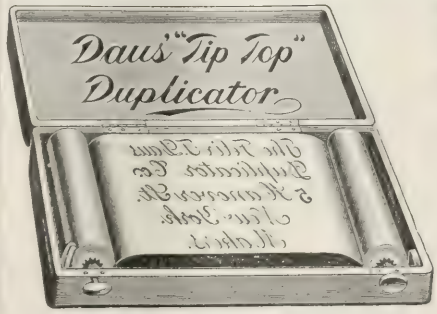

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...used to [illegible] Hawaiian[illegible]" The ladies accepted the invitation, and visited the Ojibways that summer."

When the President Tramps.—Washington people often wonder, says a writer in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, why, in their numerous outings along the suburban roads, they never meet President Roosevelt except on horseback or in a carriage. It is said that the President never starts from the White House afoot; of course he takes long walking tramps whenever he can. "Stories are told of how he returns, his shoes and clothing giving unmistakable evidence of a long and vigorous tramp." The writer continues:

"When determined on a long walk he is driven to some point in the wooded environs of the city, where, after dismissing the driver, he disappears, returning many hours later, sometimes with dust, cobwebs, grass-stains, and forest mold from head to foot.

"Dr. Gifford Pinchot and other scientists who sometimes accompany the President can readily explain why eager carriage riders never enjoy meeting him. It is simply because he strikes right out through the woods and across fields, turning aside from every beaten path. There is scarcely any part of the beautiful woodlands within a day's tramp from the White House with which the President has not already become familiar. With special particularity he has located many fine springs. These halting-places for refreshing drinks have proved the salvation of several statesmen who in rash moments have put themselves in the way to be invited to share a walking trip with the President. To bolt straight up a hill thick with laurel and hazel underbrush and tangled with wild blackberry vines is a trying ordeal, particularly for men unaccustomed to exercise."

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Nothing but Money.—HE: "Worth half a million, isn't he?"

SHE: "Yes; but otherwise he's worthless."—*Puck.*

Handicapped.—"But if the professor is so absent-minded that he can't remember his own name, why doesn't he write it on a slip of paper and carry it with him?"

"He tried that, but he found that he couldn't read his own writing."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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SECOND LAWYER: "Whose was it?"—*Life.*

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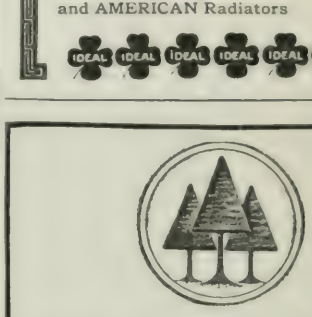

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Completely Out.—"I was looking for you and your automobile yesterday on the speedway, but you weren't out, were you?"

"Huh! I was out three different ways. First I was out in it, then I was out of it, and when it finally struck a tree and blew up I was out on it about $600."—The Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Dinkelspielers.—Ven ve ged vot ve vant ve chenerally doan'd vant id.

Knowledge is ven ve learn to forget dings dot doan'd do us any goot.

Efery man dot is approachable vas nod touchable.

I know a man dot reads all der latest novels und sdill eats pie mit a knife.

Der viskey uf to-day is der headache uf tomorrow.

Be goot und you vill be habby, bud you von't ged your name in der papers fery often.

Vun reason ve doan'd like der man dot talks abouid himself, is because ve dink he should be talking abouid us.

Money ain'd eferyding in dis vorld, bud id takes a man mit money to belief so.

A literary sneerer is a man dot tried to do vot he sneers ad und bit his tongue.

—GEORGE V. HOBART, in *The Book of the Royal Blue.*

Coming Events.

July 1–2.—Convention of the International Piano Teachers and Players' Society, at New York City.

July 4.—Convention of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America, at Lynn, Mass.

July 6–10.—Convention of the National Educational Association at Boston.

July 7.—Negroes' National Convention, at St. Louis, Mo.

National Negro Suffrage Convention, at Louisville, Ky.

July 8–11.—Convention of the National Editorial Association, at Omaha, Nebr.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SERVIA.

June 15.—Prince Peter Karageorgevitch is chosen King of Servia at a joint meeting of the Senate and Skuptschina at Belgrade; he accepts the crown under condition that the murderers of the King and Queen be exiled.

June 19.—The British Minister to Servia is instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time, on the arrival there of King Peter, and in the mean while not to recognize the new government.

June 21.—Promotions of the military deputation to King Peter are announced; they include several of the palace conspirators.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 15.—The Empress-Dowager of China receives Rear-Admiral Evans at Peking.

June 16.—The Hungarian Cabinet resigns.

The French budget for 1904 shows a large deficit.

The Reichstag elections are held throughout Germany; the Socialists show great gains.

Mexico pays the award in the Pious Fund case.

Prince Wiosoff is appointed provisional governor of Bessarabia, Russia.

June 17.—China abandons the idea of transferring the commercial treaty negotiations from Shanghai to Peking, in consequence of the American and Japanese protests.

General Rolando, with an army of 2,000, proclaims himself chief of a new revolution against President Castro, of Venezuela.

Another unsuccessful attempt is made by the Liberals to induce the British Government to disclose Mr. Chamberlain's policy of imperial reciprocity.

June 18.—Austria and Chile officially announce that they will be represented at the St. Louis Exposition.

June 19.—Japan makes a formal demand at Peking for the opening of Mukden and Tai Tung Chow to foreign trade.

June 20.—Herbert Vaughan, Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster, dies in London.

The sentiment in Bogota is reported to be changing in favor of the ratification of the Canal treaty.

G. Z. Zoubikov, a Russian Buddhist, returns from Tibet, where he lived for one year.

June 21.—The King of Italy accepts the resignations of Ministers Giolitti and Bottolo; the rest of the ministry is to remain.

Riots occur in several French towns between the Clericals and anti-Clericals.

The correspondent of the Vienna *Zeit* states that he has learned that von Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, had prepared and managed the Kishineff massacre

Domestic.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

June 17.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's report on the inquiry into conditions in the Washington Post-office is made public.

James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order division of the Post-office Department, is dismissed for indiscretion in awarding a printing contract.

THE FLOOD SITUATION.

June 15.—Five hundred persons are drowned by a cloudburst at Heppner, Ore.

June 18.—Thousands of acres of Louisiana cotton land are flooded and thousands of persons made destitute by the breaking of a levee.

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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 15. A delegation from the Order of B'nai B'rith calls on President Roosevelt and discusses the Kishineff massacre.

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the new Chinese Minister, is presented to President Roosevelt.

June 16. The miners' convention, at Scranton, indorses its representatives on the Board of Conciliation and adjourns, after hearing from the operators that this was satisfactory.

The President visits Charlottesville, and speaks at the commencement of the University of Virginia.

Georgia cotton-mills shut down because of the high price of cotton.

June 17.—The Junger Männerchor, of Philadelphia, wins the Kaiser prize at the Sängerfest at Baltimore.

Attorney-General Knox confers with United States Attorney Reese over the peonage cases in Alabama.

June 18.—An injunction is granted by the Virginia Chancery Court restraining the Navy Department from launching the cruiser *Galveston*, at Richmond.

June 19.—The cruiser *Chattanooga* is seized by the sheriff at Elizabeth on a claim against the United States Shipbuilding yard.

The President and the Cabinet approve launching the cruiser *Galveston* despite the injunction issued by the Virginia Chancery Court.

June 21.—The strike in the Lowell cotton-mills is settled.

A letter from Cap. John J. Pershing to a friend in the War Department, describing the capture of the Moro forts on Lake Lanao, is made public.

CHESS.

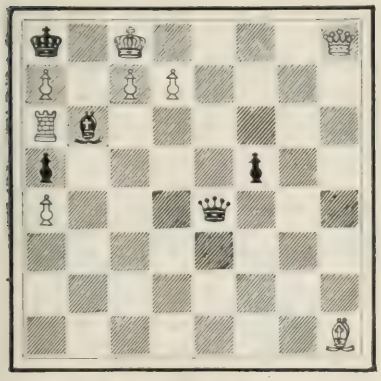
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 839.

First Prize "King-in-the-Corner" Tourney.

By THE REV. ROGER J. WRIGHT.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

k1K4Q; P1PP4; Rb6; p4p2; P3q3; 8; 8; 7B.

White mates in two moves.

In this Tourney, second and third (*ex æquo*) to G. Heathcote and R. G. Thompson; fourth, C. V. Berry; fifth and seventh, A. F. Mackenzie; sixth, the Rev. J. Jespersen.

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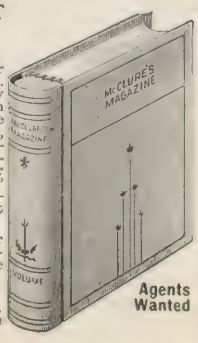

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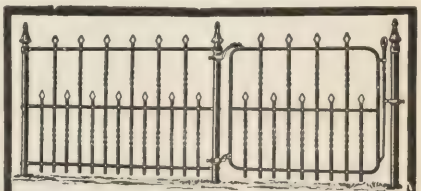

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Problem 840.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Problem Tourney.

[illegible]

[illegible]

5K2; p2p2p1; 2p2P1S1; 3R3r1/ S1k4/ 8/ P7/ 4p1P1Q/ P2p3r/ 1S5B/ 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 833. Key-move: Q—B 5.

No. 834.

1. Q—R 6 / K x R	2. Q—K 1 (ch) / K x Q (must)	3. P—Kt 8 (Kt), mate	
1. ..... / P x Q	2. Kt—B 7 (ch) / K—B 4 (must)	3. Kt—K 4, mate	

These are, probably, the most difficult and striking variations of this most remarkable problem. It will be a pleasurable task for solvers to get the other variations without our assistance.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A. Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grosse-pointe Farms, Mich.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Colo.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N.Y.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; H. A. Seller, Denver.

833: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; M. Almy, Chicago; Z. G., Detroit; P. Moeller, Brooklyn.

Comments (833): "An average"—M. M.; "Clever key and otherwise good"—G. D.; "Beautiful, but not in Mr. Dobbs's best style"—F. S. F.; "Fine"—A K.; "Chaste and complicated"—J. G. L.; "First class"—C. N. F.; "Has many fine qualities"—W. R. C.

834: "Fine key and interesting variations"—M. M.; "Gives Mr. Dobbs a high place among problem-composers"—F. S. S.; "Has few equals"—A K.; "Worthy of its motto"—J. G. L.; "Exceedingly ingenuious and pleasing"—C. N. F.

In reference to 833, the key is not a violation of any rule, for, while the Queen is taken out of *en prise*, she is placed where she can be captured.

In addition to those reported, F. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; [illegible]; N. Hallan, Holyoke, Mass.; and the Rev. S. Ream, Millcreek, Ill., 724.

In giving the award of prizes of our late Problem-Tourney we unintentionally omitted to announce the prize-winner in the Solution Tourney: First Prize, for best analysis of problems, Gen. F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Second Prize, for best critiques on problems, H. W. Barry, Boston.

The "Studying" (June 6 was won by Black playing [illegible]; White must [illegible].

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